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THE

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNOLOGICAL.

BY

JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.,

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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NEW EDITION,

CAREFULLY REVISED AND GREATLY AUGMENTED.

EDITED BY

CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A.

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION
AND TO THE ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS EMPLOYED.

PRONUNCIATION.

In showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted, that of *re-writing* the word in a different form. In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same *sound*, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be expressed in the principal word. The *key* by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound.

Vowels.

ā,	as in *fate.*	o,	as in *not.*
ä,	" *far.*	ō,	" *move.*
a,	" *fat.*	ū,	" *tube.*
a,	" *fall.*	u,	" *tub.*
ē,	" *me.*	u,	" *bull.*
e,	" *met.*	ū,	" Sc. *abune* (Fr. u).
ė,	" *her.*	oi,	" *oil.*
ī,	" *pine.*	ou,	" *pound.*
i,	" *pin.*	y,	" Sc. *fey* (=e+i).
ō,	" *note.*		

Consonants.

ch,	as in *chain.*	TH,	as in *then.*
ch,	" Sc. *loch*, Ger. *nacht.*	th,	" *thin.*
j,	" *job.*	w,	" *wig.*
g,	" *go.*	wh,	" *whig.*
n,	" Fr. *ton.*	zh,	" *azure.*
ng,	" *sing.*		

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the pronunciation of those words. It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are pronounced in England.

Accent.—Words consisting of more than one syllable receive an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension*. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word, being made so by means of the accent. In this dictionary it is denoted by the mark ′. This mark, called an accent, is placed above and beyond the syllable which receives the accent, as in the words *la′bour*, *delay′*, and *comprehen′sion*.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word *excommunication*, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary, true, or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables. Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked ″, and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark ′, as in the word *excommu′nica″tion*.

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND SYMBOLS.

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed, and that, too, in a very small compass. An abbreviated expression of this kind often gives, in a single line, more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

Elements.	Symbols.	Elements.	Symbols.
Aluminium,	Al	Molybdenum,	Mo
Antimony (Stibium),	Sb	Nickel,	Ni
Arsenic,	As	Niobium,	Ni
Barium,	Ba	Nitrogen,	N
Bismuth,	Bi	Osmium,	Os
Boron,	B	Oxygen,	O
Bromine,	Br	Palladium,	Pd
Cadmium,	Cd	Phosphorus,	P
Cæsium,	Cs	Platinum,	Pt
Calcium,	Ca	Potassium (Kalium),	K
Carbon,	C	Rhodium,	R
Cerium,	Ce	Rubidium,	Rb
Chlorine,	Cl	Ruthenium,	Ru
Chromium,	Cr	Selenium,	Se
Cobalt,	Co	Silicon,	Si
Copper (Cuprum),	Cu	Silver (Argentum),	Ag
Didymium,	D	Sodium (Natrium),	Na
Erbium,	E	Strontium,	Sr
Fluorine,	F	Sulphur,	S
Glucinium,	G	Tantalum,	Ta
Gold (Aurum),	Au	Tellurium,	Te
Hydrogen,	H	Thallium,	Tl
Indium,	In	Thorium,	Th
Iodine,	I	Tin (Stannum),	Sn
Iridium,	Ir	Titanium,	Ti
Iron (Ferrum),	Fe	Tungsten (Wolfram),	W
Lanthanium,	La	Uranium,	U
Lead (Plumbum),	Pb	Vanadium,	V
Lithium,	L	Yttrium,	Y
Magnesium,	Mg	Zinc,	Zn
Manganese,	Mn	Zirconium,	Zr
Mercury (Hydrargyrum),	Hg		

When any of the above symbols stands by itself it indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus, H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine. (*See* ATOM, and *Atomic theory* under ATOMIC, in Dictionary.)

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus—O_2 signifies two atoms of oxygen, S_5 five atoms of sulphur, and C_{10} ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus—H_2O means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen; $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed, thus: $2H_2O$ represents two molecules of water, $4(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$ four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma; thus, the crystallized magnesic sulphate is $MgSO_4, 7H_2O$. The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action, and they are then written in the form of an equation, of which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change, the other the result of the reaction. Thus, $2H_2+O_2=2H_2O$ expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to give two molecules of water, each of them containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or adj.	stands for	adjective.
abbrev.	...	abbreviation, abbreviated.
acc.	...	accusative.
act.	...	active.
adv.	...	adverb.
agri.	...	agriculture.
alg.	...	algebra.
Amer.	...	American.
anat.	...	anatomy.
anc.	...	ancient.
antiq.	...	antiquities.
aor.	...	aorist, aoristic.
Ar.	...	Arabic.
arch.	...	architecture.
archæol.	...	archæology.
arith.	...	arithmetic.
Armor.	...	Armoric.
art.	...	article.
A. Sax.	...	Anglo-Saxon.
astrol.	...	astrology.
astron.	...	astronomy.
at. wt.	...	atomic weight.
aug.	...	augmentative.
Bav.	...	Bavarian dialect.
biol.	...	biology.
Bohem.	...	Bohemian.
bot.	...	botany.
Braz.	...	Brazilian.
Bret.	...	Breton (=Armoric).
Bulg.	...	Bulgarian.
Catal.	...	Catalonian.
carp.	...	carpentry.
caus.	...	causative.
Celt.	...	Celtic.
Chal.	...	Chaldee.
chem.	...	chemistry.
chron.	...	chronology.
Class.	...	Classical (=Greek and Latin).
cog.	...	cognate, cognate with.
colloq.	...	colloquial.
com.	...	commerce.
comp.	...	compare.
compar.	...	comparative.
conch.	...	conchology.
conj.	...	conjunction.
contr.	...	contraction, contracted.
Corn.	...	Cornish.
crystal.	...	crystallography.
Cym.	...	Cymric.
D.	...	Dutch.
Dan.	...	Danish.
dat.	...	dative.
def.	...	definite.
deriv.	...	derivation.
dial.	...	dialect, dialectal.
dim.	...	diminutive.
distrib.	...	distributive.
dram.	...	drama, dramatic.
dyn.	...	dynamics.
E., *Eng.*	...	English.
eccles.	...	ecclesiastical.
Egypt.	...	Egyptian.
elect.	...	electricity.
engin.	...	engineering.
engr.	...	engraving.
entom.	...	entomology.
Eth.	...	Ethiopic.
ethn.	...	ethnography, ethnology.
etym.	...	etymology.
Eur.	...	European.
exclam.	...	exclamation.
fem.	...	feminine.
fig.	...	figuratively.
Fl.	...	Flemish.
fort.	...	fortification.
Fr.	...	French.
freq.	...	frequentative.
Fris.	...	Frisian.
fut.	...	future.
G.	...	German.
Gael.	...	Gaelic.
galv.	stands for	galvanism.
genit.	...	genitive.
geog.	...	geography.
geol.	...	geology.
geom.	...	geometry.
Goth.	...	Gothic.
Gr.	...	Greek.
gram.	...	grammar.
gun.	...	gunnery.
Heb.	...	Hebrew.
her.	...	heraldry.
Hind.	...	Hindostanee, Hindu, or Hindi.
hist.	...	history.
hort.	...	horticulture.
Hung.	...	Hungarian.
hydros.	...	hydrostatics.
Icel.	...	Icelandic.
ich.	...	ichthyology.
imper.	...	imperative.
imperf.	...	imperfect.
impers.	...	impersonal.
incept.	...	inceptive.
ind.	...	indicative.
Ind.	...	Indic.
indef.	...	indefinite.
Indo-Eur.	...	Indo-European.
inf.	...	infinitive.
intens.	...	intensive.
interj.	...	interjection.
Ir.	...	Irish.
Iran.	...	Iranian.
It.	...	Italian.
L.	...	Latin.
lan.	...	language.
Lett.	...	Lettish.
L.G.	...	Low German.
lit.	...	literal, literally.
Lith.	...	Lithuanian.
L.L.	...	late Latin, low do.
mach.	...	machinery.
manuf.	...	manufactures.
masc.	...	masculine.
math.	...	mathematics.
mech.	...	mechanics.
med.	...	medicine.
Med. L.	...	Medieval Latin.
mensur.	...	mensuration.
metal.	...	metallurgy.
metaph.	...	metaphysics.
meteor.	...	meteorology.
Mex.	...	Mexican.
M.H.G.	...	Middle High German.
milit.	...	military.
mineral.	...	mineralogy.
Mod. Fr.	...	Modern French.
myth.	...	mythology.
N.	...	Norse, Norwegian.
n.	...	noun.
nat. hist.	...	natural history.
nat. order,	...	natural order.
nat. phil.	...	natural philosophy.
naut.	...	nautical.
navig.	...	navigation.
neg.	...	negative.
neut.	...	neuter.
N.H.G.	...	New High German.
nom.	...	nominative.
Norm.	...	Norman.
North. E.	...	Northern English.
numis.	...	numismatics.
obj.	...	objective.
obs.	...	obsolete.
obsoles.	...	obsolescent.
O. Bulg.	...	Old Bulgarian (Ch. Slavic).
O.E.	...	Old English (i.e. English between A. Saxon and Modern English).
O. Fr.	...	Old French.
O.H.G.	...	Old High German.
O. Prus.	...	Old Prussian.
O. Sax.	...	Old Saxon.
orgith.	...	ornithology.
p.	stands for	participle.
palæon.	...	palæontology.
part.	...	participle.
pass.	...	passive.
pathol.	...	pathology.
pejor.	...	pejorative.
Per.	...	Persic or Persian.
perf.	...	perfect.
pers.	...	person.
persp.	...	perspective.
Peruv.	...	Peruvian.
Pg.	...	Portuguese.
phar.	...	pharmacy.
philol.	...	philology.
philos.	...	philosophy.
Phœn.	...	Phœnician.
photog.	...	photography.
phren.	...	phrenology.
phys. geog.	...	physical geography.
physiol.	...	physiology.
pl.	...	plural.
Pl. D.	...	Platt Dutch.
pneum.	...	pneumatics.
poet.	...	poetical.
Pol.	...	Polish.
pol. econ.	...	political economy.
poss.	...	possessive.
pp.	...	past participle.
ppr.	...	present participle.
Pr.	...	Provençal.
prep.	...	preposition.
pres.	...	present.
pret.	...	preterite.
priv.	...	privative.
pron.	...	pronunciation, pronounced.
pron.	...	pronoun.
pros.	...	prosody.
prov.	...	provincial.
psychol.	...	psychology.
rail.	...	railways.
R. Cath. Ch.	...	Roman Catholic Church.
rhet.	...	rhetoric.
Rom. antiq.	...	Roman antiquities.
Rus.	...	Russian.
Sax.	...	Saxon.
Sc.	...	Scotch.
Scand.	...	Scandinavian.
Scrip.	...	Scripture.
sculp.	...	sculpture.
Sem.	...	Semitic.
Serv.	...	Servian.
sing.	...	singular.
Skr.	...	Sanskrit.
Slav.	...	Slavonic, Slavic.
Sp.	...	Spanish.
sp. gr.	...	specific gravity.
stat.	...	statute.
subj.	...	subjunctive.
superl.	...	superlative.
surg.	...	surgery.
surv.	...	surveying.
Sw.	...	Swedish.
sym.	...	symbol.
syn.	...	synonym.
Syr.	...	Syriac.
Tart.	...	Tartar.
technol.	...	technology.
teleg.	...	telegraphy.
term.	...	termination.
Teut.	...	Teutonic.
theol.	...	theology.
toxicol.	...	toxicology.
trigon.	...	trigonometry.
Turk.	...	Turkish.
typog.	...	typography.
var.	...	variety (of species).
v.i.	...	verb intransitive.
v.n.	...	verb neuter.
v.t.	...	verb transitive.
W.	...	Welsh.
zool.	...	zoology.
†	...	obsolete.

(A Key to the Authorities quoted will be given on the completion of the Work).

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

Depasture (dē-pas'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depastured*; ppr. *depasturing*. [L. *depascor*, to feed upon.] 1.† To eat up; to consume. *Spenser.*—2. To pasture; to graze.

If 40 sheep yield 80 lbs. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs. *Ayliffe.*

Depasture (dē-pas'tūr), *v.i.* To feed or pasture; to graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment. *Blackstone.*

Depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), *v.i.* [L. *de*, from, and *patria*, one's country.] To leave one's country; to go into voluntary exile. [Rare.]

A subject born in any state
May, if he please, *depatriate*. *Mason.*

Depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), *v.t.* To drive from one's country; to banish; to expel.

Depauperate (dē-pa'pėr-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depauperated*; ppr. *depauperating*. [L. *depaupero—de*, intens., and *paupero*, to beggar, from *pauper*, poor.] To make poor; to impoverish; to deprive of fertility or richness; as, to *depauperate* the soil or the blood. 'Humility of mind which *depauperates* the spirit.' *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

Depauperate, Depauperated (dē-pa'pėr-āt, dē-pa'pėr-āt-ed), *p.* and *a.* Impoverished; made poor. In *bot.* imperfectly developed; looking as if ill-formed from want of sufficient nutriment.

Depauperize (dē-pa'pėr-īz), *v.t.* [L. *de*, priv., and *pauper*, poor.] To raise from a condition of poverty or pauperism; to free from paupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at *depauperizing* the children of paupers would be more successful, if the process were not carried on in a lump. *Edin. Rev.*

Depeach† (dē-pēch'), *v.t.* [Fr. *dépêcher*, to expedite towards a result. See DESPATCH.] To despatch; to discharge.

They shall be forthwith heard as soon as the party which they shall find before our justices shall be *depeached*. *Hackwyt.*

Depectible† (dē-pek'ti-bl), *a.* [L. *depecto*, to comb off—*de*, off, and *pecto*, to comb.] Tough; tenacious.

It may be that . . . some bodies are of a more *depectible* nature than oil. *Bacon.*

Depeculation† (dē-pek'ū-lā"shon), *n.* [L. *depeculor, depeculatus*, to embezzle—*de*, intens., and *peculari*, to embezzle public money. See PECULATE.] A robbing or embezzling. '*Depeculation* of the public treasure.' *Hobbes.*

Depeinct† (dē-pānt'), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *depeinct*, depicted, L. *depingo*. See DEPICT.] To paint.

The Red rose medled with the White yfere,
In either cheek *depeincten* lively cheere. *Spenser.*

Depeint,† *pp.* Painted. *Chaucer.*

Depend (dē-pend'), *v.i.* [L. *dependeo*, to hang down—*de*, down, and *pendeo*, to hang.] 1. To hang; to be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above; followed by *from*.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend*. *Dryden.*

2. To be related to anything, as to the cause of its existence or of its operation and effects; to have such connection with anything as a cause, that without it the effect would not be produced; to be contingent or conditioned: followed by *on* or *upon*; as, we *depend on* air for respiration.

Our happiness *depends* little *on* political institutions, and much *on* the temper and regulation of our own minds. *Macaulay.*

3.† To be in the condition of a dependant or retainer; to serve; to attend.

'Do not you follow the young Lord Paris?' 'Ay, sir, when he goes before me.' 'You *depend* upon him, I mean?' *Shak.*

4. To be in suspense; to be undetermined; as, the suit is still *depending* in court. See PENDING.—5. To rely; to rest with confidence; to trust; to confide; to have full confidence or belief: with *on* or *upon*; as, we *depend on* the word or assurance of our friends; we *depend on* the arrival of the mail.

First, then, a woman will or won't—*depend* on't;
If she will do't, she will; and there's an end on't.
Aaron Hill.

6.† To hang over; to impend.

This is the cause *depending* on those that war for a placket. *Shak.*

Dependable (dē-pend'a-bl), *a.* That may be depended on; trustworthy. '*Dependable* friendships.' *Pope.*

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any *dependables* data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained. *Sir J. Herschel.*

Dependance, Dependancy (dē-pend'ans, dē-pend'an-si), *n.* Same as *Dependence*.

Dependant, Dependent (dē-pend'ant, dē-pend'ent), *n.* 1. One who is at the disposal of another; one who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favour; a retainer; as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of *dependants*.—2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary. 'With all its circumstances and *dependents*.' *Prynne.* [It would perhaps be better if a distinction were uniformly made between *dependant* and *dependent*, as to some extent it is made, the former being more generally used as the noun, the latter as the adjective. We give the adjective under DEPENDENT.]

Dependence, Dependency (dē-pend'ens, dē-pend'en-si), *n.* 1. A state of hanging down from a support.—2. Anything hanging down; a series of things hanging to another.

Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And made a long *dependence* from the bough.
Dryden.

3. Connection and support; mutual connection; inter-relation; concatenation. 'A *dependency* of thing on thing.' *Shak.*

But of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice *dependencies*. *Pope.*

4. A state of being at the disposal of another for support or existence; a state of being subject to the power and operation of any other cause; inability to sustain itself without the aid of; as, we ought to feel our *dependence* on God for life and support; the child should be sensible of his *dependence* on his parents.—5. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on; as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.

Let me report to him
Your sweet *dependency*; and you shall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness.
Shak.

6. In *law*, the state of being depending or pending; the state of waiting for decision. 'An action is said to be in *dependence* from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.' *Bell.*—7. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which pertains to something else; an accident or quality; something non-essential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as *dependencies*, or affections of substances. *Locke.*

8. The state of being dependent, subordinate, or subject to another: opposed to sovereignty.

So that they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

9. That which is attached to, but subordinate to something else; as, this earth and its *dependencies*.—10. A territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion; as, Great Britain has its *dependencies* in Asia, Africa, and America. [*Dependency* is the form exclusively used in this and the foregoing sense.] 11.† The subject of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of *dependencies*, to take up
A drunken brawl. *Massinger.*

—*Dependence* is more used in the abstract, and *dependency* in the concrete; thus, we say 'a question in *dependence* before a judge,' but 'a *dependency* of a state.'

Dependent, Dependant (dē-pend'ent, dē-pend'ant), *a.* 1. Hanging down; as, a *dependent* leaf.

The furs in the tails were *dependent*. *Peacham.*

2. Subject to the power of; at the disposal of; not able to exist or sustain itself without the will or power of; subordinate; as, we are *dependent* on God and his providence; an effect may be *dependent* on some unknown cause.

England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank. *Macaulay.*

3. Relying on for support or favour; unable to subsist or to perform anything without the aid of; as, children are *dependent* on their parents for food and clothing; the pupil is *dependent* on his preceptor for instruction. See DEPENDANT.

Dependently, Dependantly (dē-pend'ent-li, dē-pend'ant-li), *adv.* In a dependent manner.

Depender (dē-pend'ėr), *n.* One who depends; a dependant.

Depending† (dē-pend'ing), *n.* Suspense.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, *depending* worst. *B. Jonson.*

Dependingly (dē-pend'ing-li), *adv.* In a dependent or subordinate manner.

Depeople (dē-pē'pl), *v.t.* [Fr. *dépeupler—de*, priv., and *peuple*, people.] To depopulate; to dispeople. *Chapman.*

Deperdit (dē-pėr'dit), *n.* [L. *deperditus*, pp. of *deperdo, deperditum*, to destroy, to lose—*de*, intens., and *perdo, perditum*, to lose.] That which is lost or destroyed. *Paley.* [Rare.]

Deperditely† (dē-pėr'dit-li), *adv.* In the manner of one ruined; desperately. 'Deperditely wicked.' *King.*

Deperdition (dē-pėr-di'shon), *n.* Loss; destruction. See PERDITION.

Depertible† (dē-pėrt'i-bl), *a.* [L. *dispertio*, to distribute, to divide—*dis*, asunder, and *partio*, to share, to part.] Divisible, separable. *Bacon.*

Dephal (dep'hal), *n. Artocarpus Lakoocha*, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the bread-fruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit. The juice is used for bird-lime.

Dephlegm† (dē-flem'), *v.t.* [*De*, priv., and *phlegm.*] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; to dephlegmate. *Boyle.*

Dephlegmate (dē-fleg'māt), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, and Gr. *phlegma*, phlegm, from *phlegō*, to burn.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to rectify: said of spirits or acids.

Dephlegmation (dē-fleg-mā'shon), *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

Dephlegmator (dē-fleg-mā'tėr), *n.* A form of condensing apparatus for stills, consisting of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them.

Dephlegmedness† (dē-flem'ed-nes), *n.* A state of being freed from water.

Dephlogisticate (dē-flo-jis'ti-kāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dephlogisticated*; ppr. *dephlogisticating*. [Prefix *de*, and Gr. *phlogistos*, burned, inflammable, from *phlogizō*, to burn. See PHLOGISTON.] An old term meaning to deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

Dephlogistication (dē-flo-jis'ti-kā"shon), *n.* A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined that phlogiston was separated from bodies. They regarded oxygen as common air deprived of phlogiston; and hence called it 'dephlogisticated air.'

Depict (dē-pikt'), *v.t.* [L. *depingo, depictum—de*, and *pingo*, to paint.] 1. To paint; to portray; to form a likeness of in colours; as, to *depict* a lion on a shield.

His arms are fairly *depicted* in his chamber. *Fuller.*

2. To describe; to represent in words; as, the poet *depicts* the virtues of his hero in glowing language.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language. *Motley.*

SYN. To delineate, paint, sketch, portray, describe, represent.

Depiction (dē-pik'shon), *n.* A painting or depicting. [Rare or obsolete.]

Depicture (dē-pik'tūr), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depictured*; ppr. *depicturing*. [Prefix *de*, and *picture*.] To paint; to picture; to represent in colours.

Several persons were *depictured* in caricature. *Fielding.*

Depilate (de'pil-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depilated*; ppr. *depilating*. [L. *depilo*, to pull out the hair—*de*, priv., and *pilo*, to put forth hairs, from *pilus*, hair.] To strip of hair.

Depilation (de-pil-ā'shon), *n.* The act of stripping of hair; the removal of hair from hides.

Depilatory (dē-pil'a-to-ri), *a.* Having the quality or power to remove hair from the skin.

Depilatory (dē-pil'a-to-ri), *n.* Any application which is used to strip off hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin, as a preparation of lime and orpiment, or a plaster of pitch and rosin.

Depilous† (dē-pil'us), *a.* Without hair.

The animal is a kind of lizard corticated and *depilous*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Deplant (dē-plant'), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, and *plant* (verb).] To remove plants from beds; to transplant. [Rare.]

Deplantation (dē-plant-ā'shon), *n.* The act of taking up plants from beds. [Rare.]

Deplete (dē-plēt'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depleted*; ppr. *depleting*. [L. *depleo, depletum*, to empty out—*de*, priv., and *pleo*, to fill.] 1. To empty, reduce, or exhaust by draining away, as the strength, vital powers, resources, &c.; as, to *deplete* a country of inhabitants.

At no time were the flank cellars *depleted* to any alarming extent. *Sat. Rev.*

2. In *med.* to empty or unload, as the vessels of the human system, with the view of reducing plethora or inflammation, as by blood-letting or saline purgatives.

Depletion (dē-plē'shon), *n.* [L. *depleo*, to empty out—*de*, priv., and *pleo*, to fill.] The act of emptying; specifically, in *med.* the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; blood-letting.

Depletive (dē-plēt'iv), *a.* Tending to deplete; producing depletion. 'Depletive treatment is contraindicated.' *Wardrop.*

Depletive (dē-plēt'iv), *n.* That which depletes; specifically, any medical agent of depletion. 'She had been exhausted by *depletives*.' *Wardrop.*

Depletory (dē-plē'to-ri), *a.* Calculated to deplete.

Deplication (de-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *de*, priv., and *plico*, to fold.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting.

Deplorability (dē-plōr'a-bil"i-ti), *n.* Deplorableness. 'The *deplorability* of war.' *Times' newspaper.*

Deplorable (dē-plōr'a-bl), *a.* [See DEPLORE.] 1. That may be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched; as, the evils of life are *deplorable*. 'The *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced.' *Clarendon.* 2. Low; contemptible; pitiable; as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity. [Colloq.]

SYN. Lamentable, sad, dismal, wretched, calamitous, grievous, miserable, hopeless, contemptible, pitiable, low.

Deplorableness (dē-plōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

Deplorably (dē-plōr'a-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably; as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

Deplorate† (dē-plōr'āt), *a.* Lamentable; hopeless. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Deploration (de-plōr-ā'shon), *n.* 1. The act of lamenting. 'The *deploration* of her fortune.' *Speed.*—2.† In *music*, a dirge or mournful strain.

Deplore (dē-plōr'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deplored*; ppr. *deploring*. [L. *deploro*, to weep bitterly, to wail—*de*, intens., and *ploro*, to howl, to wail; from Indo-Eur. root *plu*, whence *pluere*, to rain; *pluvius*, rain; and our *flow, flood*.] 1. To lament; to bewail; to mourn; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for.

Thou art gone to the grave! but we will not *deplore* thee. *Heber.*

2.† To despair of; to regard or give up as desperate.

The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*. *Bacon.*

3.† To complain of.

Never more
Will I my master's tears to you *deplore*. *Shak.*

SYN. To bewail, lament, mourn, bemoan.

Deplore (dē-plōr'), *v.i.* To utter lamentations; to lament; to moan. [Rare.]

'Twas when the sea was roaring
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay *deploring*,
All on a rock reclined. *Gay.*

Deploredly† (dē-plōr'ed-li), *adv.* Lamentably.

Deploredness (dē-plōr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being deplored; deplorableness. *Bp Hall.* [Rare.]

Deplorer (dē-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

Deploringly (dē-plōr'ing-li), *adv.* In a deploring manner.

Deploy (dē-ploi'), *v.t.* [Fr. *déployer—de*, priv., and *ployer*, equivalent to *plier*, to fold, from L. *plico*, to fold. See PLY.] *Milit.* to display; to open; to extend in a line of small depth, as an army, a division, or a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

Deploy (dē-ploi'), *v.i.* To open; to extend; to form a more extended front or line.

A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself, so as to display its front *Sullivan.*

Deploy, Deployment (dē-ploi', dē-ploi'ment), *n.* The expansion of a body of troops, previously compacted into a column, so as to present a large front.

Deplumation (de-plūm-ā'shon), *n.* [See DEPLUME.] 1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers.—2. In *med.* a disease or swelling of the eyelids, with loss of hair.

Deplume (dē-plūm'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *deplumed*; ppr. *depluming*. [L. *depluмo*, to strip off feathers—L. *de*, priv., and *plumo*, to cover with feathers, from *pluma*, a feather.] To strip or pluck off feathers; to deprive of plumage.

Such a person is like Homer's bird, *deplumes* himself to feather all the naked callows that he sees. *Jer. Taylor.*

Depolarization (dē-pō'lėr-iz-ā"shon), *n.* The act of depriving of polarity; the restoring of a ray of polarized light to its former state.

Depolarize (dē-pō'lėr-īz), *v.t.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and *polarize*.] To deprive of polarity.

Depone (dē-pōn'), *v.t.* [L. *depono*, to lay down, to deposit—*de*, down, and *pono*, to place, lay.] 1.† To lay down; to deposit.

What basins, most capacious of their kind,
Enclose her, while the obedient element
Lifts *deponent* its burthen. *Southey.*

2.† To lay down as a pledge; to wager. *Hudibras.*

Depone (dē-pōn'), *v.i.* In *old English* and *Scots law*, to give testimony; to bear witness; to depose.

Farther Sprot *deponith*, that he entered himself thereafter in conference with Bour. *State Trials.*

Not that he was in a condition to *depone* to everything he tells. *N. Brit. Rev.*

Deponent (dē-pōn'ent), *a.* [L. *deponens, deponentis*, ppr. of *depono—de*, and *pono*, to lay.] Laying down.—*Deponent verb*, in *Latin gram.* a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification; as, *loquor*, to speak: so called because such verbs were regarded as having laid down their passive sense.

Deponent (dē-pōn'ent), *n.* 1. One who deposes or gives a deposition, especially under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose.—2. In *Latin gram.* a deponent verb.

Depopularize (dē-po'pū-lėr-īz), *v.t.* To render unpopular. *Westminster Rev.* [Rare.]

Depopulate (dē-po'pū-lāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *depopulated*; ppr. *depopulating*. [L. *depopulor, depopulatus*, to lay waste, ravage—*de*, intens., and *populor*, to ravage or lay waste, from *populus*, people.] To dispeople; to unpeople; to deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion. It is not synonymous with *laying waste* or *destroying*, being limited to the loss of inhabitants; as, an army or a famine may *depopulate* a country. It rarely expresses an entire loss of inhabitants, but often a great diminution of their numbers.

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations, thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

Depopulate (dē-po'pū-lāt), *v.i.* To become dispeopled. [Rare or obsolete.]

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be *depopulating* or not. *Goldsmith.*

Depopulation (dē-po'pū-lā"shon), *n.* The act of dispeopling; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

Depopulator (dē-po'pū-lāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which depopulates; one who or that which destroys or expels the inhabitants of a city, town, or country; a dispeopler.

Deport (dē-pōrt'), *v.t.* [Fr. *déporter*, to banish; O.Fr. *se deporter*, to amuse one's self; L. *deporto*, to convey down or away, to banish—*de*, down, away, and *porto*, to carry.] 1. To carry; to demean; to behave: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

2. To transport; to carry away, or from one country to another.

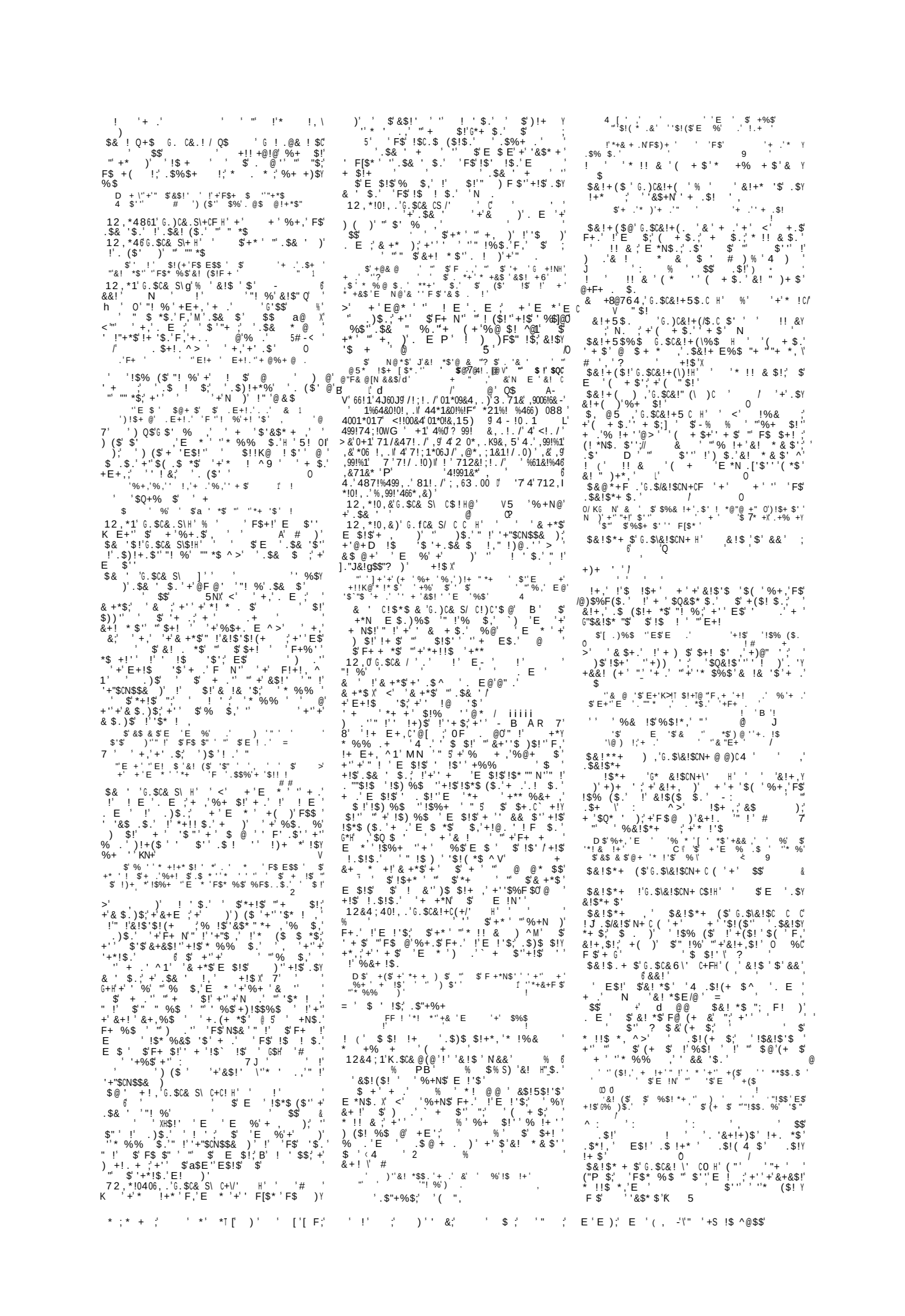
He told us he had been *deported* to Spain, with a hundred others like himself. *Walsh.*

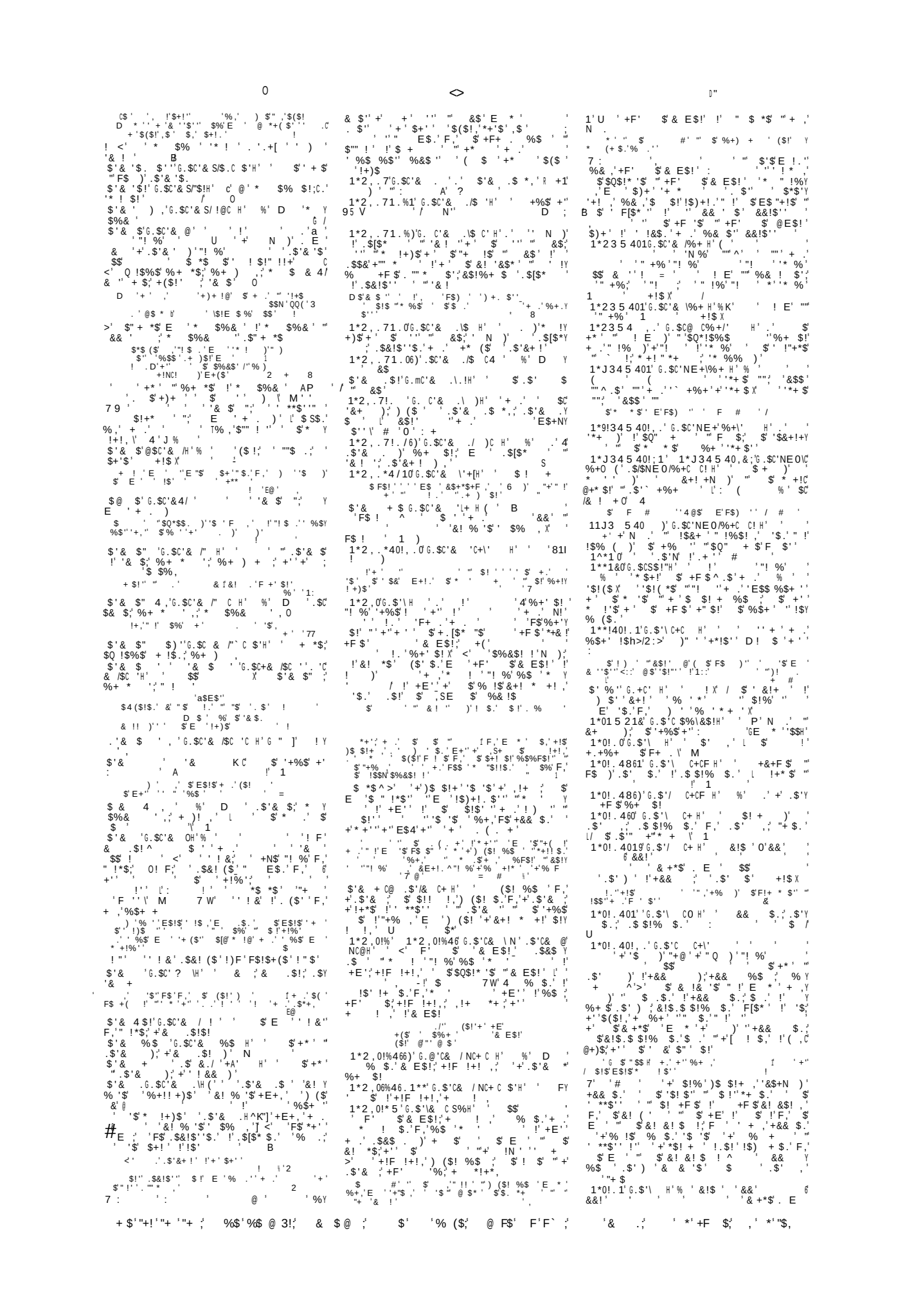
[Compare the parallel meanings of the words *port, portly; carry, carriage*.]

Deport (dē-pōrt'), *n.* Behaviour; carriage; demeanour; deportment. 'Goddess-like *deport*.' *Milton.* [Rare.]

Déport (dā-por), *n.* A French stock exchange term, equivalent to our word *backwardation*.

Deportation (dē-pōrt-ā'shon), *n.* Transportation; a carrying away; a removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment. 'That sudden transmi-





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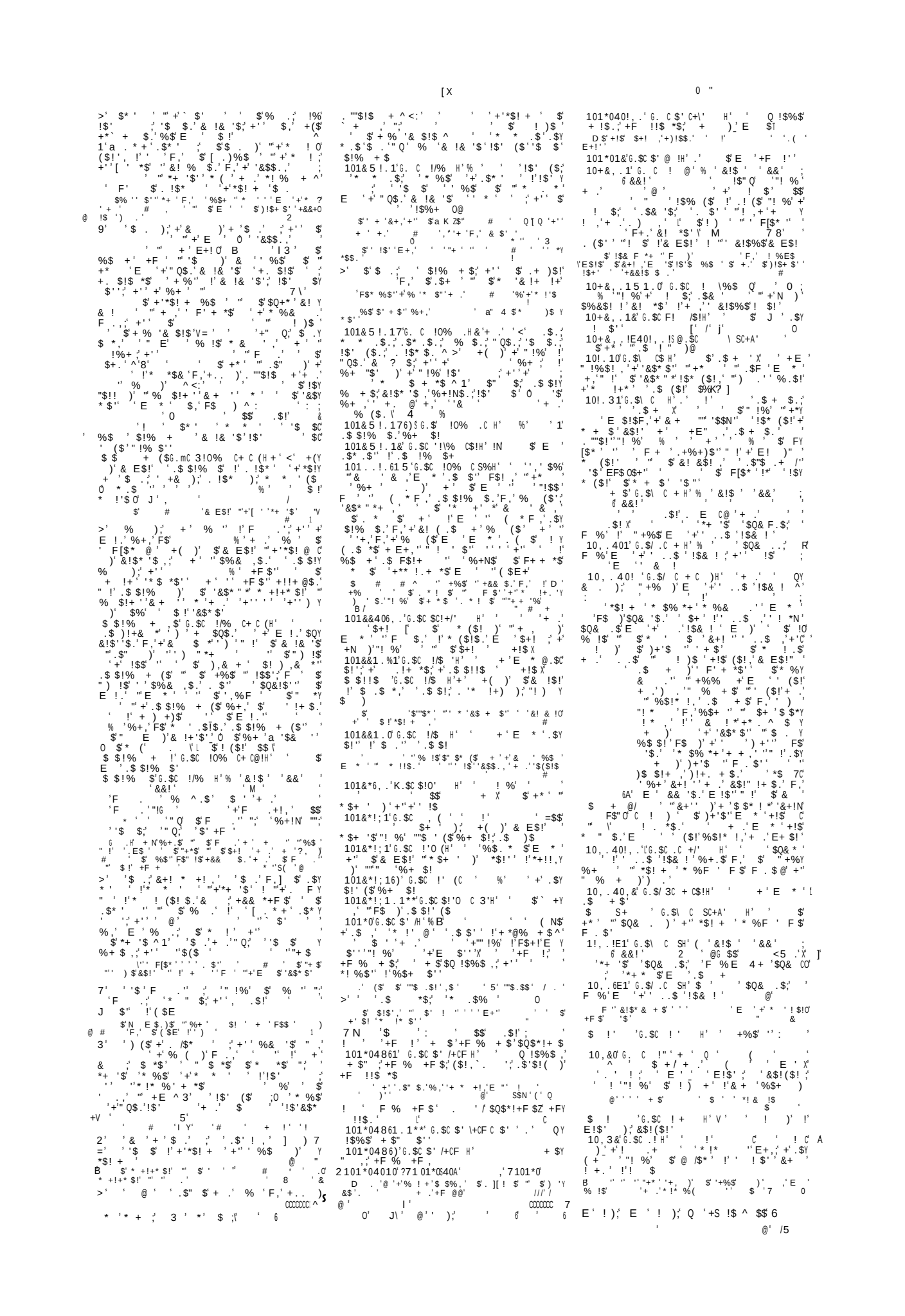

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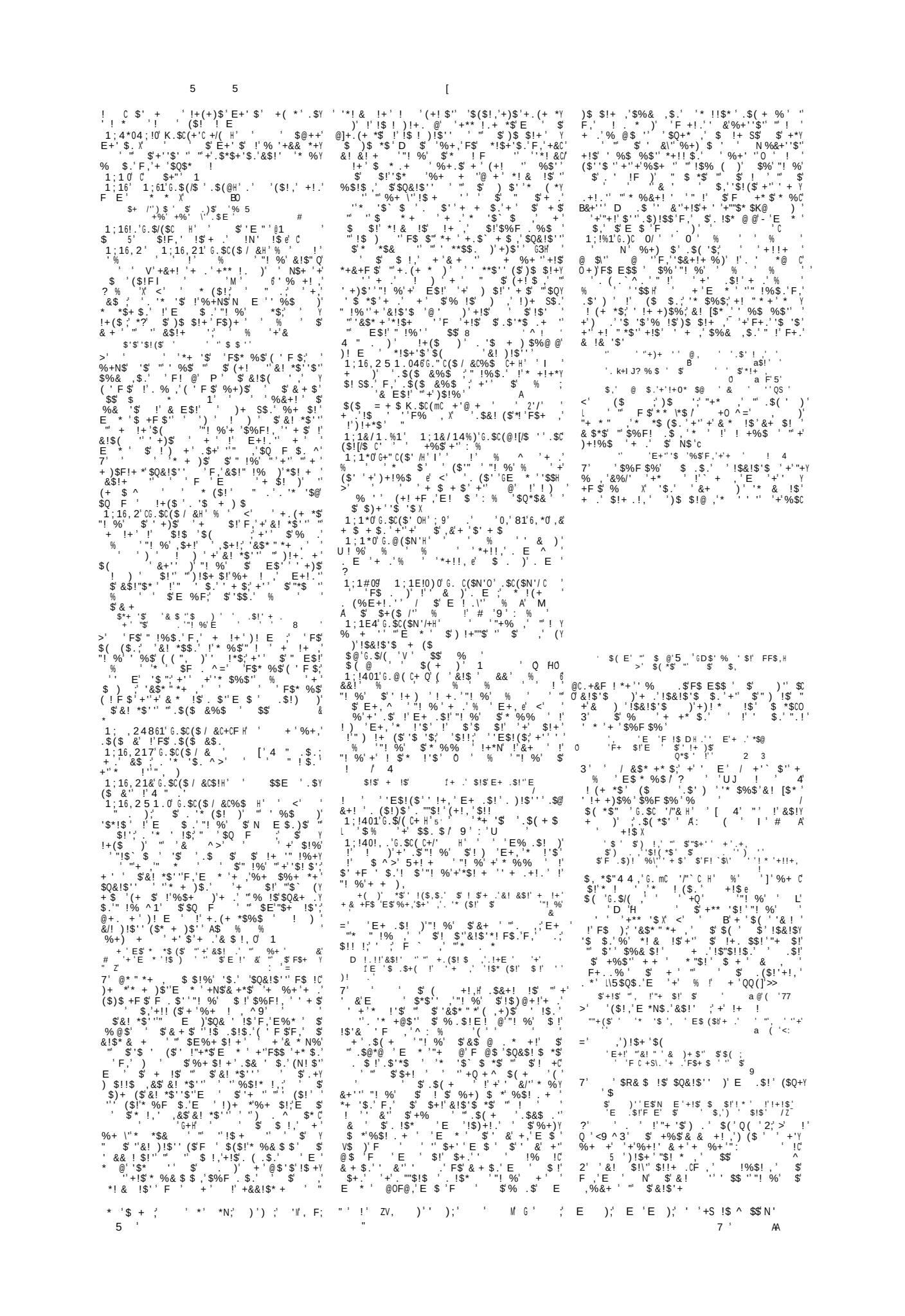

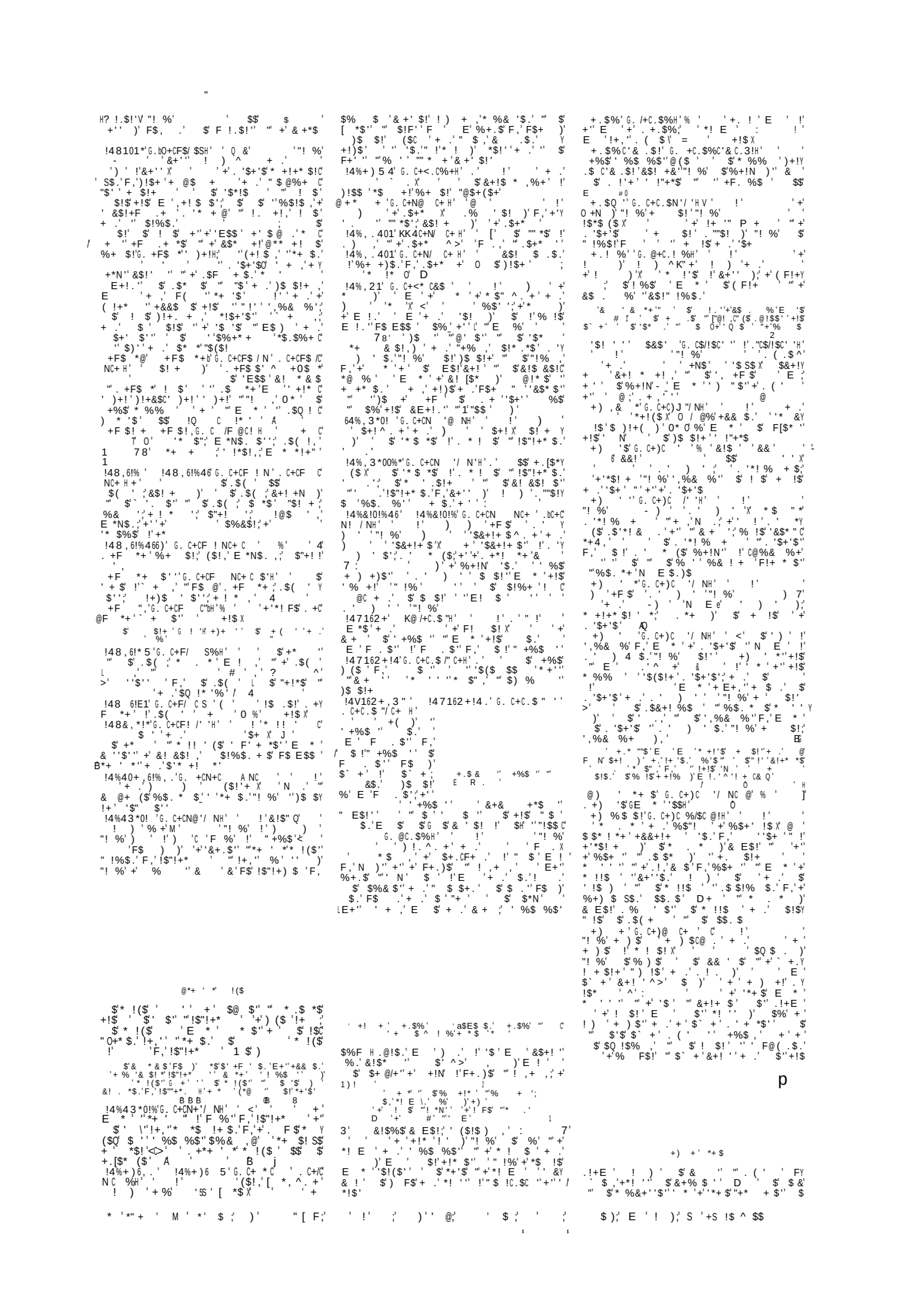

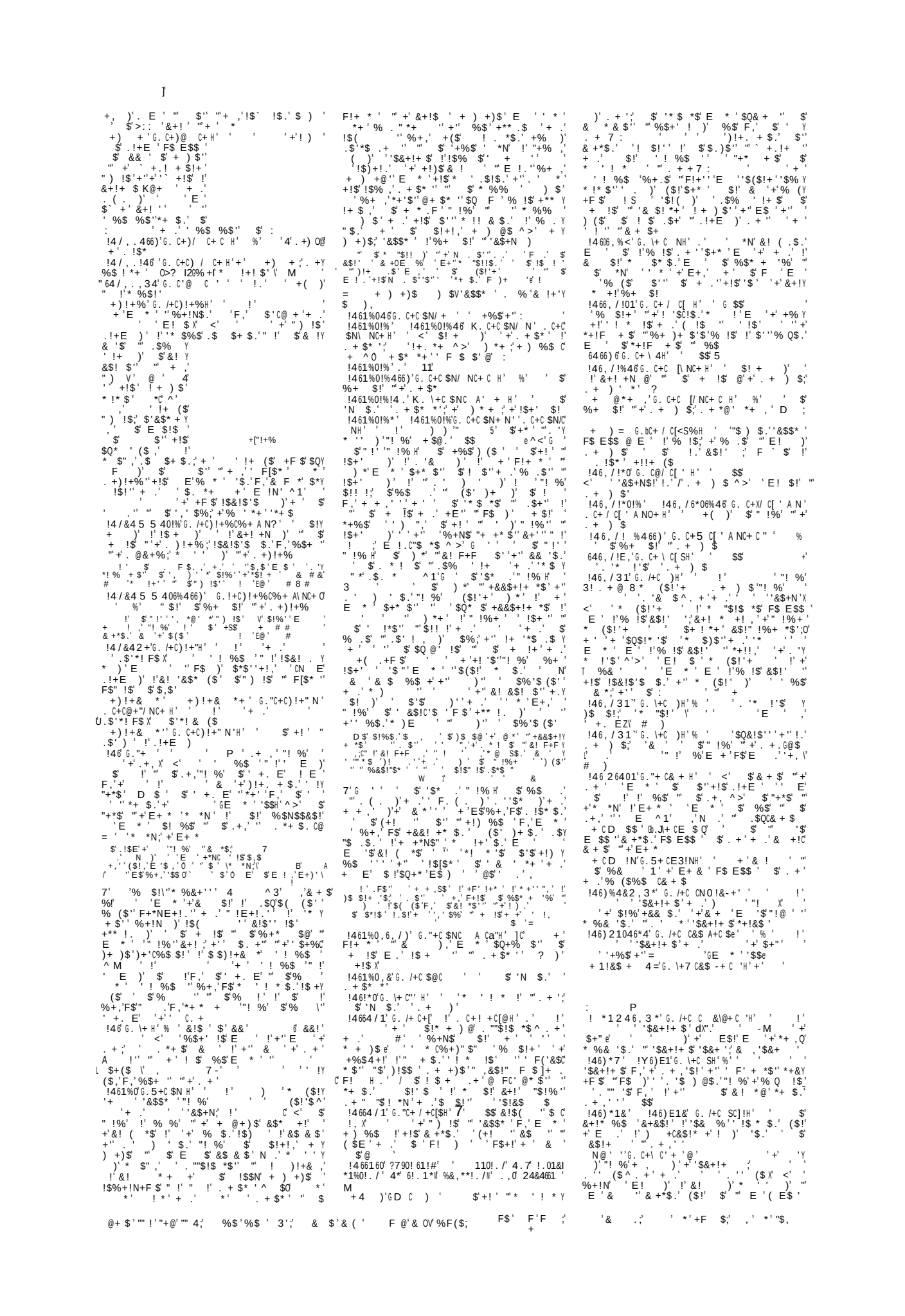

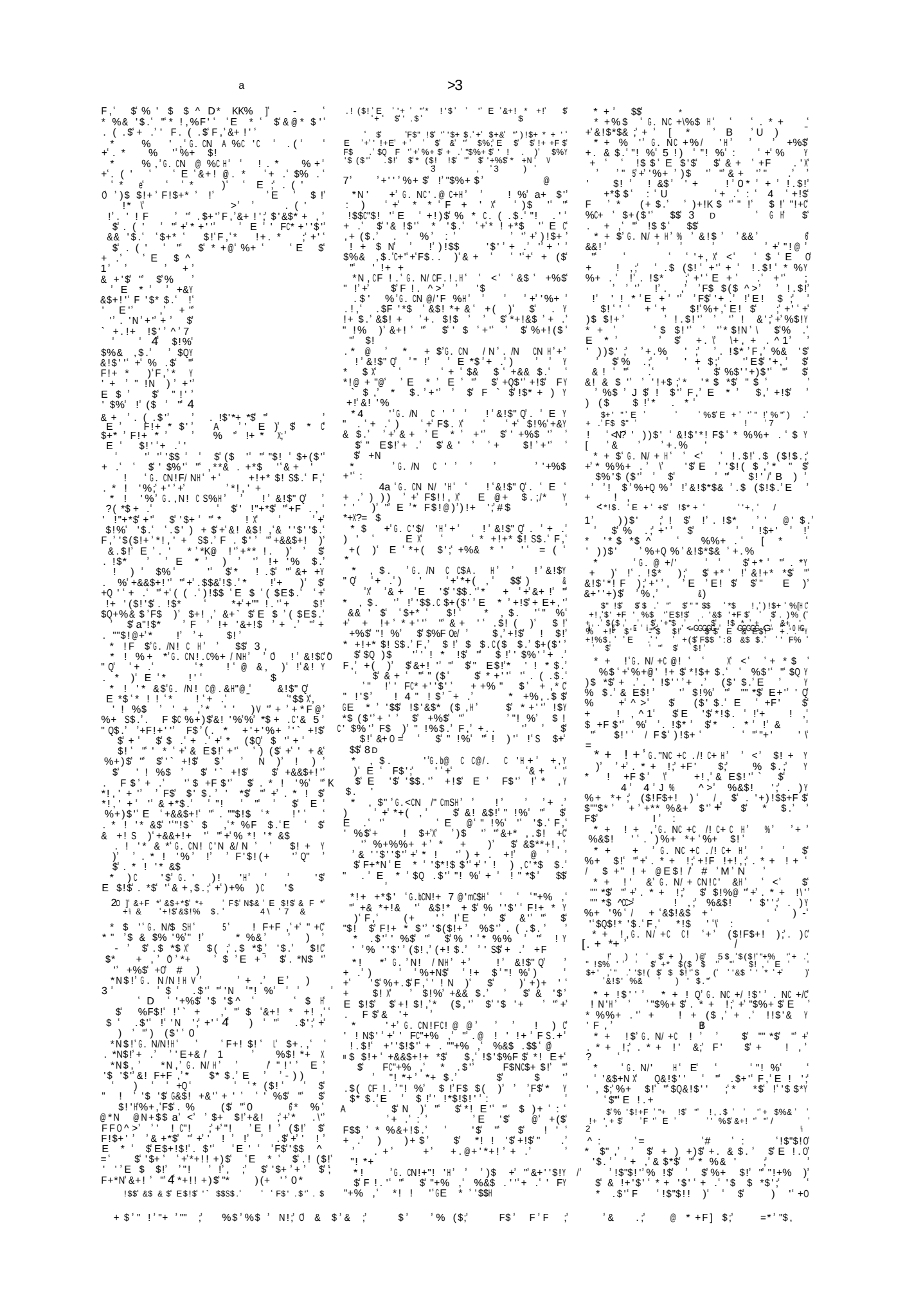

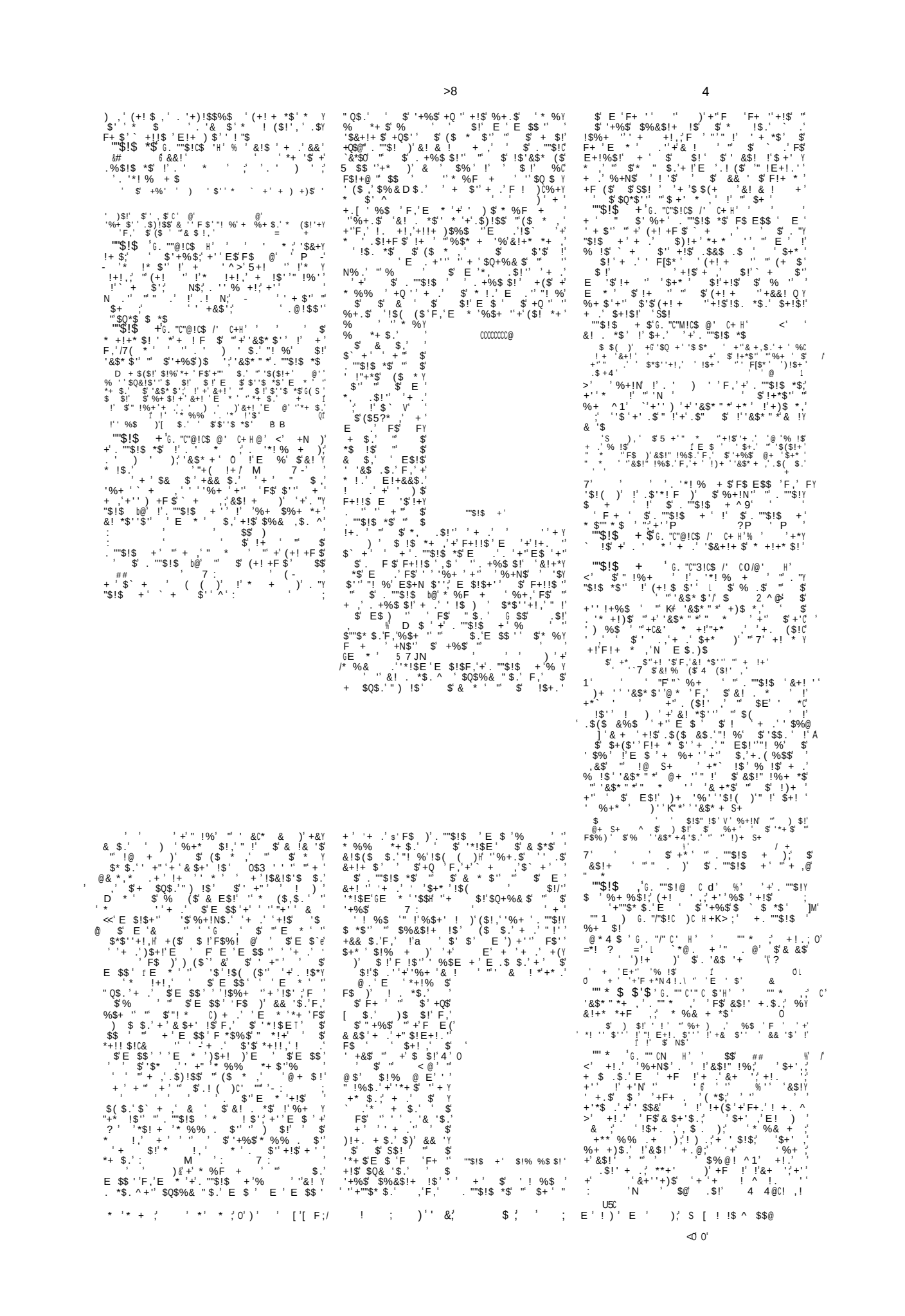

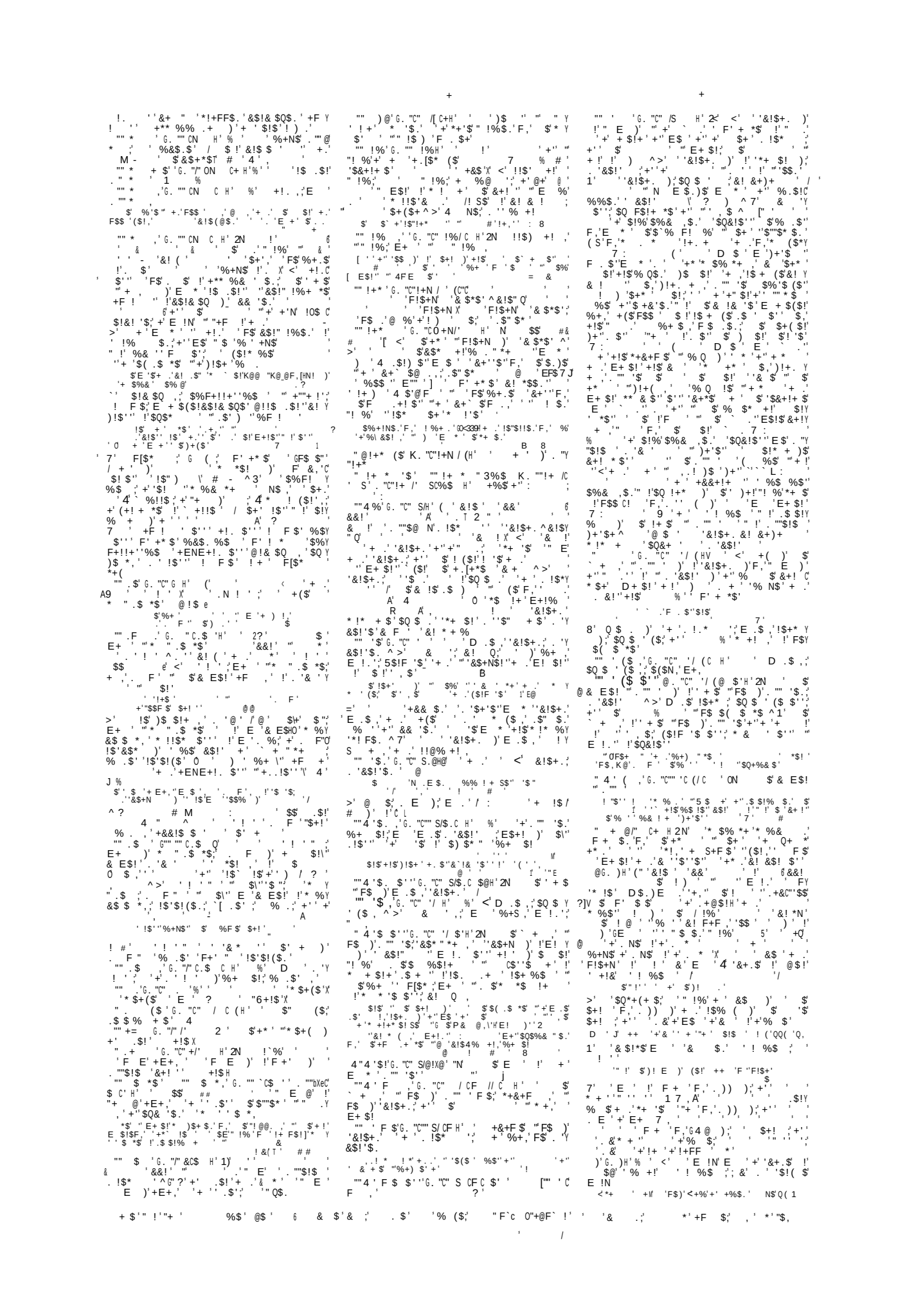

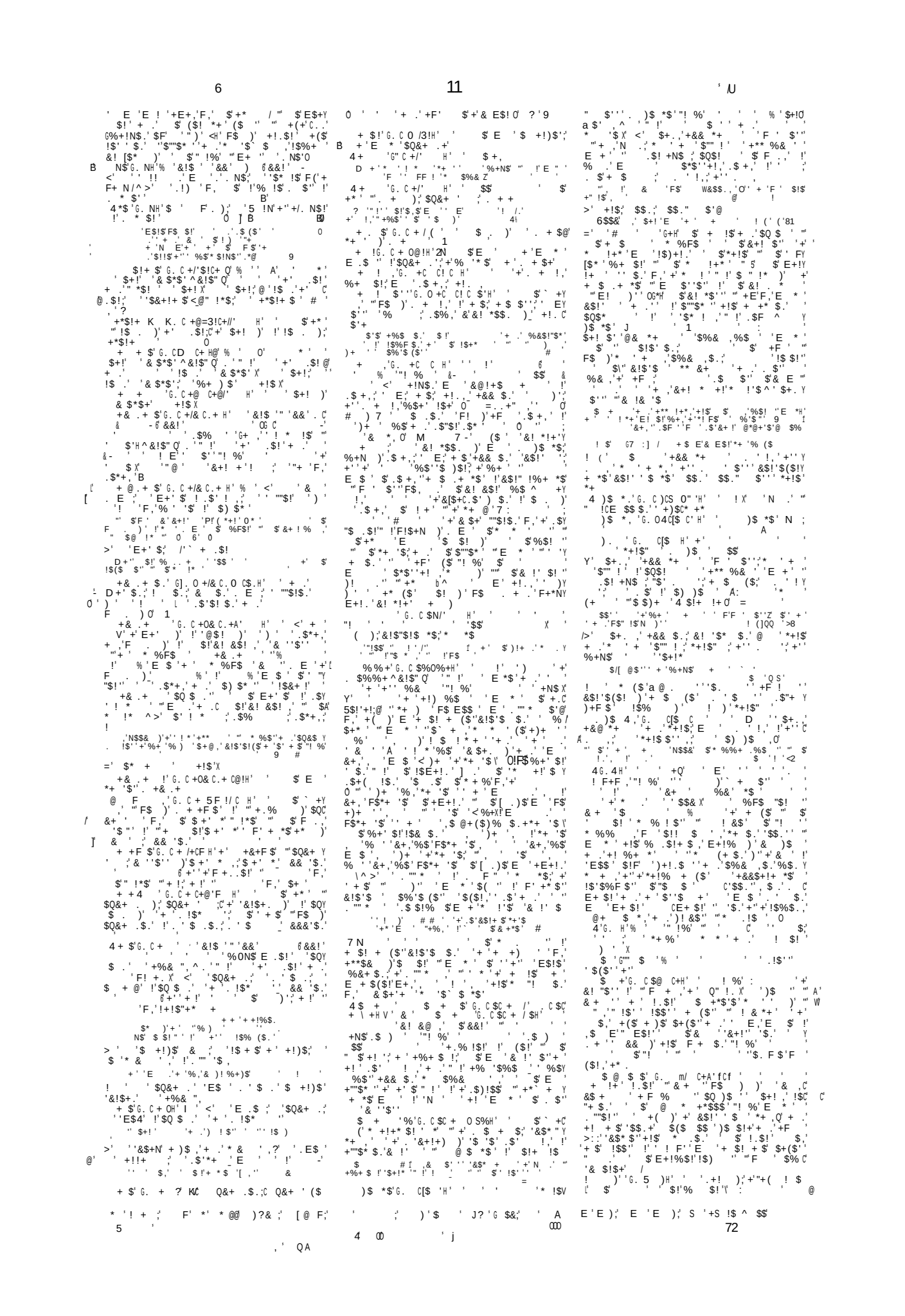

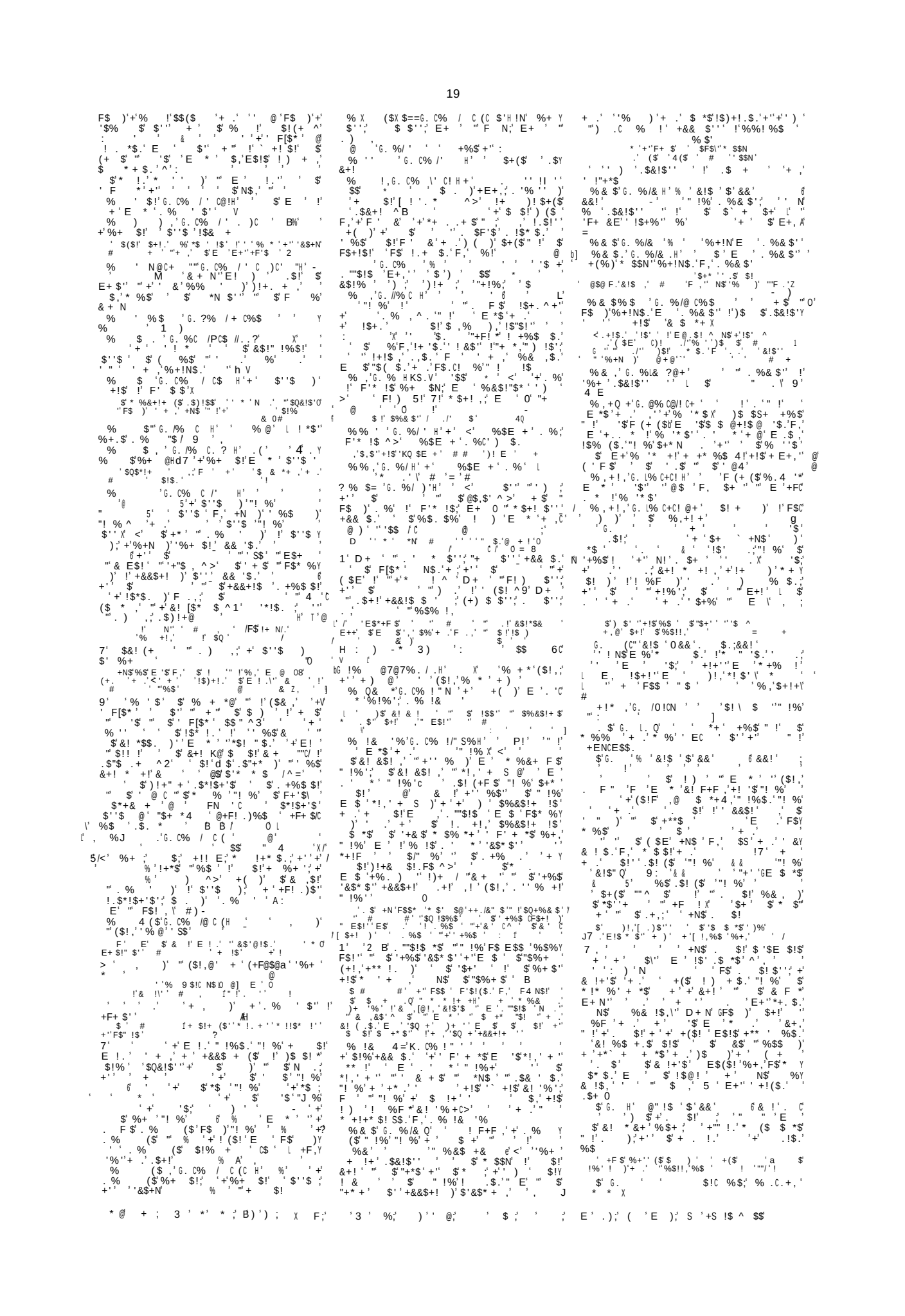

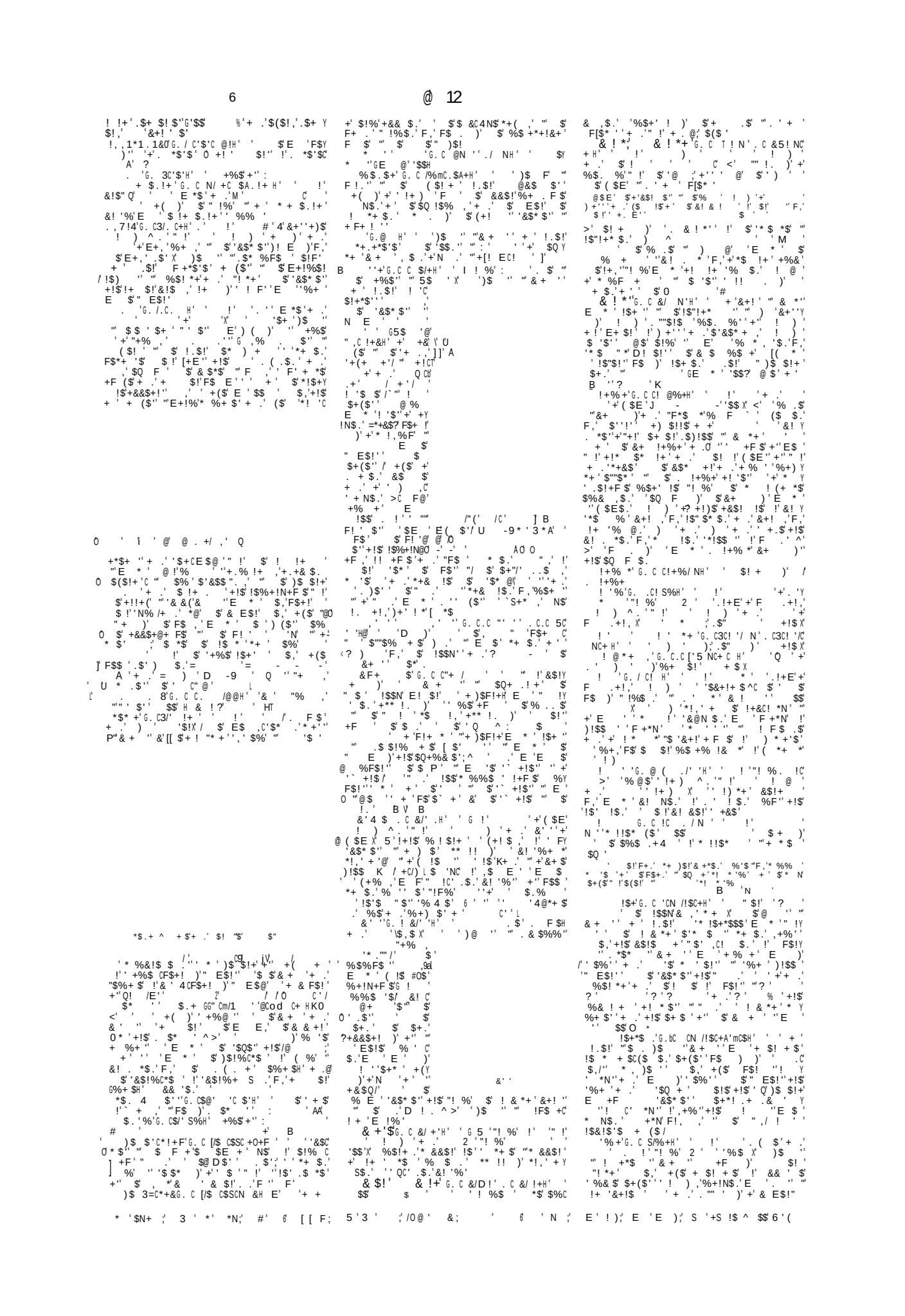

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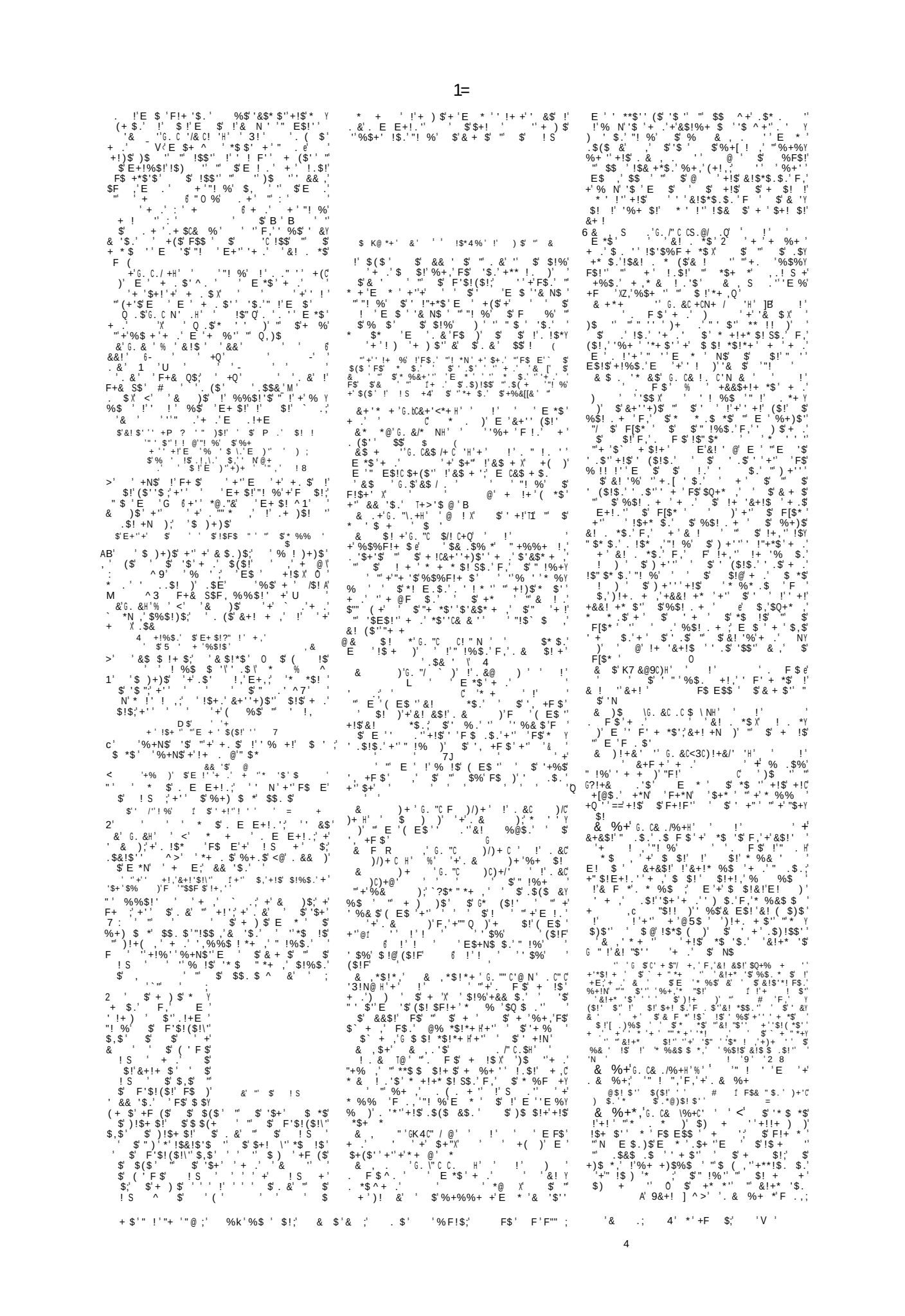

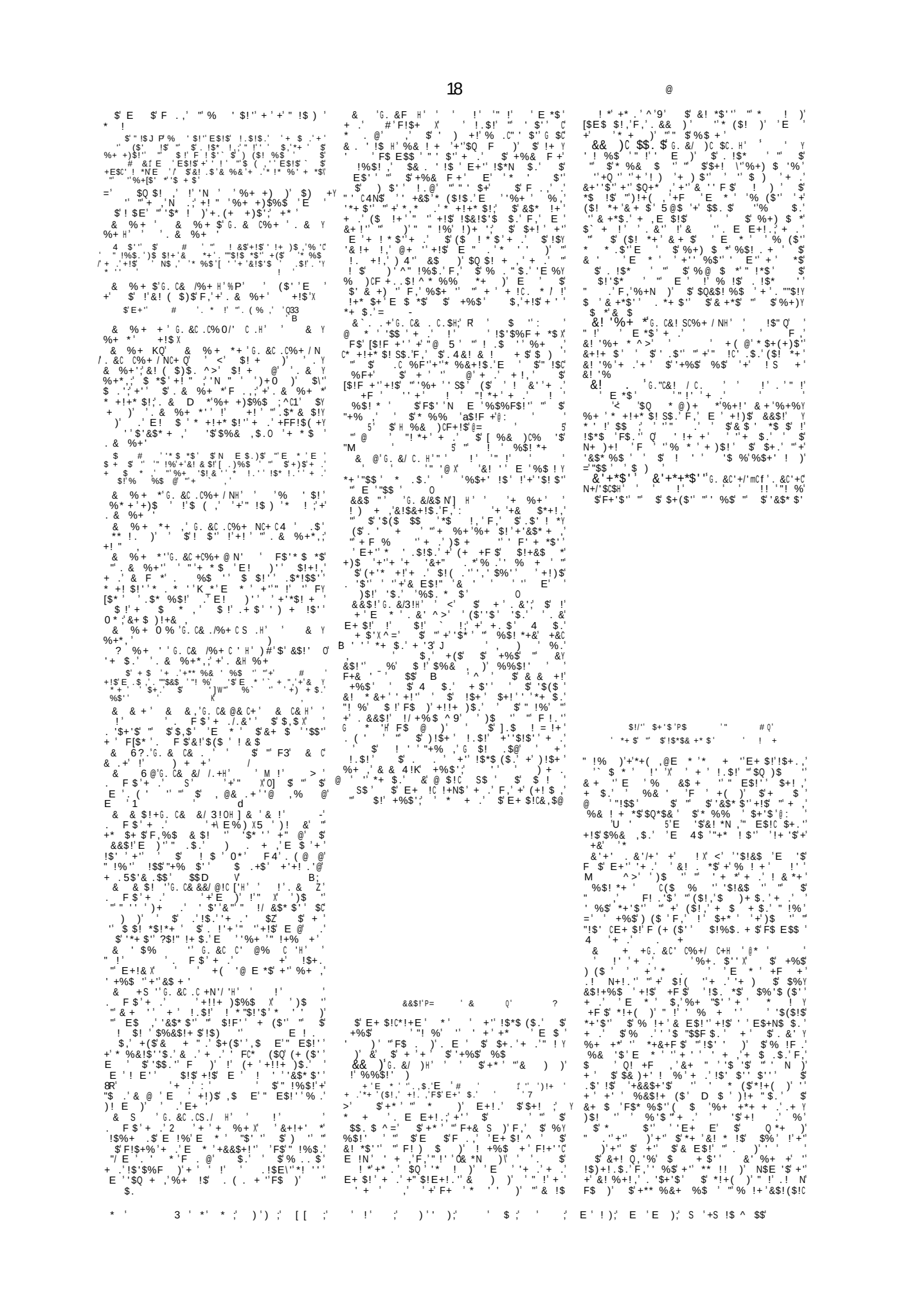

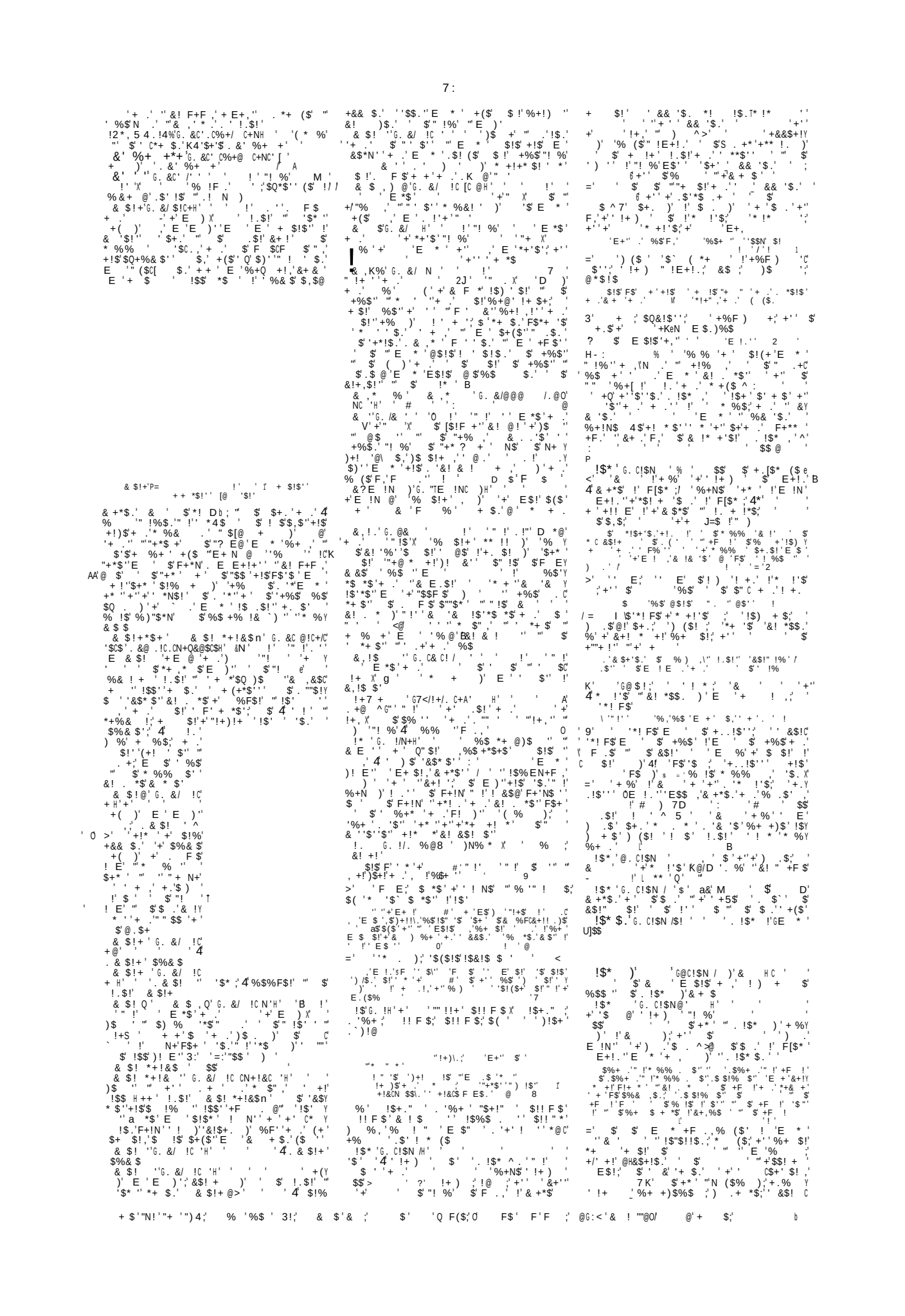

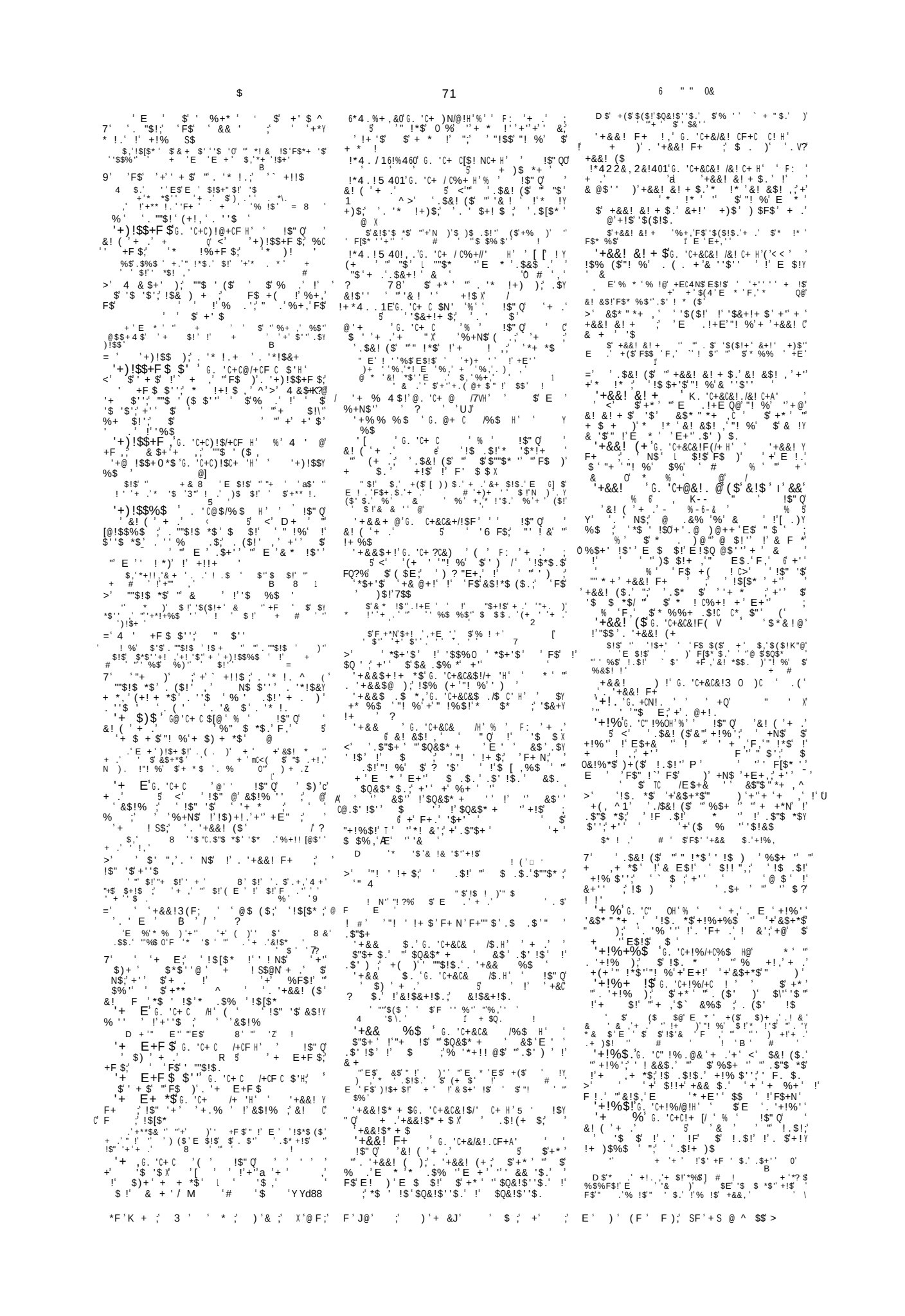

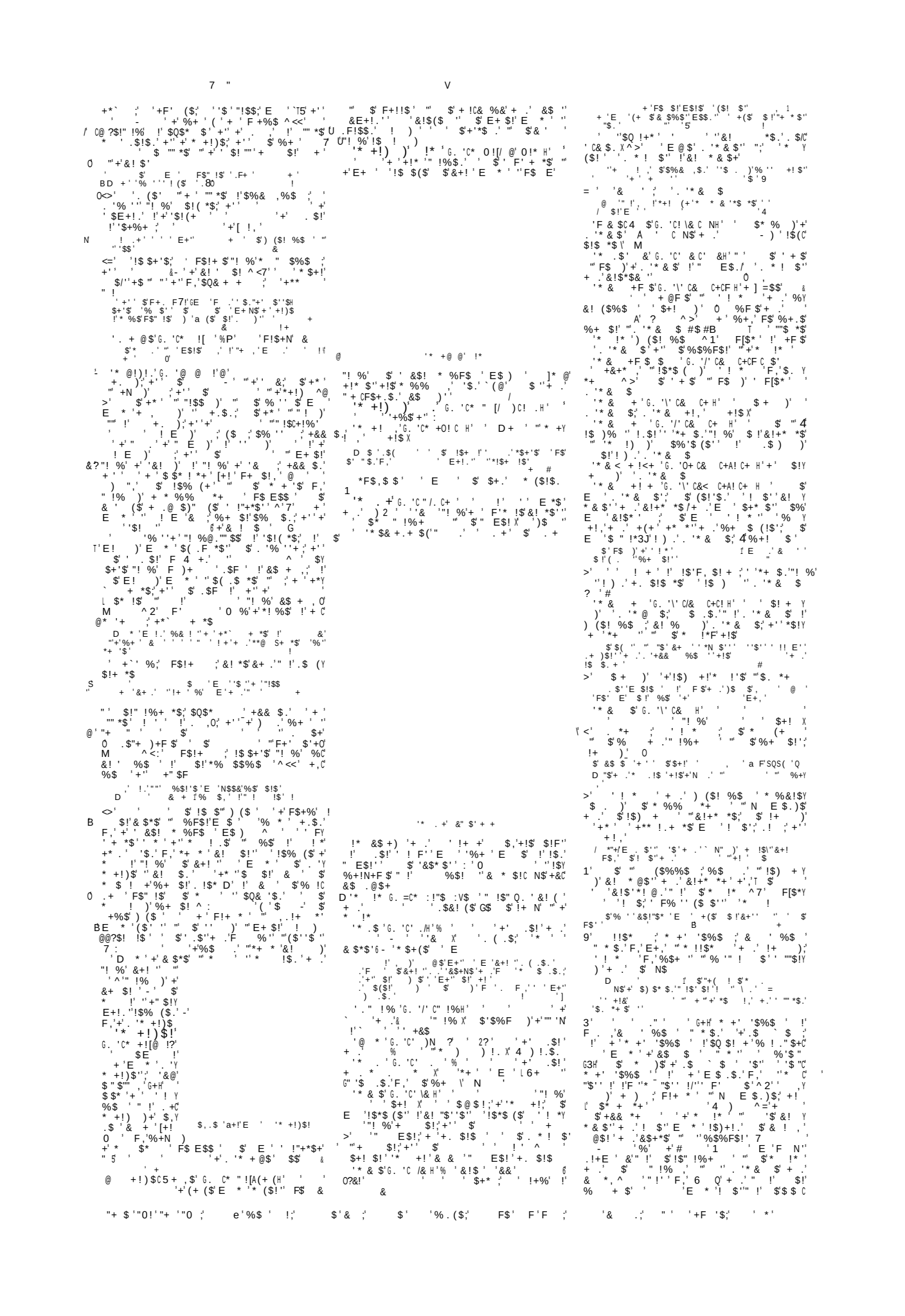

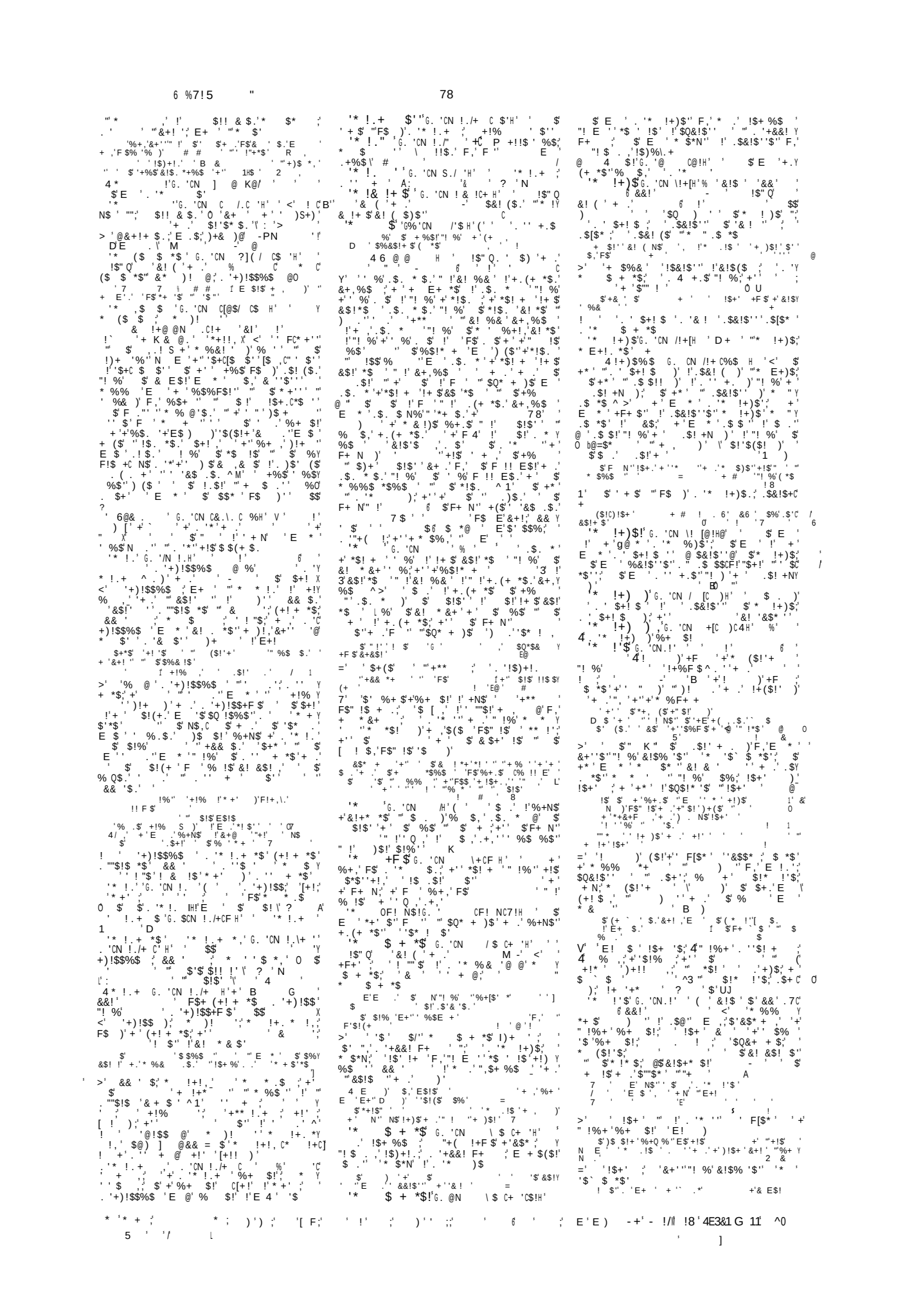

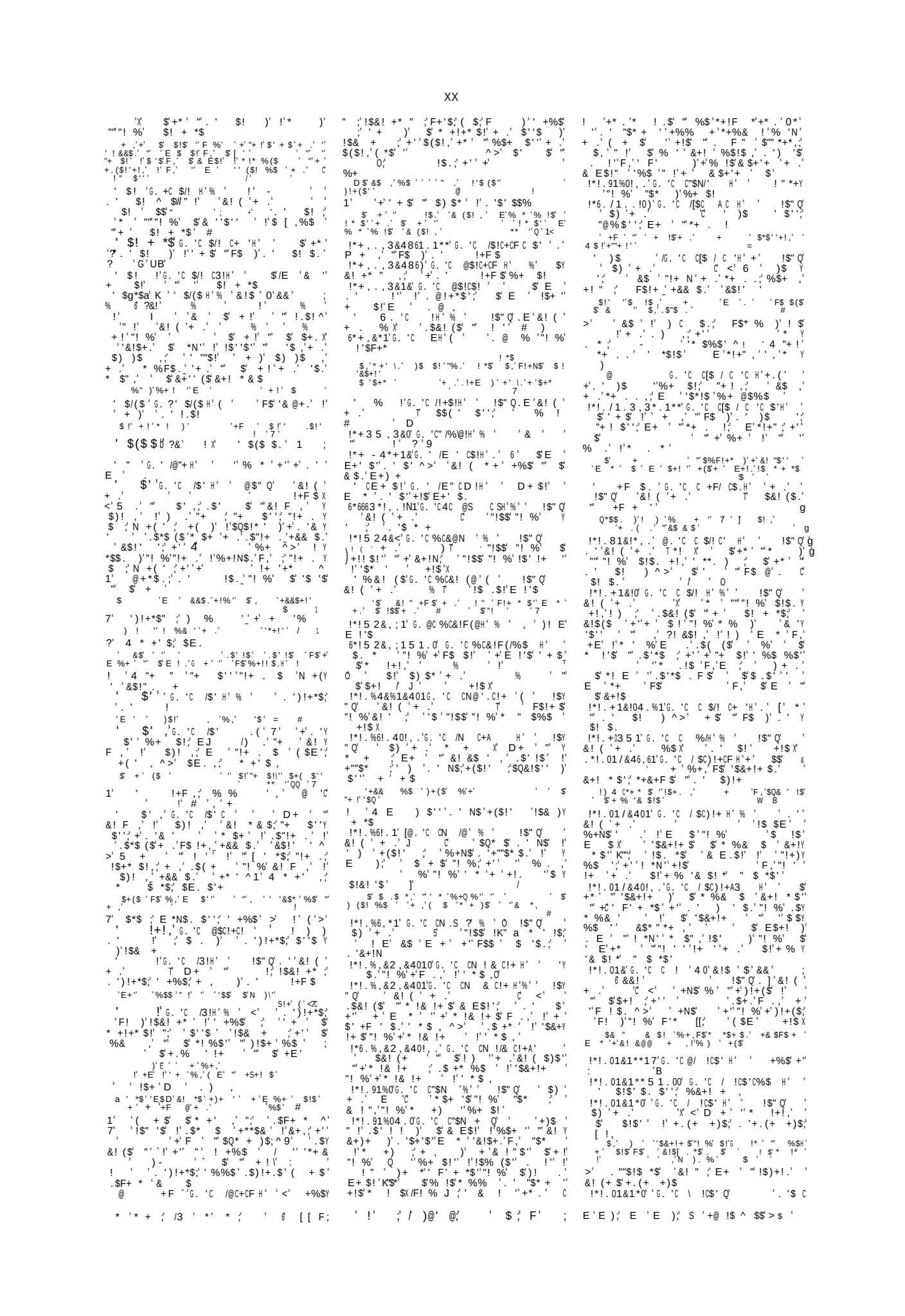

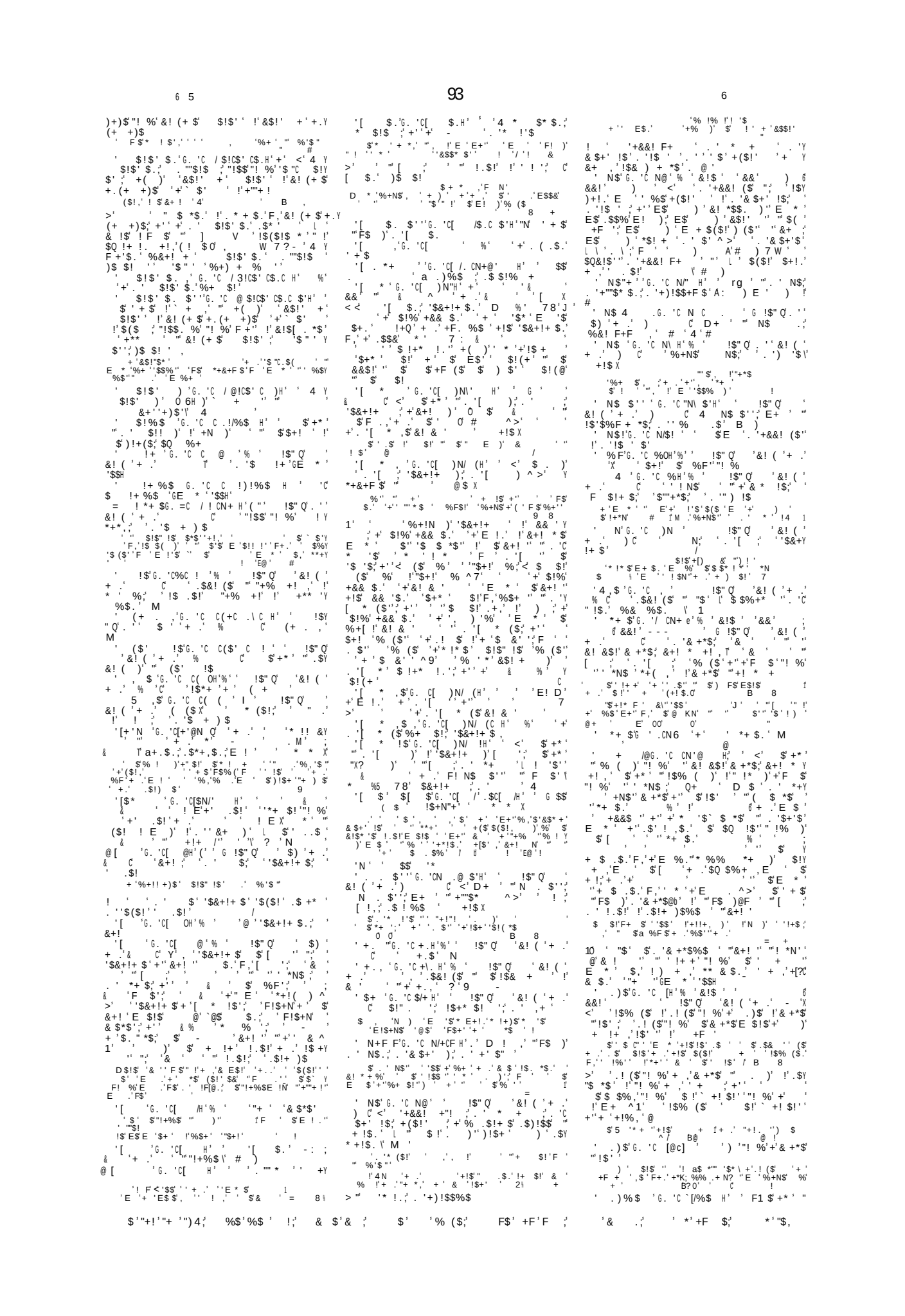

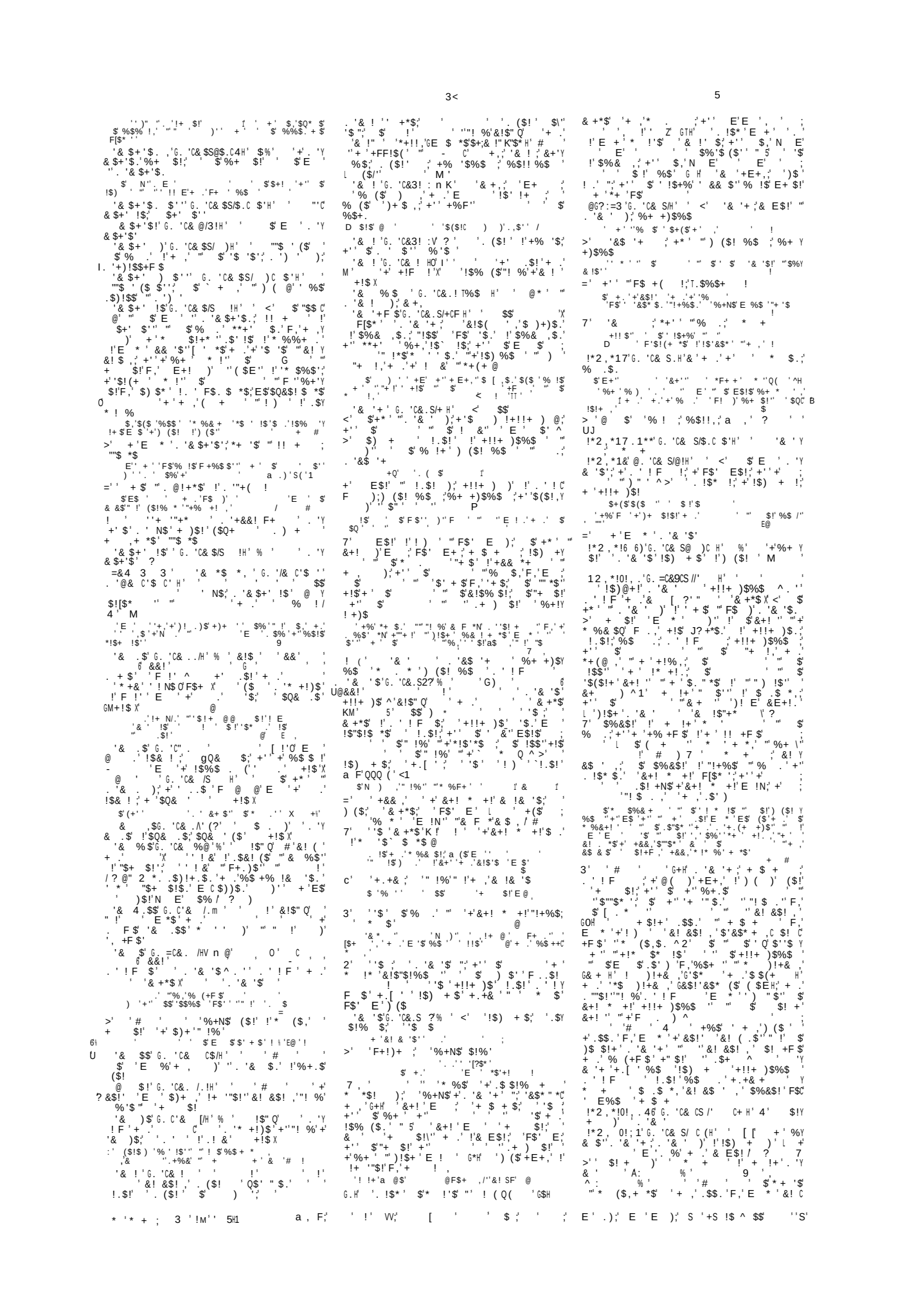

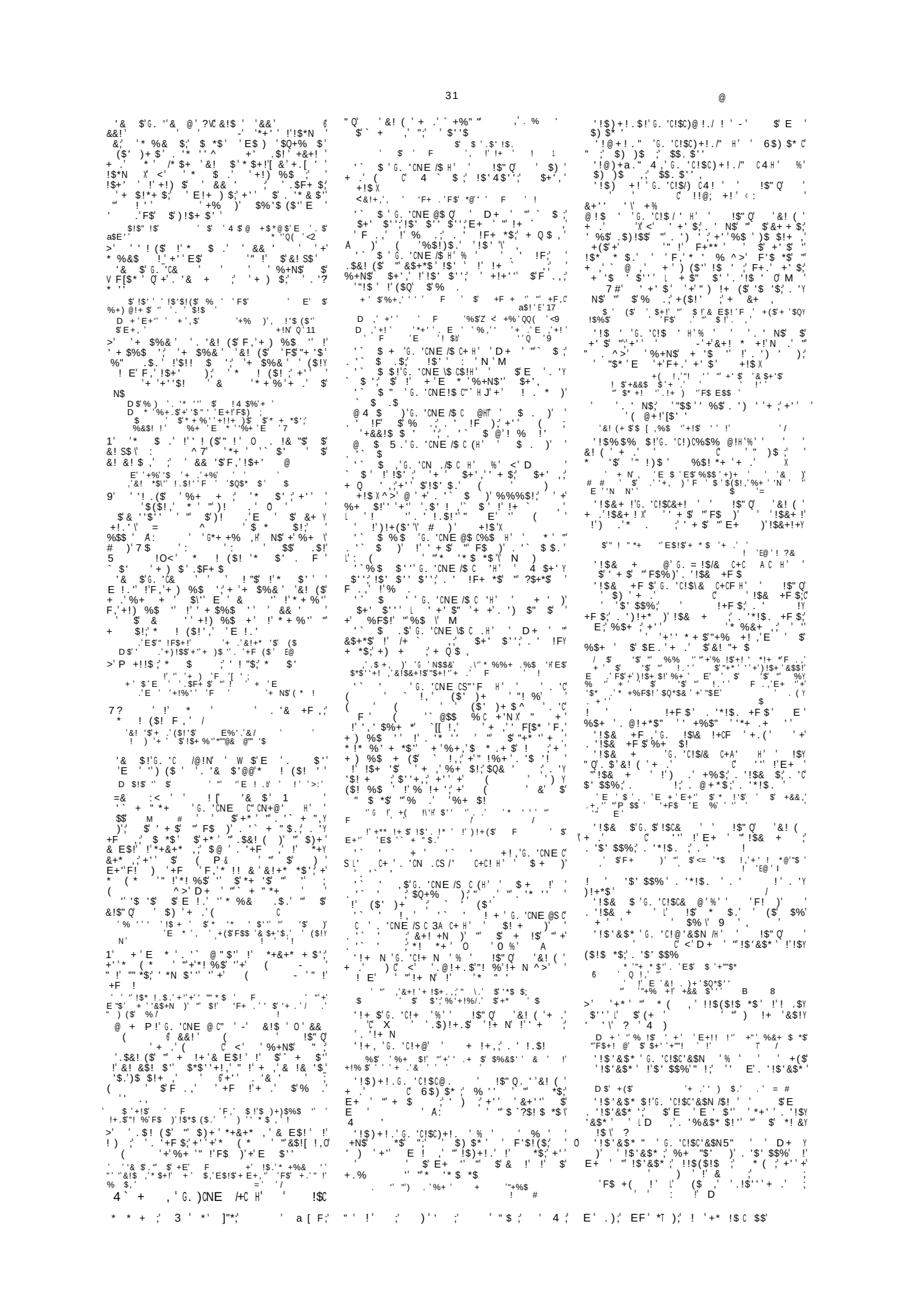

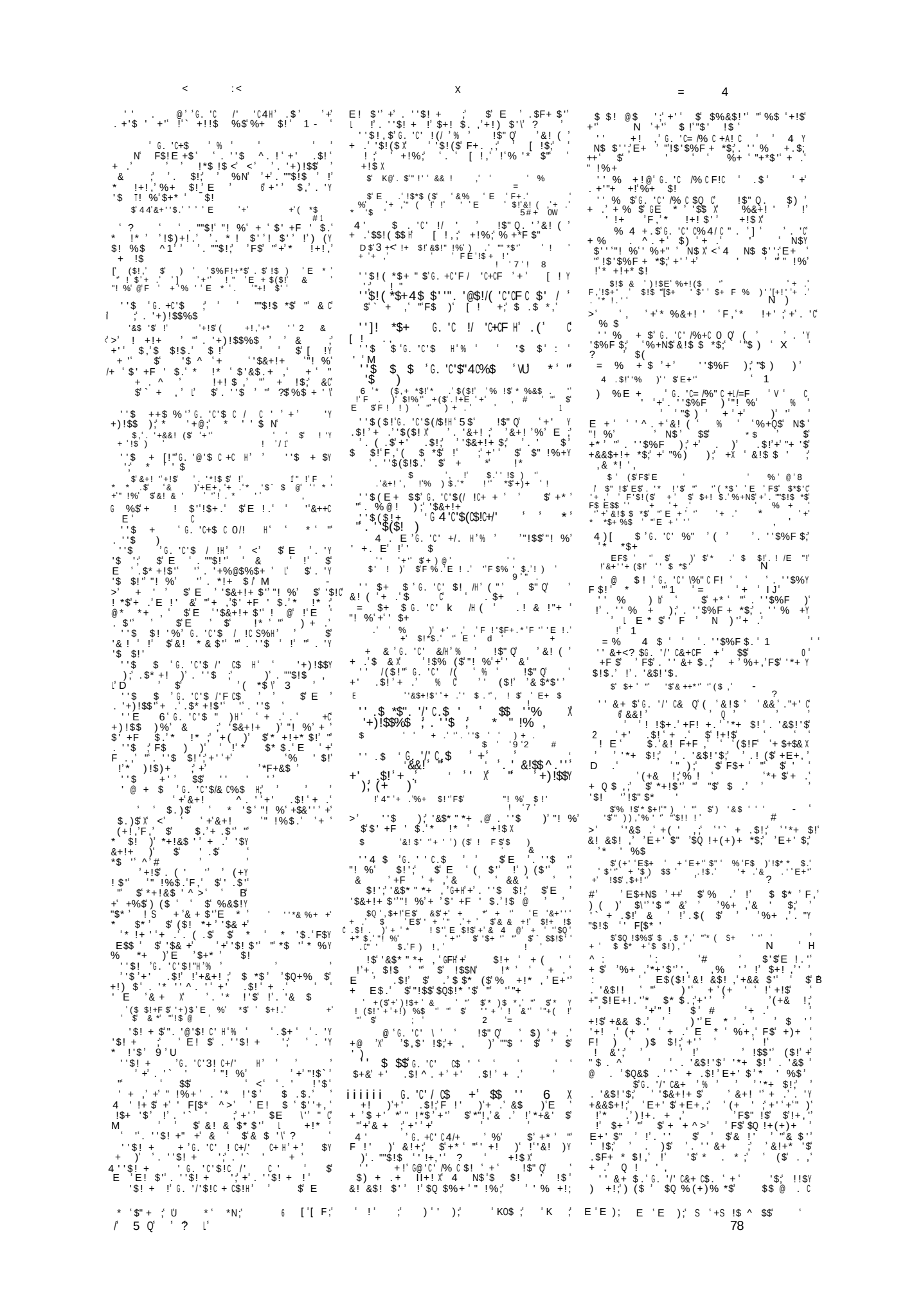

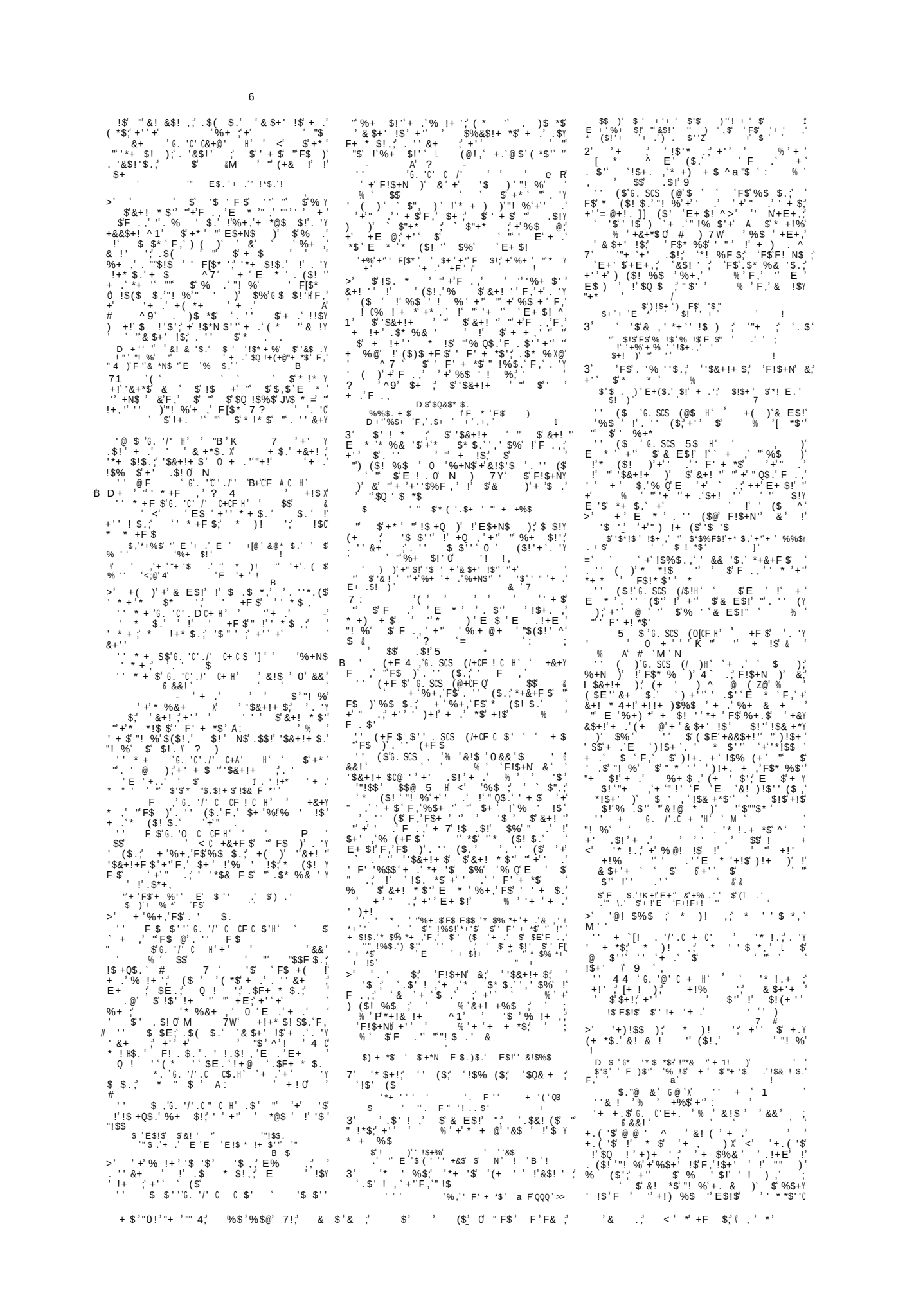

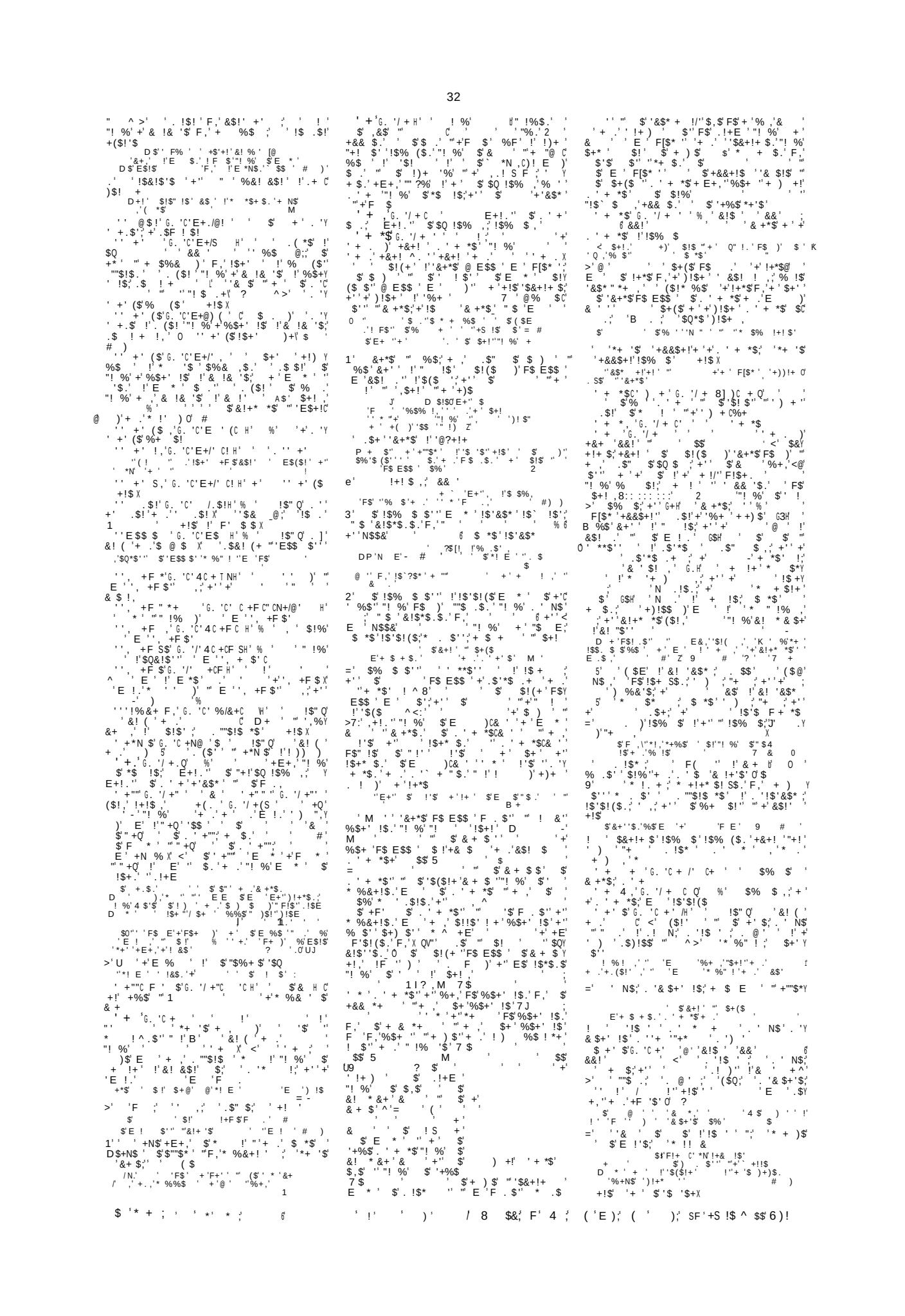

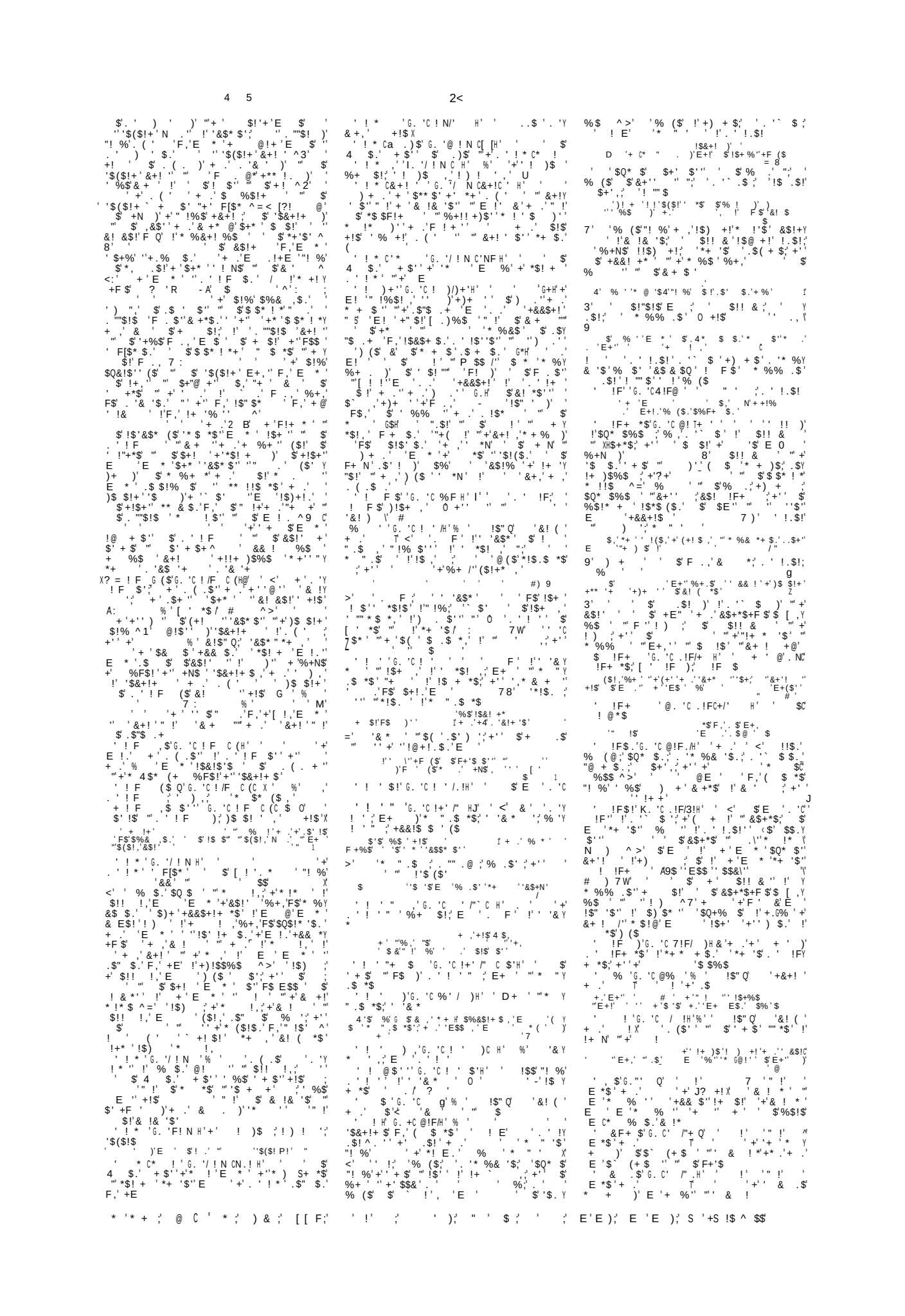

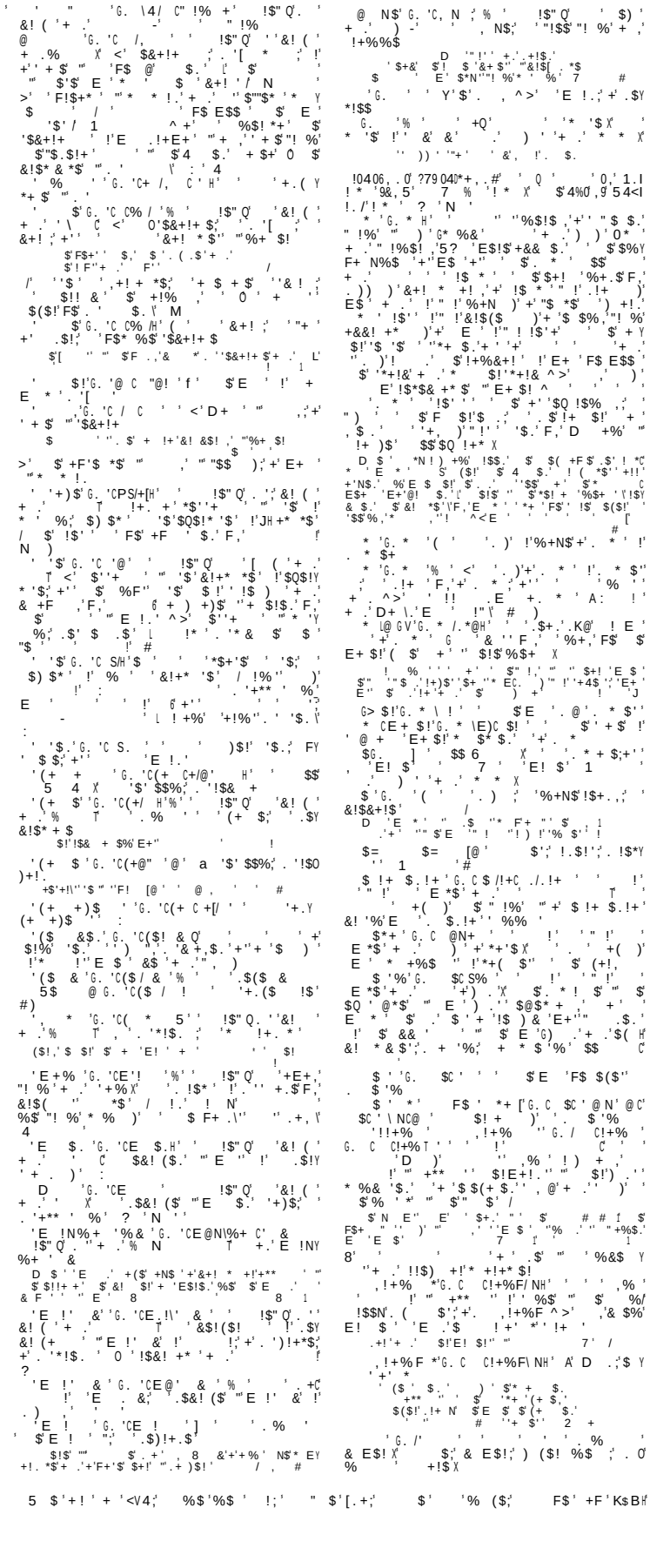

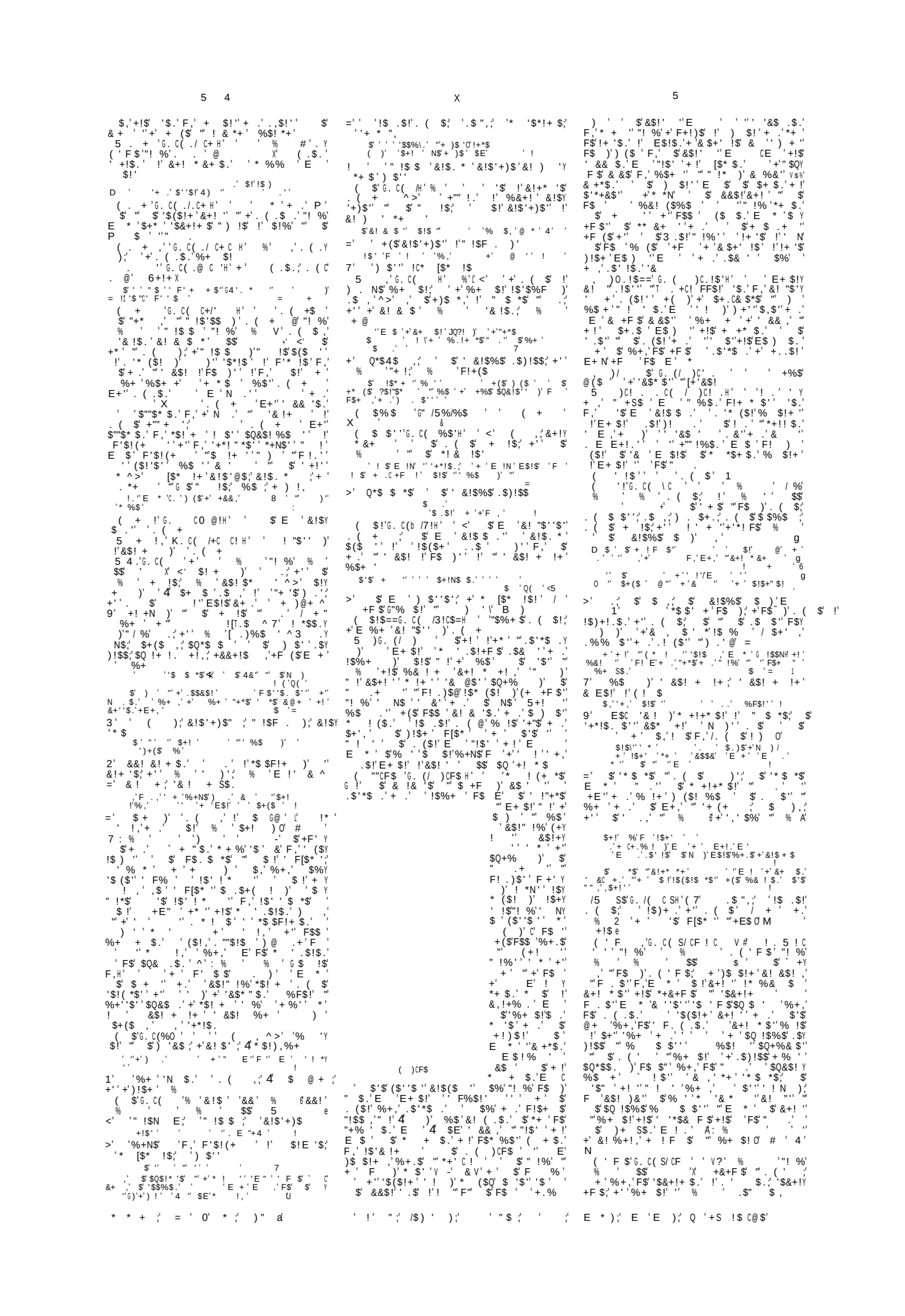

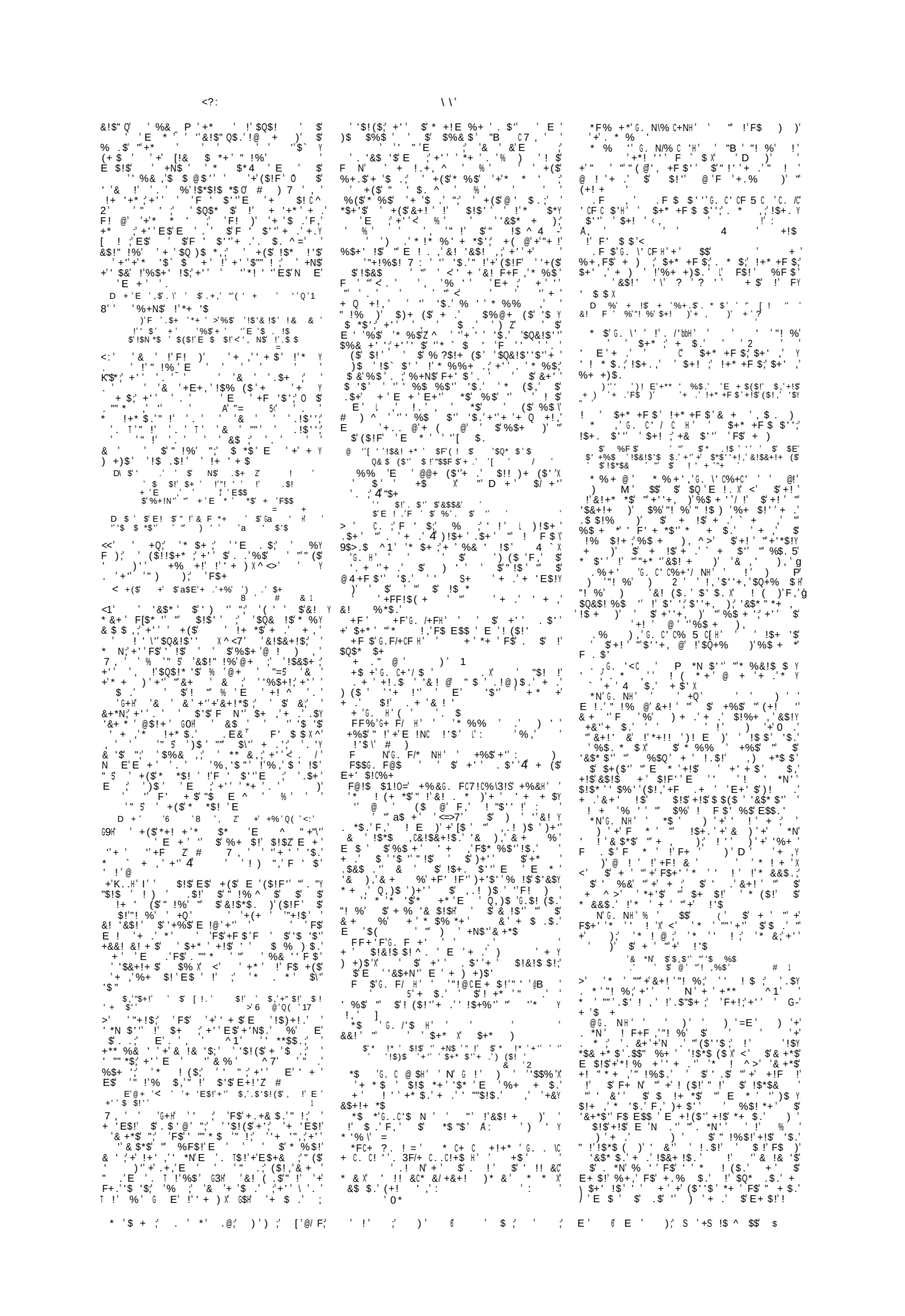

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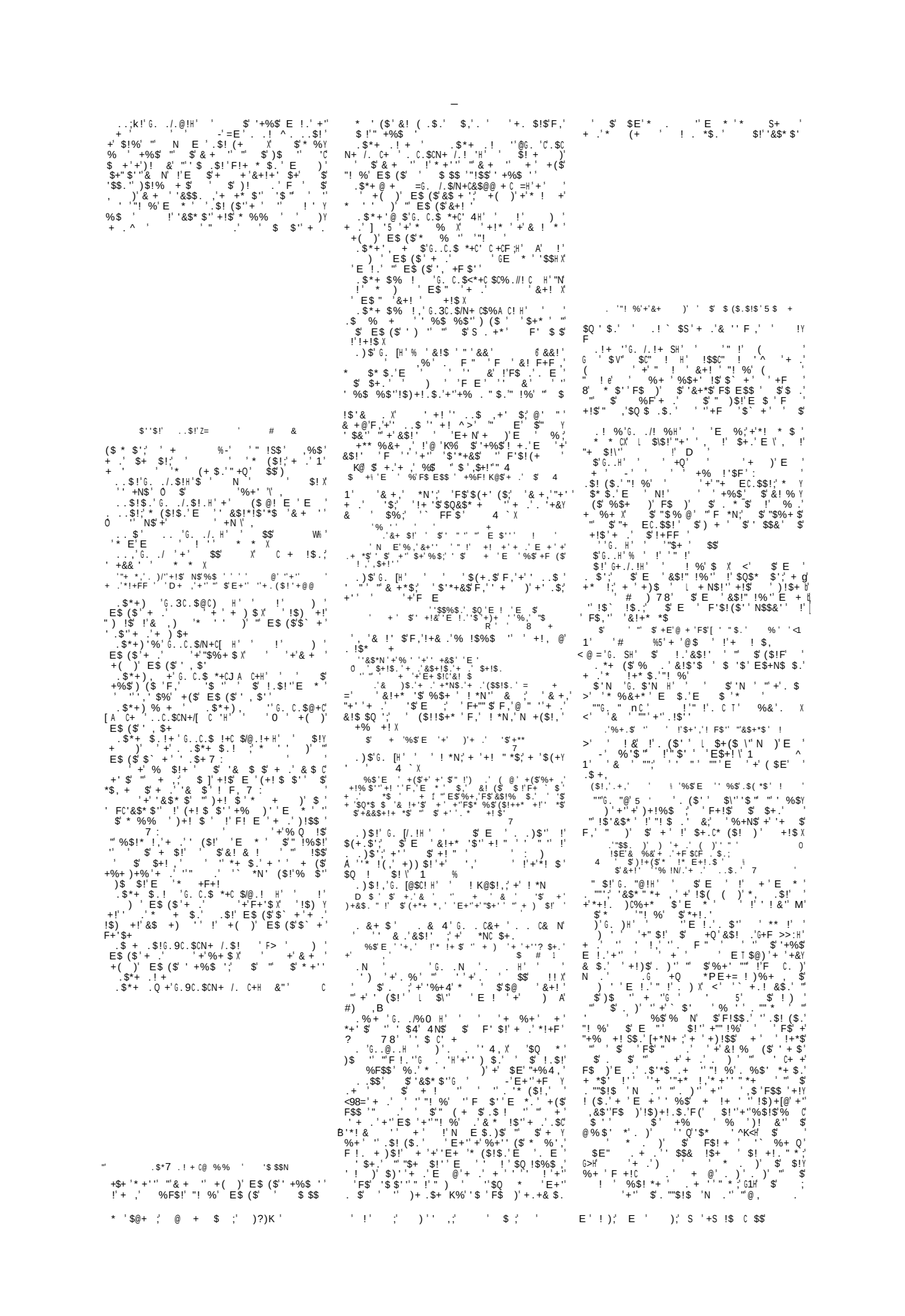

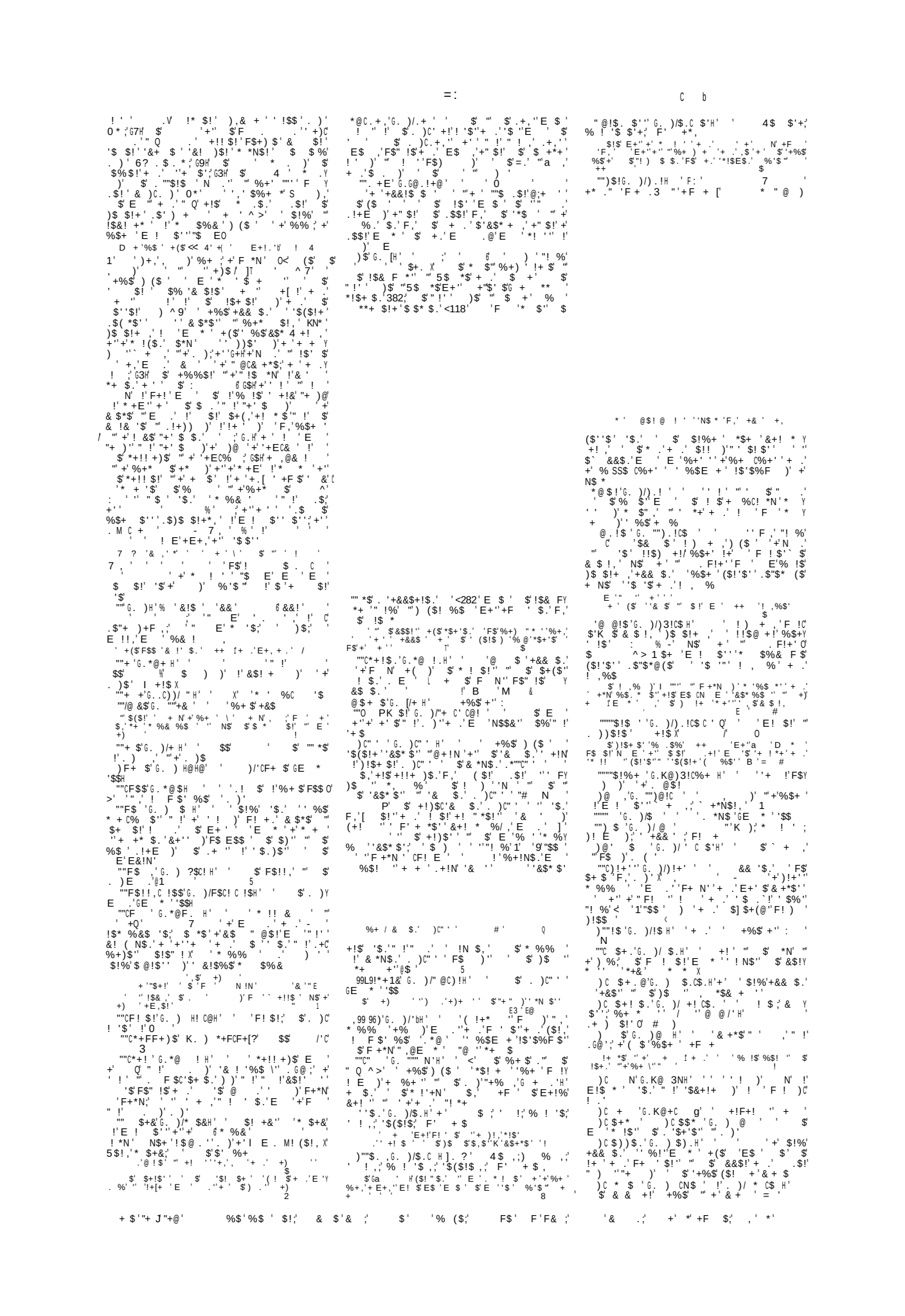

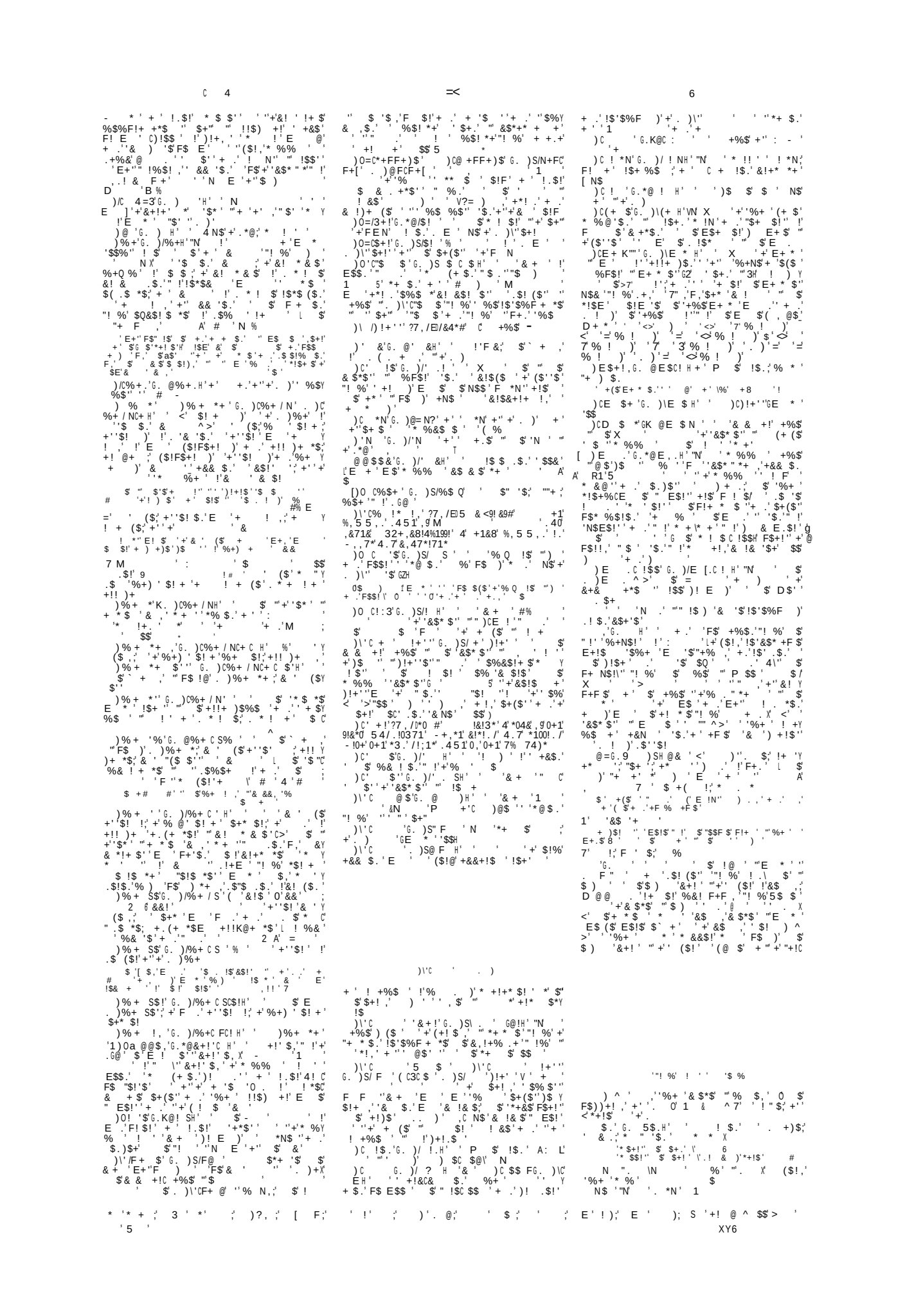

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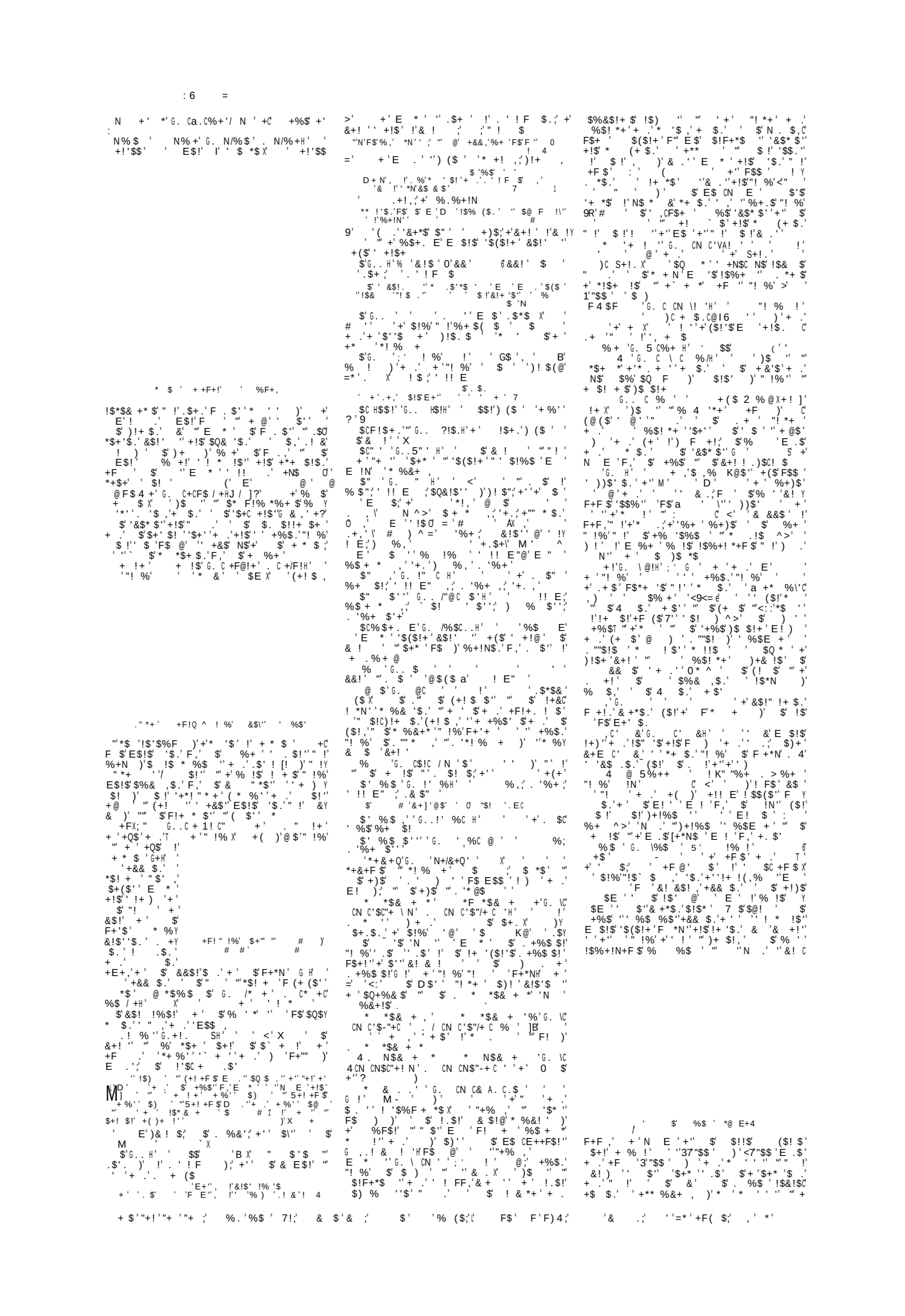

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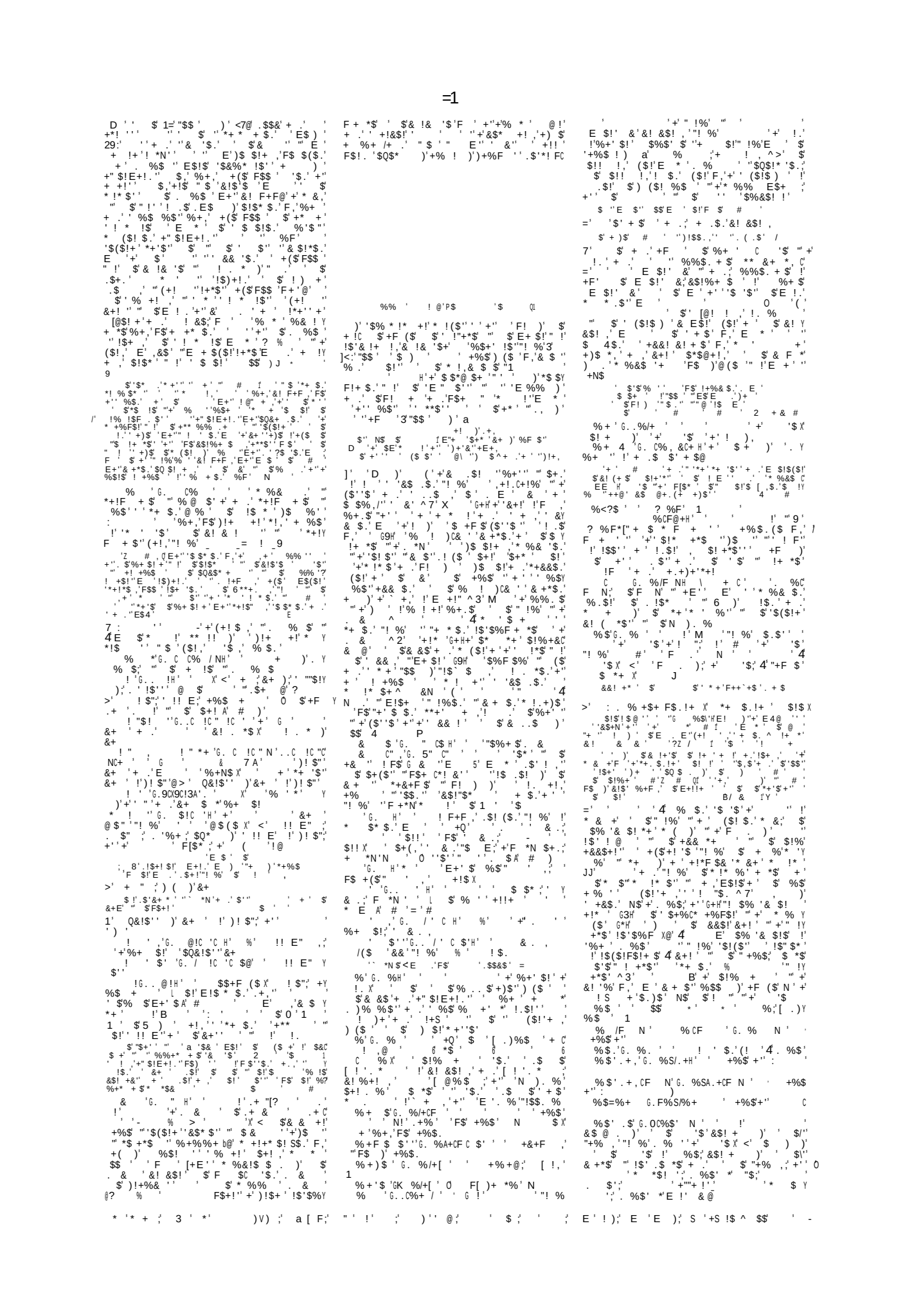


at the instigation of St. Dominic for the extirpation of the Albigenses. They were known also as *Tertiary Dominicans* and *Penitents of St. Dominic.*

Dominicide (do-min'i-sīd), *n.* [L. *dominus*, a lord or master, and *cædo*, to kill.] 1. The act of murdering a master.—2. One who kills his master.

Dominie (dom'i-ni), *n.* [From L. *domine*, vocative case of *dominus*, a lord or master.] A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Scotch.]

Dominion (dō-min'yon), *n.* [L. *dominium*. See DOMAIN.] 1. Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling.

And I praised and honoured him that liveth for ever, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion*. Dan. iv. 34.

2. Power to direct, control, use, and dispose of at pleasure; right of possession and use without being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

3. Territory under a government; region; country; district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state; as, the British *dominions*.—4. Government; right of governing; as, Jamaica is under the *dominion* of Great Britain.—5. Predominance; ascendency.

What am I
That I dare to look her way;
Think I may hold *dominion* sweet,
Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast.
Tennyson.

6. *pl.* An order of angels.

Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers. Col. i. 16.

7. Persons governed.

Judah was his sanctuary; Israel his *dominion*. Ps. cxiv. 2.

SYN. Sovereignty, control, rule, authority, government, territory, country, region.

Dominium (dō-min'i-um), *n.* [See DOMAIN.] A term in the Roman law used to signify ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life-interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a person, such as a covenantee has against a covenanter.—*Dominium directum*, in *feudal law*, the superiority or interest vested in the superior.—*Dominium utile*, the property or the vassal's interest, as distinguished from the superiority.

Domino (do'mi-nō), *n.* [Fr., and L.L. *domino*, a covering for the head worn by priests 'from (says Littré) *dominicale*, the headdress worn on going to communion, from *Dominus*, Our Lord.' The name has been given to the game from the black covering on the under-surface of the pieces with which it is played.] 1. A hood or cape, formerly worn in winter by priests when officiating in cold edifices.—2. A kind of hood worn by canons of cathedral churches in Italy.—3. A mourning veil formerly worn by women.—4. A masquerade dress, worn

Sir Joshua Reynolds in Domino and Mask.—After Thackeray.

by ladies and gentlemen, consisting of an ample cloak or mantle, generally of silk, with a cap and wide sleeves.—5. A half-mask formerly worn on the face by ladies, when travelling, at masquerades, &c., as a partial disguise for the features.—6. A person wearing a domino.—7. *pl.* A game played with twenty-eight pieces of ivory or bone, dotted, after the manner of dice, with a certain number of points of all the combinations possible between the double blank and double six.—8. One of the pieces with which the game is played.

Dominus (do'mi-nus), *n.* pl. **Domini** (do'mi-nī). [L.] 1. Master; sir; a title anciently given to a clergyman, gentleman, or lord of a manor.—2. In *civil law*, one who possesses anything by right.—3. In *feudal law*, one who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another.

Domitable (dom'it-a-bl), *a.* [From L. *domo*, *domitum*, to tame.] Capable of being tamed. 'Animals . . . more *domitable*, domestic, and subject to be governed.' *Sir M. Hale.*

Domite (dō'mīt), *n.* An earthy variety of trachyte, named from the Puy-de-*Dôme* in Auvergne, in France, of a white or grayish white colour, having the aspect and gritty feel of a sandy chalk.

Don (don). [From L. *dominus*, a lord.] 1. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now common to all classes.—2. Any person of high importance or leading position: applied ironically to any one giving himself airs of importance. 'The great *dons* of wit.' *Dryden.*—3. A fellow or officer of a college.

Don, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *donned*, ppr. *donning*. [To *do on*: opposed to *doff*.] To put on; to invest with.

Then up he rose, and *donned* his clothes. *Shak.*

Dona (dō'nya), *n.* [Sp.] Same as *Donna*.

Donable (dōn'a-bl), *a.* [L. *dono*, to give.] That may be given. [Rare or obsolete.]

Donary (dō'na-ri), *n.* [L. *donarium*, the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept, an offering to a deity, from *dono*, to give.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Rare.]

Donat† (don'at), *n.* [From *Donatus* the celebrated grammarian.] A grammar. Spelled also *Donet* (which see).

Donatary (don'a-ta-ri), *n.* See DONARY.

Donate (dōn'āt), *v.t.* To give as a donation; to contribute. [United States.]

More than a hundred thousand dollars have been *donated* . . . by members of his family. *Dr. E. A. Park.*

Donation (dō-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *donatio*, an offering, from *dono*, to give; *donum*, a gift, from *do*, to give.] 1. The act of giving or bestowing; a grant.

That right we hold by his *donation*. *Milton.*

2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.

And some *donation* freely to estate
On the blessed lovers. *Shak.*

3. In *law*, the act or contract by which a thing or the use of it is transferred to a person or corporation as a free gift; a deed of gift; an evident of gift. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give and donee to take, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.

The kingdoms of the world to thee were given!
Permitted rather, and by thee usurped;
Other *donation* none thou canst produce. *Milton.*

—*Donation mortis causa*, *lit.* a gift by reason of death; a gift made of personal property in the last illness of the donor.—*A man on donation*, a phrase for a man receiving aid from the funds of a trade's union.—SYN. Gift, grant, benefaction, present.

Donation-party (dō-nā'shon-pär'ti), *n.* A party consisting of the friends and parishioners of a country clergyman, assembled together, each individual bringing some article of food or clothing as a present to him. [United States.]

Donatism (don'at-izm), *n.* The doctrines of the Donatists.

Donatist (don'at-ist), *n.* One of a body of African schismatics of the fourth century, so named from their founder Donatus, bishop of Casa Nigra in Numidia, who taught that though Christ was of the same substance with the Father yet that he was less than the Father, that the Catholic Church was not infallible, but had erred in his time and become practically extinct, and that he was to be the restorer of it. All joining the sect required to be rebaptized, baptism by the impure church being invalid.

Donatistic, Donatistical (don-at-ist'ik, don-at-ist'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to Donatism or the Donatists.

Donative (don'a-tiv), *n.* [Fr. *donatif*, something given, L. *donativum*, from *dono*, to give. See DONATION.] 1. A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.

The Romans were entertained with shows and *donatives*. *Dryden.*

2. In *canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person by the founder or patron, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

Donative (don'a-tiv), *a.* Vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson.

Donator (do-nā'tėr), *n.* In *law*, a donor.

Donatory, Donatary (don'at-o-ri, don'at-a-ri), *n.* In *Scots law*, a donee of the crown; one to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over.

Donaught (don'nat), *n.* An idle, good-for-nothing person. 'Crafty and proud *donaughts*.' *Granger.* [Rare.] See DONNAT.

Donax (dō'naks), *n.* [L.; Gr. *donax*, a reed, also a kind of shell-fish.] 1. A species of grass of the genus Arundo (*A. Donax*), occasionally cultivated in gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe it grows much taller, and is used for fishing-rods, looms, &c. The leaves are beautifully striped like ribbon-grass.—2. A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, of the family Tellinidæ, with shells of two equal valves, which close perfectly, and are of a triangular form, prettily striated from the beak to the margin, the beak occupying the obtuse angle of the triangle. Several are found on the British coasts.

Done (dun), pp. of *do*. 1. Performed executed; finished. *Done* was frequently used, in Old English and Scotch, as an auxiliary to express completed action; as, 'has *done* avance,' for 'has advanced;' 'has *done* compleit,' for 'has completed.'

And quhen that Noe had *done* espye,
How that the eirth began to drye. *Sir D. Lyndsay.*

Although we have now lost this use of *done*, the preterite (*did*) of *do* is still used as an auxiliary. Compare the use of *done* among the American negroes, as in the following quotations:—

What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life *done* picked my cotton?
I'se like a word dat somebody *done* said, and den forgotten. *Scribner's Magazine.*

Uncle Pete is *done* dead and buried. *E. Bartlett.*

2. A word by which agreement to a proposal is expressed; as in laying a wager, an offer being made, the person accepting or agreeing says, *Done;* that is, it is agreed, I agree, I accept.—3. Overreached; cheated. [Colloq.]—*Done brown* (from the idea of being roasted at the fire till brown), thoroughly, effectually cheated, bamboozled.—*Done for*, ruined; killed; murdered.—*Done up*, ruined in any manner; excessively fatigued; worn out. [The above terms are used colloquially or familiarly.]

Done (dun), *pp.* [O.E. *done*, from Fr. *donné*, given, issued, from L. *donare*, to give. Comp. L. *datum*, given; hence, *date.*] Given; given out; issued; made public: used chiefly in the concluding clause of formal documents, and expressing the date on which they received official sanction and became valid.

Done† (dun), *v.i.* and *t.* Old inf. and pl. form of *do*.

Such are the praises lovers *done* deserve. *Old play.*
Sped him thence to *done* his lord's behest. *Fairfax's Tasso.*

Donee (dō-nē'), *n.* [From L. *dono*, to give.] 1. The person to whom a gift or a donation is made.—2. The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted; as, a *donee* in fee-simple or fee-tail.

Donet,† *n.* [From Ælius *Donatus*, author of an *Introduction to the Latin Language*.] A grammar; the elements of any art. *Chaucer.* Spelled also *Donat*.

Doni (dō'ni), *n.* A clumsy kind of boat used on the coast of Coromandel and Ceylon; sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. The donis are about 70 ft. long, 20 ft. broad, and 12 feet deep; have one mast and a lug-sail, and are navigated in fine weather only.

Doniferous (dōn-if'ėr-us), *a.* [L. *donum*, *doni*, a gift, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing gifts.

Donjon (don'jon), *n.* [Fr., from *domnionem*, acc. of L.L. *domnio*, *domnionis*, for L. *dominio*, from same stem as *dominate*, and thus meaning a house which domineers; or perhaps from Celt. *dun*, a fortified place.] The principal tower of a castle, which was usually raised on a natural or artificial mound, and situated in the innermost court or ballium, into which the garrison could retreat

Door-plate (dōr'plāt), *n.* A metal plate, usually of brass, upon a door, bearing the name and sometimes the business of the resident.

Door-stane, Dore-stane (dōr'stān), *n.* The door-stone; the threshold. [Scotch.]

They durstna' on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the *dore-stane* after gloaming. *Sir W. Scott.*

Door-stead (dōr'sted), *n.* Entrance of or parts about a door.

Did nobody clog up the king's *door-stead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men. *Warburton.*

Door-step (dōr'step), *n.* The stepstone.

Door-stone (dōr'stōn), *n.* The stone at the threshold; the stepstone.

Door-stop (dōr'stop), *n.* A piece of wood against which the door shuts in its frame.

Doorway (dōr'wā), *n.* In *arch.* the passage of a door; the entrance-way into a room or house. Doorways are found to participate in the characteristics of the different classes of architecture in which they have been used. In the religious edifices of the middle ages much attention was bestowed upon the designs and adornment of the entrances or doorways, particularly those in the west fronts of cathedrals.

Doorway-plane (dōr'wā-plān), *n.* In *arch.* the space between the doorway, properly so called, and the larger door archway within which it is placed: this space is frequently richly ornamented with sculpture, figures in niches, &c.

Dop† (dop), *v.i.* [Form of *dip.*] To dip; to duck.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and *dop*. *North.*

Dop† (dop), *n.* A very low bow. 'The Venetian *dop*, this.' *B. Jonson.*

Doper† (dop'ėr), *n.* [For *dipper.*] A dipper; an Anabaptist.

This is a *doper*, a she-anabaptist! *B. Jonson.*

Doquet (dok'et), *n.* See DOCKET.

Dor, Dorr (dor), *n.* [A. Sax. *dora*, drone, locust. The name is probably imitative of the sound the insect makes. Comp. *drone.*] 1. The black-beetle or *Geotrupes stercorarius*, belonging to the section Arenicolæ or sand-dwellers, of the tribe Scarabæidæ. It is one of the most common British beetles, of a stout form, less than 1 inch long, black with a metallic reflection, and may often be heard droning through the air towards the close of the summer twilight. Usually called the *Dor-* or *Dorr-beetle*, sometimes the *Dor-* or *Dorr-fly*, and provincially in England the *Buzzard-clock.*

What should I care what every *dor* doth buz
In credulous ears. *B. Jonson.*

2. In Oxfordshire, &c., a name commonly applied to the cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*).—3. A trick; a practical joke. *Beau. & Fl.*—*To give one the dor*, to make a fool of. *Fletcher.*

Dor,† **Dorr**† (dor), *v.t.* To hoax; to humbug; to make a fool of; to perplex. 'So easily *dorred* . . . with every sophism.' *Hales.*—*To dor the dotterel*, to humbug a simpleton.

Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorring the dotterel!* *B. Jonson.*

Dorado (dō-rā'dō), *n.* [Sp. *dorado*, gilt, from *dorar*, to gild.] 1. A southern constellation, containing six stars, called also *Xiphias*; not visible in our latitude.—2. A large fish of the genus Coryphæna, resembling the dolphin of the ancients. See CORYPHÆNA.

Dorcas Society (dor'kas sō-sī'e-tī), *n.* [From *Dorcas*, mentioned in Acts ix.] An association generally composed of ladies for supplying clothes to the poor. Frequently the members of the society meet at stated times and work in common. Partial payment is generally required from all recipients except the very poor.

Doree, Dory (dō'rē, dō'ri), *n.* A popular

Doree (*Zeus Faber*).

name of the acanthopterygious fish *Zeus Faber*, the type of the family Zeidæ. It is occasionally found in the seas of Great Britain, and is esteemed very delicate eating. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called *John-Dory*, a corruption of French *Jaune dorée*, *i.e.* golden-yellow. Two other fishes are erroneously called by the same name at some parts of the coast.

Dorema (dō-rē'ma), *n.* [Gr., a gift, referring to its product, gum ammoniac.] A genus of plants, nat. order Umbelliferæ. *D. ammoniacum*, a Persian species, yields the ammoniacum of commerce, a milky juice that exudes from punctures on the stem and dries in little 'tears.'

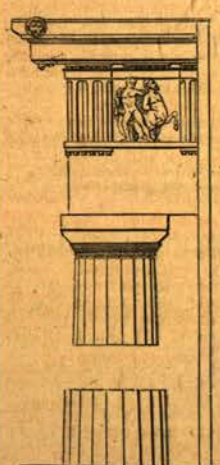
Dor-hawk (dor'hąk), *n.* A name sometimes given to the common goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*, otherwise called the *Night-jar* or *Fern-owl.*

Dorian (dō'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to Doris in Greece, or its inhabitants.—*Dorian* or *Doric mode* or *mood*, in *music*, the oldest of the authentic modes or keys of the Greeks. Its character is severe, tempered with gravity and joy, and is adapted both to religious services and to war. Many of the most characteristic Gaelic airs are written in the Dorian mode.

In perfect phalanx, to the *Dorian mood*
Of flutes and soft recorders. *Milton.*

Dorian (dō'ri-an), *n.* An inhabitant of Doris in Greece.

Doric (dor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Doris or the Dorians in Greece, who dwelt near Parnassus. — *Doric order*, in *arch.* the oldest, strongest, and simplest of the three orders of Grecian architecture, and the second of the Roman, coming between the Tuscan and the Ionic. The distinguishing characteristic of the Doric order is the want of a base; the flutings are few, large, and not deep; the capital has no astragal, but only one or more fillets, which separate the flutings from the torus.—The *Doric dialect.* See DORIC, *n.*—The *Doric mode*, in *music*, see DORIAN.



Grecian Doric Order.

Doric (dor'ik), *n.* The language of the Dorians; a Greek dialect characterized by its broadness and hardness; hence, applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scottish.

Doricism, Dorism (dor'is-izm, dor'izm), *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.

Doridæ (dō'ri-dē), *n. pl.* The sea-lemons, a family of naked-gilled marine gasteropod molluscs, some of which occur more than 3 inches in length.

Dorippe (dō-rip'pi), *n.* A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, belonging to the subdivision in which the mouth is triangular. Dorippe has the feet of the fourth and fifth pairs shortened, elevated on the back and not terminated with paddles, and the eyes supported upon simple peduncles.

Doris (dō'ris), *n.* 1. A small planet or asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Goldschmidt in 1857. 2. The typical genus of the Doridæ.

Dorking (dork'ing), *n.* A species of barn-door fowl, distinguished by having five claws on each foot, so named because bred largely at *Dorking* in Surrey.

Lion dormant.

Dormancy (dor'man-si), *n.* Quiescence.

Dormant (dor'mant), *a.* [Fr. from *dormir*, L. *dormio*, to sleep.] 1. Sleeping; hence, at rest; not in action; as, *dormant* passions. '*Dormant* sea.' *G. Fletcher.*—2. In *her.* in a sleeping posture; as, the lion *dormant.*—3. Neglected; not used; not asserted or insisted on; as, a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.

It is by lying *dormant* a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Burke.*

4. Concealed; not divulged; private. [Rare.]—*Dormant partner*, in *com.* one whose name does not appear in the title of the firm; a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but is entitled to a share of the profits, and subject to a share in losses: called also *Sleeping Partner.*—*Dormant state of animals*, a term sometimes applied to the hibernation of animals, or that state in which they remain torpid for a period in winter.—*Dormant window*, the window of a sleeping apartment; a dormer-window (which see).

Dormant (dor'mant), *n.* 1. A beam; a sleeper. 2. In *cookery*, a dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, potted meats, placed down the middle of a table at large entertainments; a centre piece which is not removed.

Dormar (dor'mėr), *n.* A beam; a sleeper.

Dormer-window, Dormer (dor'mėr-win-dō, dor'mėr), *n.* [Lit. the window of a sleeping apartment. See DORMANT, *a.*] A window standing vertically on a sloping roof of a dwelling-house, and so named because such windows are found chiefly in attic bedrooms.

Dormer-window, Oxford.

Dormitive (dor'mit-iv), *n.* [L. *dormio*, to sleep.] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

Dormitive (dor'mit-iv), *a.* Causing or tending to cause sleep; as, the *dormitive* properties of opium.

Dormitory (dor'mi-to-ri), *n.* [L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, from *dormio*, to sleep.] 1. A place, building, or room to sleep in; specifically, a gallery in convents divided into several cells where the monks or nuns sleep.—2.† A burial-place.

He . . . . seeth into all the graves and tombs, searcheth all the repositories and *dormitories* in the earth, knoweth what dust belongeth to each body, what body to each soul. *Pearson.*

Dormouse (dor'mous), *n.* pl. **Dormice** (dor'mis). [Probably from Fr. *dormeuse*, a sleeper (fem.), as it is called in Languedoc *radourmeire*, *dourmeire* being = sleeper, and in

Common Dormouse (*Myoxus avellanarius*).

Suffolk 'sleeper;' or it may be from the provincial *dorm*, to sleep, and *mouse*, meaning lit. the sleeping-mouse. The origin in both cases would be the Fr. *dormir*, to sleep, Lat. *dormire*, to sleep.] The popular name of the several species of Myoxus, a genus of Mammalia of the order Rodentia. The common dormouse is the *M.* (*Muscardinus*) *avellanarius*, which attains the size of the common mouse; the fat dormouse is the *M. glis*, a native of France and the south of Europe; the garden-dormouse is the *M.* (*Ekomys*) *nitela*, a native of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. The dormice pass the winter in a lethargic or torpid

teen notes in diatonic progression; a fifteenth.

Double-plea (du'bl-plē), *n.* In *law*, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.

Double-quarrel (du'bl-kwo-rel), *n.* *Eccles.* a complaint of the clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), *n.* *Milit.* the quickest step next to the run, consisting of 165 steps in the minute. See DOUBLE, *n.*

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), *a.* 1. Performed in the time of the double-quick; pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick; as, *double-quick* step.—2. Very quick or rapid; as, he disappeared in *double-quick* time.

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), *adv.* *Milit.* in double-quick step; as, we were marching *double-quick*.

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), *v.i.* *Milit.* to march in double-quick step.

Double-quick (du'bl-kwik), *v.t.* *Milit.* to cause to march in double-quick step; as, I *double-quicked* them.

Doubler (du'blėr), *n.* He who or that doubles; particularly, an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

Double-security (du'bl-sē-kū'ri-ti), *n.* Two securities held by a creditor for the same debt.

Double-shade (du'bl-shād), *v.t.* To double the natural darkness of.

> Now began
> Night with her sullen wing, to *double-shade*
> The desert. *Milton.*

Double-shining (du'bl-shīn-ing), *a.* Shining with double lustre.

Double-shuffle (du'bl-shuf-l), *n.* A low shuffling, noisy dance.

Double-star (du'bl stär), *n.* In *astron.* two stars so near each other that they are distinguishable only by the help of a telescope.

Double-stop (du'bl-stop), *v.t.* In *music*, to stop two strings simultaneously with the fingers in violin playing and thus produce two-part harmony.

Doublet (dub'let), *n.* [O.Fr., dim. of *double*, a garment of two plies, originally lined or wadded for defence.] 1. A close-fitting garment, covering the body from the neck to a little below the waist. It was introduced from France into England in the fourteenth century, and was worn by both sexes and all ranks until the time of Charles II., when it was superseded by the vest and waistcoat.

> His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,
> And though not sword, yet cudgel proof.
> *Hudibras.*

2. One of a pair. See DOUBLETS.—3. In *lapidary work*, a counterfeit stone composed of two pieces of crystal, with a colour between them, so that they have the same appearance as if the whole substance of the crystal were coloured.—4. In *printing*, a word or phrase unintentionally *doubled* or set up the second time.—5. A simple form of microscope, consisting of a combination of two plano-convex lenses whose focal lengths are in the ratio of three to one, placed with their plane sides towards the object, and the lens of shortest focal length next the object. See TRIPLET.—6. A duplicate form of a word; one of two (or more) words really the same but different in form, as *drag* and *draw*.

1, Doublet, time of Edward IV. 2, Doublet, portrait of Sir Wm. Russell; 3, Pease-cod bellied Doublet: both time of Elizabeth. 4, Doublet, time of Charles I.

Double-tongue (du'bl-tung), *v.t.* In *music*, to apply the tongue rapidly to the roof of the mouth in flute playing so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

Double-tongued (du'bl-tungd), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

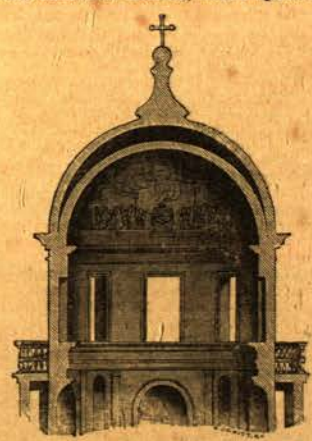
> Likewise must the deacons be grave, not *double-tongued*. 1 Tim. iii. 8.

Doublets (dub'lets), *n. pl.* 1.† A game with dice upon tables, somewhat resembling backgammon.—2. Two; a pair; specifically, two dice which, when thrown, come up each with the same number of spots; as, to throw *doublets*.

> Those *doublets* on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins. *Grew.*

3. A double meaning. *Mason.*

Double-vault (du'bl-vâlt), *n.* In *arch.* one vault built over another, with a space between the convexity of the one and the concavity of the other. It is used in domes or domical roofs when they are wished to present the appearance of a dome both externally and internally, and when the outer dome, by the general proportions of the building, requires to be of a greater altitude than would be in just proportion if the interior of its concave surface were visible. The upper or exterior vault is therefore made to harmonize with the exterior, and the lower vault with the interior proportions of the building.



Double Vaults, dome of San Pietro in Montorio, Rome.

Doubling (du'bling), *n.* 1. The act of making double.—2. A fold; a plait.—3. The act of marching or sailing round a cape, promontory, or other projecting point of land.—4. In *hunting*, the winding and turning, as of a fox or hare, to deceive the hounds.—5. An artifice; a shift. 'Such like shiftings and *doublings*.' *Scott.*—6. The act of marching at the double-quick.—7. In *her.* the lining of the mantles borne around the shield of arms.—8. In *slating*, the course of slates at the eaves of a house; sometimes applied to the eaves-board.

Doubling-nail (du'bling-nāl), *n.* A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports in a ship.

Doubloon (dub-lön'), *n.* [Fr. *doublon.*] A coin of Spain and the Spanish American States, originally double the value of the pistole. The doubloon of Spain is of 100 reals, and equivalent to about a guinea sterling. The *double doubloon*, called also *doubloon* or *onza* (ounce of gold), is of 320 reals, or 16 hard dollars, and estimated at its mintage rate is worth 66*s.* 8*d.*

Doubly (du'bli), *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as, to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation.

> When musing on companions gone,
> We *doubly* feel ourselves alone. *Sir W. Scott.*

Doubt (dout), *v.i.* [O.Fr. *doubter*; Fr. *douter*, from L. *dubito*, to doubt, a freq. from a fictive *dubo*, from *dubius*, doubtful, liable to turn out two ways, from *duo*, two.] To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to hesitate; to be in suspense; to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined: used sometimes with *of*.

> Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment. *Hooker.*

SYN. To waver, fluctuate, hesitate, demur, scruple, question, suspect.

Doubt (dout), *v.t.* 1. To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; as, I have heard the story, but I *doubt* the truth of it.—2. To suspect; to be apprehensive of; to be inclined to think.

> If they turn not back perverse;
> But that I *doubt*. *Milton.*
>
> I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind. *Otway.*
>
> I *doubt* some little difficulty may arise.
> *Jer. Bentham.*
>
> Plato is clothed with the powers of a poet, stands upon the highest place of the poet, and (though I *doubt* he wanted the decisive gift of lyric expression), mainly is not a poet, because he chose to use the poetic gift to an ulterior purpose. *Emerson.*

3. To distrust; to withhold confidence from; to be diffident of; as, to *doubt* our ability to execute an office.

> T' admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own.
> *Pope.*

4.† To fill with fear or distrust; to frighten; to daunt.

> One single valour,
> The virtues of the valiant Caratach,
> More *doubts* me than all Britain. *Beau. & Fl.*

Doubt (dout), *n.* 1. A fluctuation of mind respecting the truth or correctness of a statement or opinion, or the propriety of an action, arising from defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty of mind; want of belief; unsettled state of opinion; as, to have *doubts* respecting the theory of the tides.

> There lives more faith in honest *doubt*,
> Believe me, than in half the creeds. *Tennyson.*

2. Uncertainty of condition.

> Thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee.
> Deut. xxviii. 66.

3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension; dread; awe. 'Pope Urban durst not depart for *doubt*.' *Berners.*

> I stand in *doubt* of you. Gal. iv. 20.

4. Difficulty objected or proposed for solution; objection.

> To every *doubt* your answer is the same.
> *Blackmore.*

5.† Difficulty; danger. 'Well approved in many a *doubt*.' *Spenser.*

Doubtable (dout'a-bl), *a.* That may be doubted.

Doubted (dout'ed), *p.* and *a.* 1. Scrupled; questioned; not certain or settled.—2.† Redoubted; redoubtable. '*Doubted* knights.' *Spenser.*

Doubter (dout'ėr), *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled; one whose mind is not convinced.

Doubtful (dout'fụl), *a.* 1. Not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; hesitating: applied to persons; as, we are *doubtful* of a fact, or of the propriety of a measure.—2. Dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; as, a *doubtful* expression.—3. Admitting of doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable; not decided; as, a *doubtful* case; a *doubtful* proposition; it is *doubtful* what will be the event of the war.—4. Of uncertain issue; hazardous; precarious. 'In such distresse and *doubtfull* jeopardy.' *Spenser.*

> We have sustained one day in *doubtful* fight.
> *Milton.*

5. Not secure; not without suspicion.

> Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye towards that over which we know we have least power. *Hooker.*

6. Not confident; not without fear; indicating doubt.

> With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution.
> *Milton.*

7. Not certain or defined; as, a *doubtful* hue.

SYN. Wavering, hesitating, undetermined, dubious, uncertain, equivocal, ambiguous, problematical, questionable, precarious, hazardous.

Doubtfully (dout'fụl-li), *adv.* 1. In a doubtful manner; dubiously; hesitatingly; as, he gave his assent, but *doubtfully*.—2. With doubt; irresolutely.—3. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

> Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare. *Dryden.*

4.† In a state of dread.

> With that she waked full of fright
> And *doubtfully* dismayed. *Spenser.*

Doubtfulness (dout'fụl-nes), *n.* 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.—2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.—3. Uncertainty of event or issue; uncertainty of condition.

Doubtingly (dout'ing-li), *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

Doubtless† (dout'les), *a.* Free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure. *Shak.*

Doubtless (dout'les), *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shak.*

Doubtlessly (dout'les-li), *adv.* Unquestionably.

Doubtous† (dout'us), *a.* Doubtful; of doubtful sense. 'Scripture . . . *doubtouse* and harde to understand.' *Sir T. More.*

Douc (dök), *n.* A genus of catarhine or Old World monkeys (Semnopithecus), peculiar to South-eastern Asia and the neighbouring islands, differing from the true monkeys in having an additional small tubercle on the last of the inferior molars, and in their long limbs and tails. The species are remarkable for their varied and brilliant colours.

Douce (dös), *a.* [Fr. *doux*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sober; sedate; not light or frivolous: applied both to persons and animals. [Scotch.]

As her intense quietude of bearing suited Miss Gryce, who could not bear to be fussed, and time proved her *douce* and not fashious, she became quite a favourite. *Cornhill Mag.*

Douced,† **Doucet**† (dös'ed, dös'et), *n.* [From Fr. *doucet*, dim. of *doux*, sweet.] A musical instrument, probably a dulcimer.

Doucely (dös'li), *adv.* Sedately; soberly; prudently. [Scotch.]

Doucely manage our affairs
In parliament. *Burns.*

Doucepere,† *n.* [Fr.] One of the twelve peers (*les douze pairs*) of France renowned in fiction. 'Looking like a doughty *doucepere*.' *Spenser.*

Doucet,† *n.* [Fr.] 1. A custard.—2. The testicle of a deer. Written also *Dowcet.*

All the sweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and *doucets*. *B. Jonson.*

3. See DOUCED.

Douceur (dö'sėr), *n.* [Fr., from *doux*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.] 1. A present or gift; a bribe. 2. Sweetness or mildness of manner; kindness; gentleness.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*. *Chesterfield.*

3. A kind or agreeable remark; a compliment.

Douche (döush), *n.* [Fr.; It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, from a Latin fictive verb *ductiare*, a freq. from *duco*, to conduct, as water.] A jet or current of water or vapour directed upon some part of the body; employed in bathing establishments. When water is applied it is called the *liquid douche*, and when a current of vapour the *vapour douche*. According to the direction in which the current is applied it is termed the *descending*, the *lateral*, or the *ascending douche*.

Doucine (dö-sén), *n.* [Fr.] In *arch.* a moulding concave above and convex below, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a gula.

Doucker (dụk'ėr), *n.* [From *douck*, *duck*, to dive.] A local name for a bird that dives into the water, as the members of the genera Colymbus and Podiceps.

Dough (dō), *n.* [A. Sax. *dāg*, *dāh*, a word general in the Teut. languages, as D. *deeg*, Icel. and Dan. *deig*, Goth. *daigs*, G. *teig*, dough; allied are Goth. *deigan*, to mould, to form; Icel. *deig*, damp, *deigia*, to wet.] 1. Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.—*My cake is dough.* See under CAKE. 2. Anything having the appearance or consistency of dough, as potter's clay, &c.

Dough-baked (dō'bākt), *a.* Imperfectly baked; unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.

This botcher looks as if he were *dough-baked*; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an oaten-cake. *Beau. & Fl.*

Dough-face (dō'fās), *n.* A person who is pliable, and, as it were, easily moulded. [United States.]

Dough-faced (dō'fāst), *a.* Cowardly; weakly pliable; easily moulded: said of politicians. [United States.]

Dough-faceism (dō'fās-izm), *n.* Quality or character of a dough-face; liability to be led by one of stronger mind or will; pliability; facility.

Dough-kneaded (dō'nēd-ed), *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton.*

Dough-nut (dō'nut), *n.* [*Dough* and *nut*.] A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and cooked in lard.

Dought (duċht), pret. of *dow*. Could; was able. [Scotch.]

Do what I *dought* to set her free,
My saul lay in the mire. *Burns.*

Doughtily (dou'ti-li), *adv.* With doughtiness.

Doughtiness (dou'ti-nes), *n.* [See DOUGHTY.] Valour; bravery.

Virtue is first of all, what the Germans well name it, *Tugend* (*Taugend*, *dow*-ing, or *Dought*-iness), courage and the faculty to do. *Carlyle.*

Doughtren,† *n. pl.* Daughters. *Chaucer.*

Doughty (dou'ti), *a.* [A. Sax. *dohtig*, *dyhtig*, from *dugan* (Sc. *dow*), to be able, to be good for, to be of force or power; Dan. *dygtig*, G. *tüchtig*, able, fit. See Do, *v.i.*] Brave; valiant; eminent; noble; illustrious; as, a *doughty* hero. It is now seldom used except in irony or burlesque.

She smiled to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But at her smile the beau revived again. *Pope.*

Doughty-handed (dou'ti-hand-ed), *a.* Strong-handed; powerful. '*Doughty-handed* are you.' *Shak.*

Doughy (dō'i), *a.* Like dough; yielding to pressure; flabby and pale. 'The unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation.' *Shak.*

Douk (dụk). See DOOK.

Doulia (dō'li-a), *n.* Same as *Dulia.*

Doum Palm (dōm pām), *n.* A palm-tree,

Doum Palm (*Hyphæne thebaica*).

Hyphæne thebaica. It is remarkable, like the other species of the genus, for having a repeatedly-branched stem. Each branch terminates in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of an apple; it has a fibrous mealy rind, which tastes like gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread tree* sometimes applies to this palm), and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of Upper Egypt, where it grows. An infusion of the rind is also used as a beverage, being cooling, slightly aperient, and beneficial in fevers. The seed is horny, and is made into small ornaments. Ropes are made of the fibres of the leaf-stalks. The doum palm is a native of Upper Egypt and the central parts of Africa, and is so numerous in some districts as to form whole forests.

Doup (doup), *n.* [O.E. *dolp*, a contr. of *dollop*, a lump.] Bottom; buttocks; butt-end; end. [Scotch.]

Dour (dör), *a.* [Fr. *dur*, hard, stern, harsh, from L. *durus*, hard.] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; bold; intrepid; hardy. [Scotch.]

He had a wife was *dour* and din,
O Tinkler Madgie was her mither. *Burns.*

Doura (dō'ra), *n.* In *bot.* heart-wood, next the centre of the trunk. Otherwise called *Duramen* (which see).

Doura (dō'ra), *n.* A kind of millet. See DURRA.

Dourlach (dör'lach), *n.* [Gael. *dorlach*, a handful, a bundle, a quiver.] A bundle; a knapsack. *Sir Walter Scott.* [Scotch.]

Dourocouli (dö-rō-kō-li), *n.* The native name of a curious South American monkey (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*), with large eyes, nocturnal in its habits. It takes refuge during the day in some dark place such as the hollow of a tree, where it passes the time in sleep. Its food is mostly of an animal nature.

Douse, Dowse (dous), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *doused;* ppr. *dousing.* [Doubtful, but probably connected with *douche*.] 1. To thrust or plunge into water; to immerse; to dip.

I have *doused* my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world. *Hammond.*

2. *Naut.* to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly; as, *douse* the top-sail.

Douse, Dowse (dous), *v.i.* To fall or be plunged suddenly into water.

It is no jesting trivial matter
To swing in air, or *douse* in water. *Hudibras.*

Douse (dous), *v.t.* [Corrupted from *dout*.] To put out; to extinguish. '*Douse* the glim.' *Sir W. Scott.* [Slang.]

Dousing-chock (dous'ing-chok), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knight-heads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

Dout† (dout), *v.t.* [Contr. for *do out*. Comp. *doff*, *don*.] To put out; to quench; to extinguish.

First in the intellect it *douts* the light. *Sylvester.*
The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance often *dout*. *Shak.*

Dout† (dout), *n.* Doubt; fear. *Spenser.*

Doutance,† *n.* [Fr.] Doubt. *Chaucer.*

Doute,† *v.t.* [Fr.] To fear. *Chaucer.*

Doutelies,† **Douteles,**† *adv.* Without doubt. *Chaucer.*

Douter† (dout'ėr), *n.* [See DOUT.] An extinguisher for candles.

Doutous,† *a.* Doubtful. *Chaucer.*

Dove (duv), *n.* [A.Sax. *dūfa*, *dūfe*, from *dūfan*, to dive, to dip, probably from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight. Comp. L. *columba*, a dove, with Gr. *kolymbos*, a diver. Cog. D. *duif*, Dan. *due*, Sc. *doo*, G. *taube*.] 1. A name sometimes extended, as that of pigeon, to the whole family of Columbidæ, sometimes restricted to the genus Columba of modern ornithologists. Audubon attempts to distinguish between the names *pigeon* and *dove*, assigning the former to such as build their nests close together on the same trees, and the latter to such as build solitarily; but the distinction appears arbitrary and is contrary to British usage. The different species which are popularly called doves are distinguished by some additional term prefixed, as *ring-dove*, *turtle-dove*, &c. See PIGEON.—2. A word of endearment or an emblem of innocence.

Dove-cot, Dove-cote (duv'kot), *n.* A small building or box, raised to a considerable height above the ground, in which domestic pigeons breed; a house for doves.

Dove-eyed (duv'īd), *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness or affection.

Dove-kie (duv'ki), *n.* The name of a web-footed bird, the black guillemot (*Uria grylle*), abounding in the Arctic regions.

Dovelet (duv'let), *n.* A little dove; a young dove.

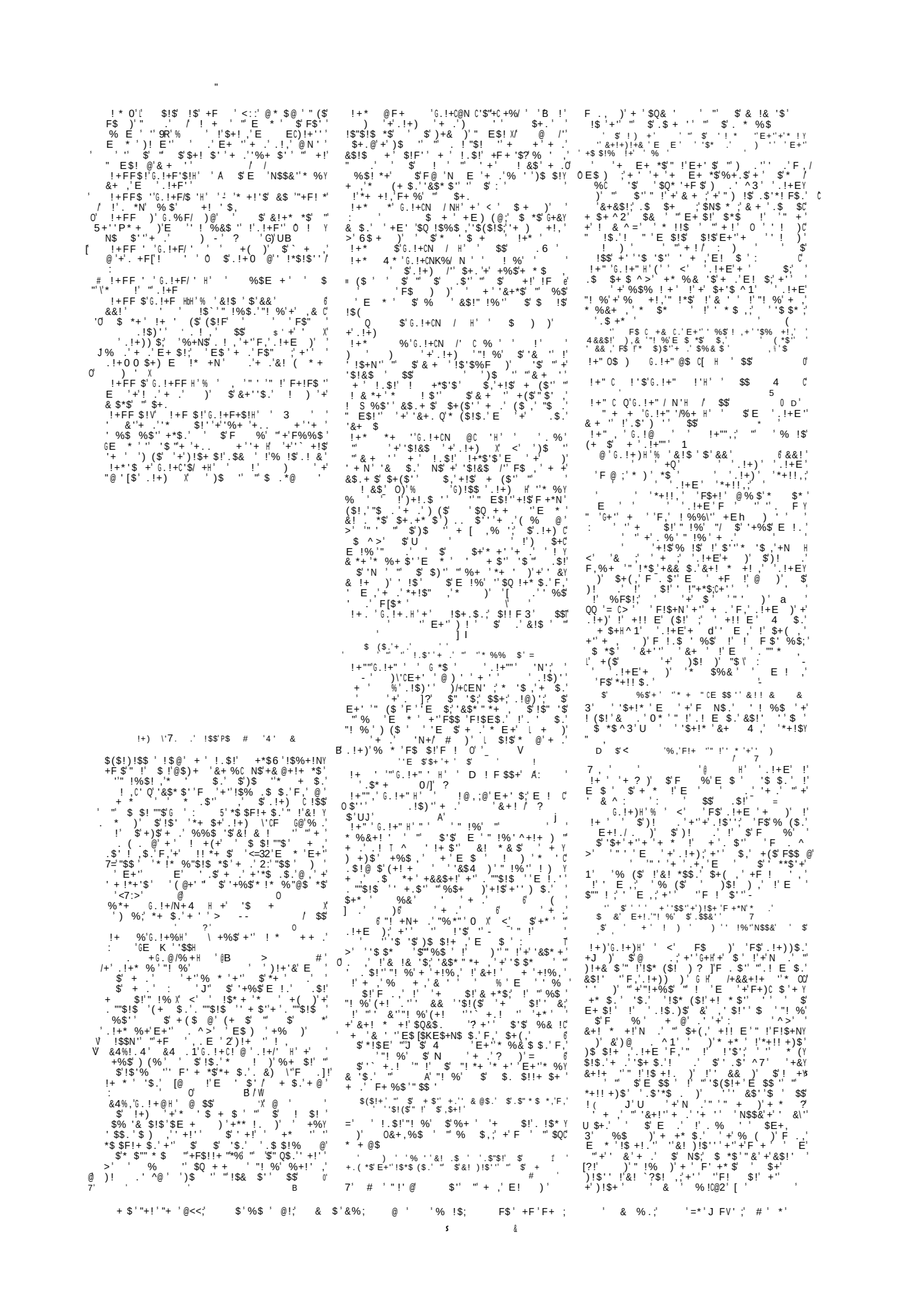
Dover (dō'vėr), *v.i.* [Icel. *dofwa*, to be stupid; *daufr*, dull. See DOWF.] To slumber; to be in a state betwixt sleeping and waking. [Scotch.]

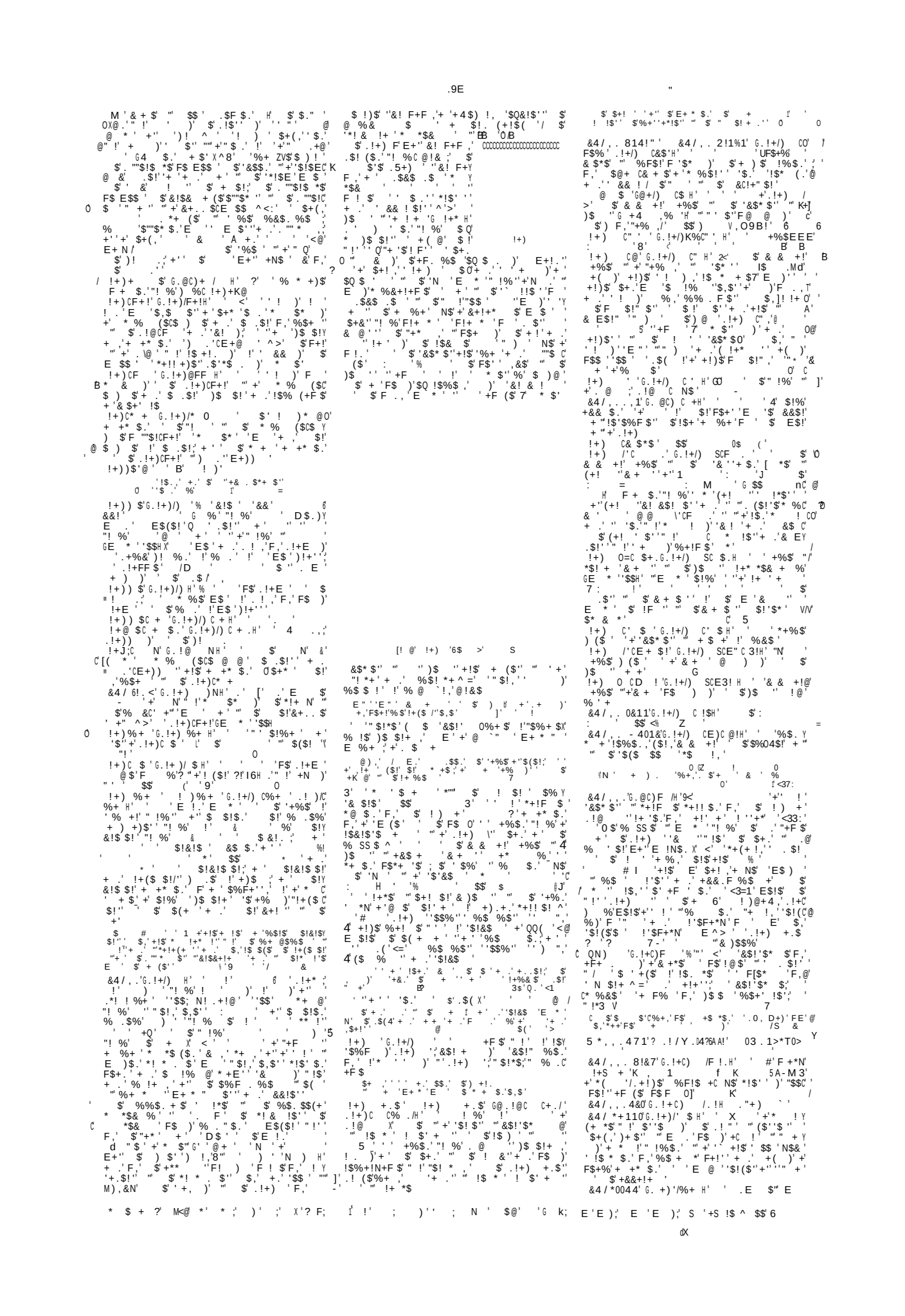
Dover's-powder (dō'vėrz-pou-dėr), *n.* [From Dr. *Dover*, an English physician, its inventor.] A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash, employed as a sedative and sudorific.

Dove's-foot (duvz'fụt), *n.* (*a*) The popular name of *Geranium molle*, a common native plant, so called from the shape of its leaf. (*b*) The columbine.

Doveship (duv'ship), *n.* The quality or character of a dove; the possession of dove-like qualities, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, &c. 'Let our *doveship* approve itself in meekness of suffering.' *Bp. Hall.*

Dove-tail (duv'tāl), *n.* In *carp.* the manner of fastening boards and timbers together by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's





draw out a file or party of men. (*g*) To range in battle; to array in a line.—*To draw together*, to collect or be collected.—*To draw up*, (*a*) to raise; to lift; to elevate. (*b*) To form in order of battle; to array. (*c*) To compose in due form, as a writing; to form in writing; as, to *draw up* a deed; to *draw up* a paper.

Draw (drą), *v.t.* 1. To pull; to exert strength in drawing.

An heifer . . . which hath not *drawn* in the yoke. Deut. xxi. 3.

2. To act or have influence, as a weight.

Watch the bias of the mind, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addison.*

3. To shrink; to contract. 'To *draw* into less room.' *Bacon.*—4. To advance; to approach; to resort or betake one's self to; as, the day *draws* toward evening.

The heads of all her people *drew* to me,
With supplication both of knees and tongue.
Tennyson.

5. To be filled or inflated with wind, so as to press on and advance a ship in her course; as, the sails *draw*.—6. To unsheathe a sword; as, *draw* and defend thyself; he *drew* upon me.—7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures; as, he *draws* with exactness. 8. To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to excite to inflammation, maturation, and discharge; as, an epispastic *draws* well.—9. To make a draft or written demand for payment of a sum of money upon a person; as, he *drew* upon me for fifty pounds.

You may *draw* on me for the expenses of your journey. *Jay.*

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling; as, the cart *draws* easily.—*To draw back*, (*a*) to retire; to move back; to withdraw. (*b*) To renounce the faith; to apostatize.—*To draw near* or *nigh*, to approach; to come near.—*To draw off*, to retire; to retreat; as, the company *drew off* by degrees.—*To draw on*, (*a*) to advance; to approach; as, the day *draws on*. (*b*) To gain on; to approach in pursuit; as, the ship *drew on* the flying frigate.—*To draw up*, to form in regular order; to assume a certain order or arrangement; as, the troops *drew up* in front of the palace; the fleet *drew up* in a semicircle.—*To draw by*, to come to an end.

The foolish neighbours come and go,
And tease her till the day *draws by*. *Tennyson.*

—*To draw dry foot*, in *coursing*, to trace the marks of the foot of an animal, without the scent.

A hound that runs counter and yet *draws dry foot* well. *Shak.*

Draw (drą), *n.* 1. The act of drawing.—2. The lot or chance drawn.—3. That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up.—4. A drawn game; the result of a game when neither party gains the advantage; as, the match ended in a *draw*.

Drawable (drą'a-bl), *a.* That may be drawn.

Drawback (drą'bak), *n.* 1. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, &c.; or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures.—2. Any loss of advantage or deduction from profit, value, success, or the like; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The avarice of Henry VII. . . . must be deemed a *drawback* from the wisdom ascribed to him. *Hallam.*

Draw-bolt (drą'bōlt), *n.* A coupling-pin (which see).

Draw-bore (drą'bōr), *n.* In *carp.* a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment in which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together.—*Draw-bore pin*, a joiner's tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the style. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole filled up with a wooden peg.

Draw-bore (drą'bōr), *v.t.* To make a draw-bore in; as, to *draw-bore* a tenon.

Draw-boy (drą'boi), *n.* A boy who helped a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pattern of the cloth he was weaving.

Drawbridge (drą'brij), *n.* A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Drawbridges as applied to fortifications date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At first they spanned the fosse joining the gate of the fort or of the advanced work with its outer bank. Later drawbridges formed only the inner portion of the platform of the bridge, the outer portion being stationary. In case of danger the drawbridge was raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were elevated by heavy weights attached to their inner extremities, the wall forming

Drawbridge, Château of Montargis, France.

the fulcrum. When raised the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, thus offering a twofold obstacle to the assailant—a chasm and a strengthened barrier. In navigable rivers and canals, the drawbridge usually consists of two movable platforms, which may be opened horizontally to let a vessel pass through. Modern drawbridges to locks, docks, &c., are generally made to open horizontally, and the movable portion is called a bascule, balance, or lifting bridge, a turning, swivel, or swing bridge, or a rolling bridge, in accordance with the mode in which it is made to open.

Drawcansir (drą'kan-sir), *n.* [From *Drawcansir*, a burlesque character of tremendous fighting powers in the comedy of 'The Rehearsal,' written in 1663–4 by G. Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham (died 1688). In a battle he kills all the combatants on both sides, 'sparing neither friend nor foe,' and then makes a speech full of braggadocio.] A blustering braggart; a bully.

The leader was of an ugly look and gigantic stature; he acted like a *Drawcansir*, sparing neither friend nor foe. *Addison.*

Draw-cut (drą'kut), *n.* A single cut with a knife in a plant, &c.

Drawee (drą-ē'), *n.* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn; the payer of a bill of exchange.

Drawer (drą'ėr), *n.* 1. One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquor from a cask; specifically, a waiter. *Shak.*—2. That which draws or attracts, or has the power of attraction.—3. He who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.—4. A sliding box in a table, desk, &c., which is drawn out at pleasure; one of a set of such boxes in a case or bureau.—5. *pl.* An under garment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.—*Chest of drawers*, a case of sliding boxes or drawers for holding various articles of dress, linen, &c.

Draw-gate (drą'gāt), *n.* The valve of a sluice.

Draw-gear (drą'gēr), *n.* 1. A harness adapted for draught-horses.—2. The apparatus or parts by which railway carriages are coupled together, &c.

Drawgloves (drą'gluvz), *n. pl.* An old game that consisted in representing words by the fingers.

Draw-head (drą'hed), *n.* 1. In *rail.* a buffer to which a coupling is attached.—2. In *spinning*, a contrivance in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

Drawing (drą'ing), *n.* 1. The act of pulling, hauling, or attracting.—2. The act of representing the appearance or figures of objects on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, compasses, &c.; delineation.—3. The distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.—4. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural.

Drawing-awl (drą'ing-al), *n.* An awl having a hole near the point in which the thread is inserted so that it may be pushed through in sewing.

Drawing-bench (drą'ing-bensh), *n.* An apparatus in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating.

Drawing-board (drą'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for drawing on or for painting on in water colours, &c.

Drawing-compass (drą'ing-kom-pas), *n.* A pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or pencil attached to or forming part of it.

Drawing-frame (drą'ing-frām), *n.* A machine in which the slivers of cotton, wool, &c., from the carding-engine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor.

Drawing-knife (drą'ing-nif), *n.* In *carp.* an edge tool for making an incision into the surface of a piece of wood along the path which the saw is to follow, and so preventing the teeth tearing the surface.

Drawing-master (drą'ing-mas-tėr), *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

Drawing-paper (drą'ing-pā-pėr), *n.* A large-sized variety of stout paper used for making drawings on: for pencil drawing a white sort is generally used; for chalk drawing it is usually tinted.

Drawing-pen (drą'ing-pen), *n.* A pen used in drawing lines.

Drawing-pencil (drą'ing-pen-sil), *n.* A black-lead pencil used in drawing.

Drawing-room (drą'ing-rōm), *n.* [Contr. from *withdrawing-room*, a room to which the company withdraws from the dining-room.] 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties.—2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer. *Johnson.*

3. The formal reception of evening company at a court, or by persons in high station; as, to hold a *drawing-room*.—4. The apartment in an engineer's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

Drawing-slate (drą'ing-slāt), *n.* A fine-grained compact clay, containing a large amount of carbonaceous matter, and usually found in connection with metamorphic rocks, as clay-slate, gneiss, &c. It is sometimes called *Black-chalk*, and is used as a marking or drawing material.

Draw-knife (drą'nif), *n.* Same as *Drawing-knife*.

Drawl (drąl), *v.t.* [A dim. form from *draw* or *drag*. See DRAG. Comp. D. *draelen*, to linger.] To utter or pronounce in a slow lengthened tone; to while away in an indolent manner.

Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time, without either profit or satisfaction. *Johnson.*

Drawl (drąl), *v.i.* To speak with slow utterance.

Drawl (drąl), *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.

Draw-latch † (drą'lach), *n.* A thief; a robber; a waster.

Drawlingly (drąl'ing-li), *adv.* In a drawling manner; with a slow, hesitating, or lengthened utterance.

Drawlingness (drąl'ing-nes), *n.* A slow, protracted, or hesitating mode of utterance.

Draw-link (drą'lingk), *n.* A link for connecting two carriages of a train together.

Drawn (drąn), *p.* and *a.* [See DRAW.] 1. Pulled; hauled; allured; attracted; delineated; extended; extracted; derived; deduced; written.—2. Undecided, from both parties having equal advantage and neither a victory; as, a *drawn* battle. 'A *drawn* game.' *Addison.*—3. With a sword drawn. 'Why are you *drawn*?' *Shak.*—4. Moved aside, as a curtain; unclosed or closed.—5. Eviscerated; as, a *drawn* fowl.—*Drawn and quartered*, disembowelled and cut into pieces.—6. Induced, as by a motive; as, men

What too curious *dreg* espies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love? *Shak.*

Dreigh (drēēh), *a.* Tardy; slow; tiresome. [Scotch.]

When thou and I were young and skeigh,
An' stable-meals at fairs were *dreigh*. *Burns.*

Dreint,† **Drent,†** pret. & pp. of *drenche.* Drenched; drowned. *Chaucer.*

Drench (drensh), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *drencan, drencean,* to give to drink, to drench, from *drincan,* to drink. See DRINK.] 1. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to fill or cover with water or other liquid; as, garments *drenched* in rain or in the sea; the flood has *drenched* the earth; swords *drenched* in blood.

As 'to fell' is 'to make to fall,' and 'to lay,' 'to make to lie,' so 'to *drench*' is 'to make to drink.' *Trench.*

2. To saturate with drink.—3. To force down physic mechanically; to purge violently.

If any of your cattle are infected . . . *drench* them. *Mortimer.*

SYN. To soak, steep, imbrue, saturate, souse, deluge.

Drench (drensh), *n.* [A. Sax. *drenc,* a drink, a draught.] A draught; a swill; a doze of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

Drench, Drenge (drench, dren), *n.* In *old English law,* a tenant *in capite.*

Drencher (drensh'ėr), *n.* One who wets or steeps; one who gives a drench to a beast.

Drengage† (dreng'āj), *n.* The tenure by which a drench held land.

Drent† (drent), *pp.* See DREINT.

Drere† (drēr), *n.* [See DREAR.] Sorrow; sadness; dreariness. *Spenser.*

Dreriment† (drēr'i-ment), *n.* Dreariness; darkness. *Spenser.*

Drerinesse,† *n.* Sorrow. *Chaucer.*

Drery,† *a.* Sorrowful. *Chaucer.*

Dress (dres), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dressed* or *drest;* ppr. *dressing.* [Fr. *dresser,* to make right, prepare; Pr. *dressar, dreissar;* It. *drizzare, dirizzare,* from a fictive L. L. verb *directiare, drictiare,* to make straight, from L. *directus,* straight, and that from *di* for *dis,* and *rego, rectum,* to lead in a straight line or in the right direction, to rule.] 1. To make straight or in a straight line; to adjust to a right line; as in the military phrase, *dress* your ranks. Hence—2. To put to rights; to put in good order; as, to *dress* the beds of a garden; to till; to cultivate.

And the Lord God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it. Gen. ii. 15.

3. To treat with remedies or curative appliances; as, the surgeon *dressed* the limb or the wound.—4. To prepare, in a general sense; to put in the condition desired; to make suitable or fit for something; as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* leather or cloth; to *dress* a lamp; to *dress* hemp or flax.

To *dress* a soul for a funeral is not a work to be dispatched at one meeting. *Jer. Taylor.*

5. To curry, rub, and comb; as, to *dress* a horse.—6. To put on clothes; to put on rich garments; to adorn; to deck; as, he *dressed* himself for breakfast; the lady *dressed* herself for a ball.—7. To break or tame and prepare for service, as a horse. [Rare.]—8. To cut to proper dimensions; to put the finishing touches to.—*To dress up* or *out,* to clothe elaborately, pompously, or elegantly; as, to *dress up* with tinsel.—*To dress a ship,* to ornament her with a variety of flags, ensigns, pendants, &c. of various nations, displayed from different parts of her masts and rigging, as on days of rejoicing.—SYN. To attire, apparel, clothe, accoutre, array, robe, rig, trim, deck, adorn, embellish.

H.M. Steam-yacht Dressed.

Dress (dres), *v.i.* 1. *Milit.* to arrange one's self in proper position in a line; as, look to the right and *dress.*—2. To clothe one's self; to put on one's garments; to pay particular regard to dress or raiment; as, to *dress* rapidly; to *dress* handsomely.

Dress (dres), *n.* 1. That which is used as the covering or ornament of the body; clothes; garments; apparel; as, the *dress* of a lady is modest and becoming; a gaudy *dress* is evidence of a false taste.

Style is the *dress* of thought. *Chesterfield.*

2. A lady's gown; as, the lady has purchased an elegant *dress.*—3. Skill in adjusting dress, or the practice of wearing elegant clothing; as, a man of *dress;* there is nothing but *dress* in his head.—SYN. Apparel, raiment, clothing, clothes, vestments, garments, habiliments, accoutrements, attire, array, habit.

Dress-coat (dres'kōt), *n.* A coat with narrow pointed tails; a swallow-tailed coat, in contradistinction to a frock-coat, so called because it is the coat in which gentlemen go to full-dress parties, operas, assemblies, &c.

Dresse,† *v.t.* To address; to apply. *Chaucer.*

Dressed Rocks (drest roks), *n. pl.* The term sometimes applied to ice-worn bosses of rock, now called *roches moutonnées,* or sheep-back rocks.

Dresser (dres'ėr), *n.* 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in putting on clothes and adorning another.—2. One who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting anything; specifically, a hospital assistant, whose office is to dress wounds, ulcers, &c.

Dresser (dres'ėr), *n.* [Fr. *dressoir.*] A sideboard; a table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use; also, a cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

The pewter plates on the *dresser*
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies the sunshine. *Longfellow.*

Dressing (dres'ing), *n.* 1. Raiment; attire. 2. That which is used as an application to a wound or sore.—3. That which is used in preparing land for a crop; manure spread over land. When it remains on the surface it is called a *top-dressing.*—4. Correction; a flogging or beating. [Colloq.]—5. In *cookery,* the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c.; force meat. 6. In *founding,* the act or process of cleaning castings after they are taken from the mould; in *type-founding,* the scraping and notching of the letters after casting.—7. In *arch.* mouldings round doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.—8. In *masonry,* the preparing of a stone for building in the wall, whether by the hammer only or by the mallet and chisel, and the rubbing the face smooth.—9. Gum, starch, paste, and the like, used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics.—*Dressing of ores,* the breaking and powdering them in the stamping-mill, and afterwards washing them in a wooden trough.

Dressing-case (dres'ing-kās), *n.* A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as, in the case of a gentleman, combs, shaving apparatus, hair, tooth, and nail brushes, pomatum, &c.

Dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), *n.* A light gown or wide and flowing coat worn by a person while dressing, in the study, &c.

Dressing-room (dres'ing-rōm), *n.* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

Dressing-table (dres'ing-tā-bl), *n.* A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.

Dressmaker (dres'māk-ėr), *n.* A maker of gowns or similar garments; a mantua-maker.

Dressy (dres'i), *a.* Showy in dress; very attentive to dress; wearing rich or showy dresses. [Colloq.]

Dretche,† **Drecche,†** *v.t.* or *i.* [A. Sax. *drecc-an,* to vex or trouble; Sc. *dratch,* to linger.] To vex; to oppress; to trouble; to delay.

This chaunteclere gan gronen in his throte,
As man that is in his dreme is *dretched* sore. *Chaucer.*

Dretching,† *n.* Delay. *Chaucer.*

Dreul (drul), *v.i.* [A contr. of *drivel* (which see).] To emit saliva; to suffer saliva to issue and flow down from the mouth.

Drevill† (drev'il), *n.* [See DRIVEL.] A driveller; a fool. *Spenser.*

Drew (drō), pret. of *draw.* See DRAW.

Drey (drā), *n.* A squirrel's nest. Written also *Dray.*

Drib (drib), *v.t.* [See DRIBBLE.] To do things little by little or in driblets; hence, (*a*) to cut off little by little; to cheat by small and reiterated tricks; to purloin; to appropriate.

He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden.*

(*b*) To entice step by step. [Rare.]

With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost. *Dryden.*

Drib (drib), *v.i.* To shoot at a mark at short paces: a technical term in archery.

Drib† (drib), *n.* A drop.

Dribble (drib'bl), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *dribbled;* ppr. *dribbling.* 1. To throw down or let fall in drops.—2. In *football,* to keep the ball rolling by a succession of small kicks.

Dribble (drib'bl), *v.i.* [A dim. from *drip,* and properly *dripple.*] 1. To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops; as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.—2. To slaver, as a child or an idiot.—3. To fall weakly and slowly.

The *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*

4. To act or think feebly; to want vigour or energy. *Dryden.*—5. To be small or trifling. 'Some *dribbling* skirmishes.' *Holland.*

Dribble (drib'bl), *n.* A small quantity of anything liquid; drizzle; drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*
An' cranreuch cauld! *Burns.*

Dribblet, Driblet (drib'let), *n.* A small piece or part; a small sum; a small amount of money going to make up a sum; as, the money was paid in *dribblets.*

Dridder, Dreadour (drid'ėr, dred'ėr), *n.* Dread; fear. [Scotch.]

Driddle (drid'dl), *v.i.* 1. To play unskilfully, as on the violin. [Scotch.]

A pigmy scraper wi' his fiddle,
Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to *driddle.* *Burns.*

2. To wander aimlessly or feebly from place to place. [Scotch.]—3. To work constantly but without making much progress. [Scotch.]

Drie (drē), *v.t.* To suffer. See DREE. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

Would'st thou thy every future year
In ceaseless prayer and penance *drie,*
Yet wait thy latter end with fear. *Scott.*

Drier (drī'ėr), *n.* One who or that which dries or makes dry; that which has the quality of drying; that which may expel or absorb moisture; a desiccative; specifically, a substance added to some fixed oil to impart to it the property of drying quickly; a preparation to increase the hardening and drying properties of paint; a drying machine or stove.

Drife,† *v.t.* To drive. *Chaucer.*

Drift (drift), *n.* [A. Sax. *drifan,* to drive; Icel. *drift,* a snow-drift; Dan. *drift,* drift, impulse, drove, herd. See DRIVE, and comp. *rive, rift; shrive, shrift; thrive, thrift.*] 1. That which is driven by any kind of force (*drift* seems to be primarily a participle). Hence—2. A heap of any matter driven together; as, a *drift* of snow, called also a *snow-drift;* a *drift* of sand.—3. A drove or flock, as of cattle, sheep, birds, &c.

Cattle coming over the bridge, with their great *drifts* doing much damage to the highways. *Fuller.*

4. A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; overbearing power or influence.

A bad man being under the *drift* of any passion, will follow the impulse of it till something interposes. *South.*

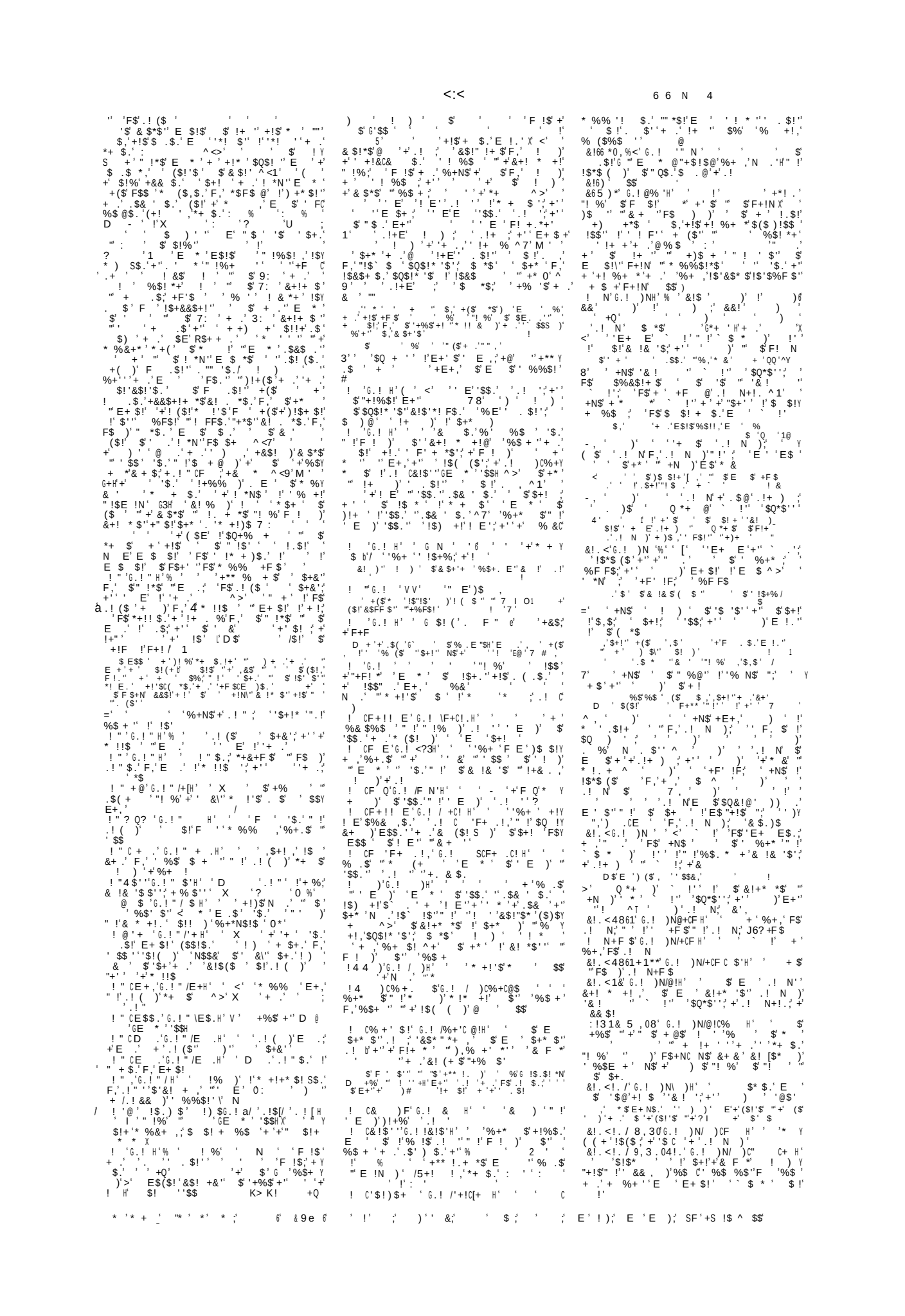
5. Course of anything; tendency; aim; as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.—6. Intention; design; purpose.

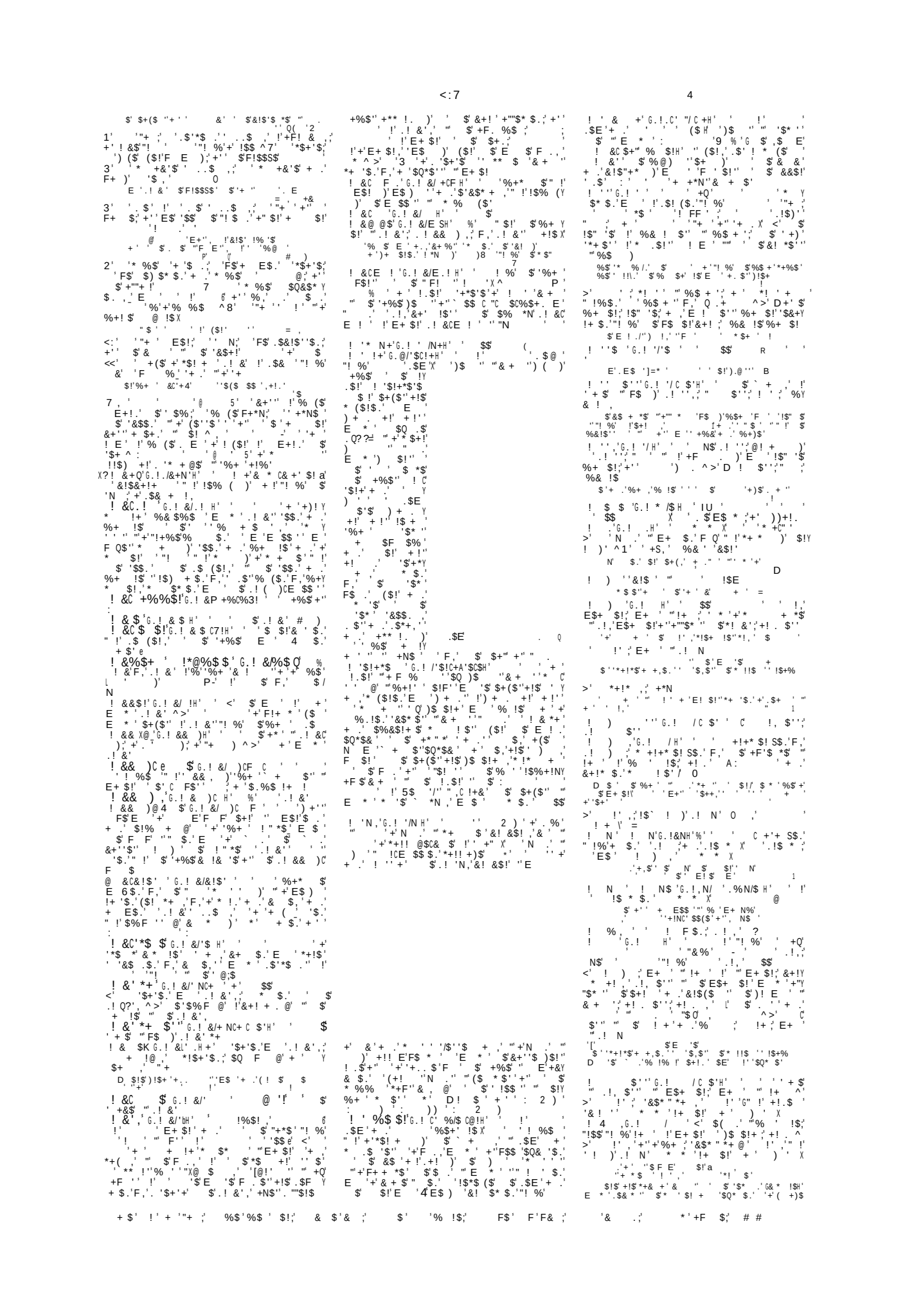
The *drift* of the Maker is dark, as Isis hid by the veil,
Who knows the ways of the world, how God will bring them about? *Tennyson.*

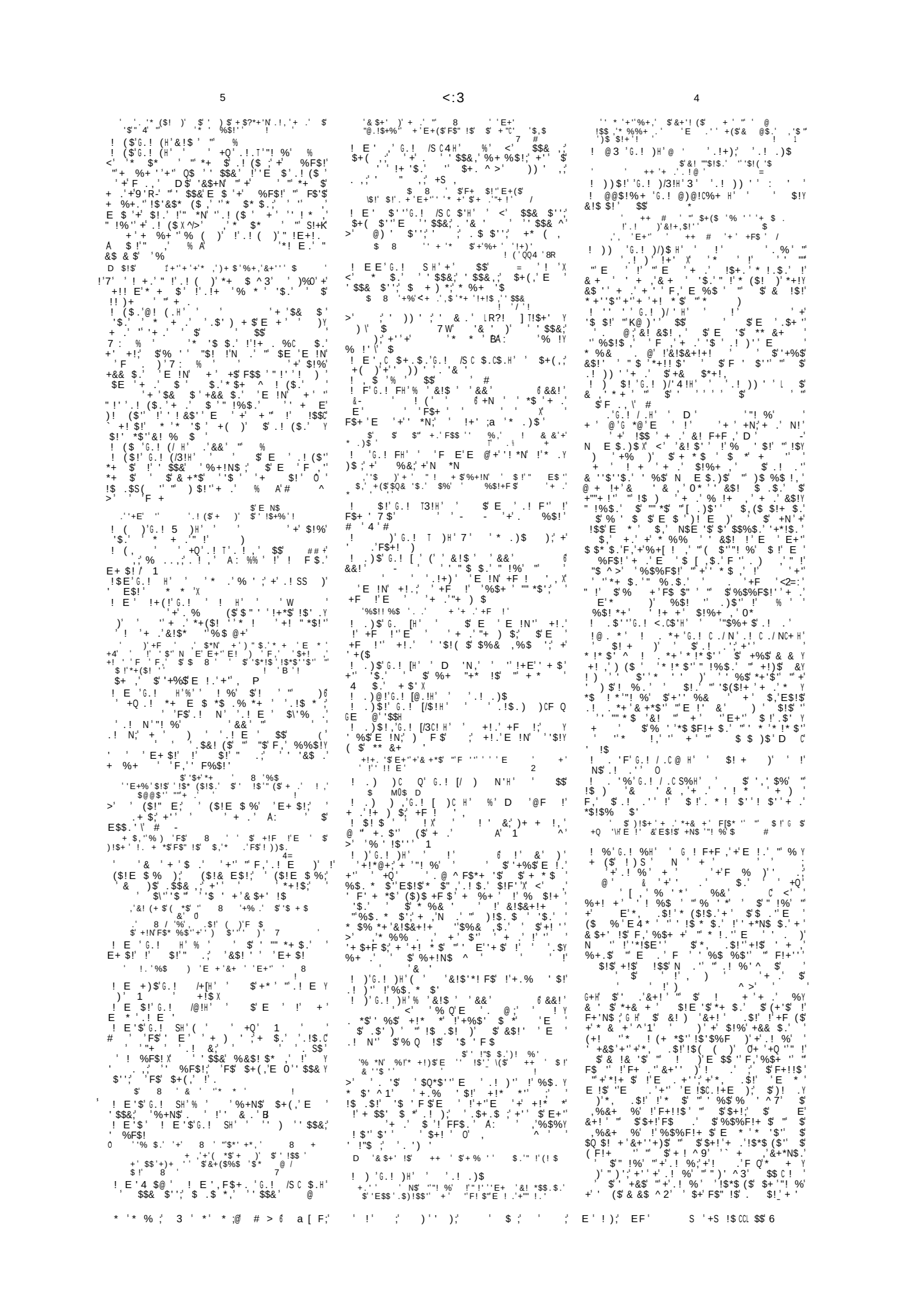
7. Anything driven by force; as, a *drift* of dust; a *drift* of trees carried by a stream of water without guidance.

Drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

8. A shower; a number of things driven at once; as, a *drift* of bullets.—9. In *mining,* a passage cut between shaft and shaft; a passage within the earth.—10. *Naut.* the leeway which a vessel makes when lying to or hove-to during a gale.—*Drift of a current,* the rate at which it flows.—11. In *ship-building,* the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it







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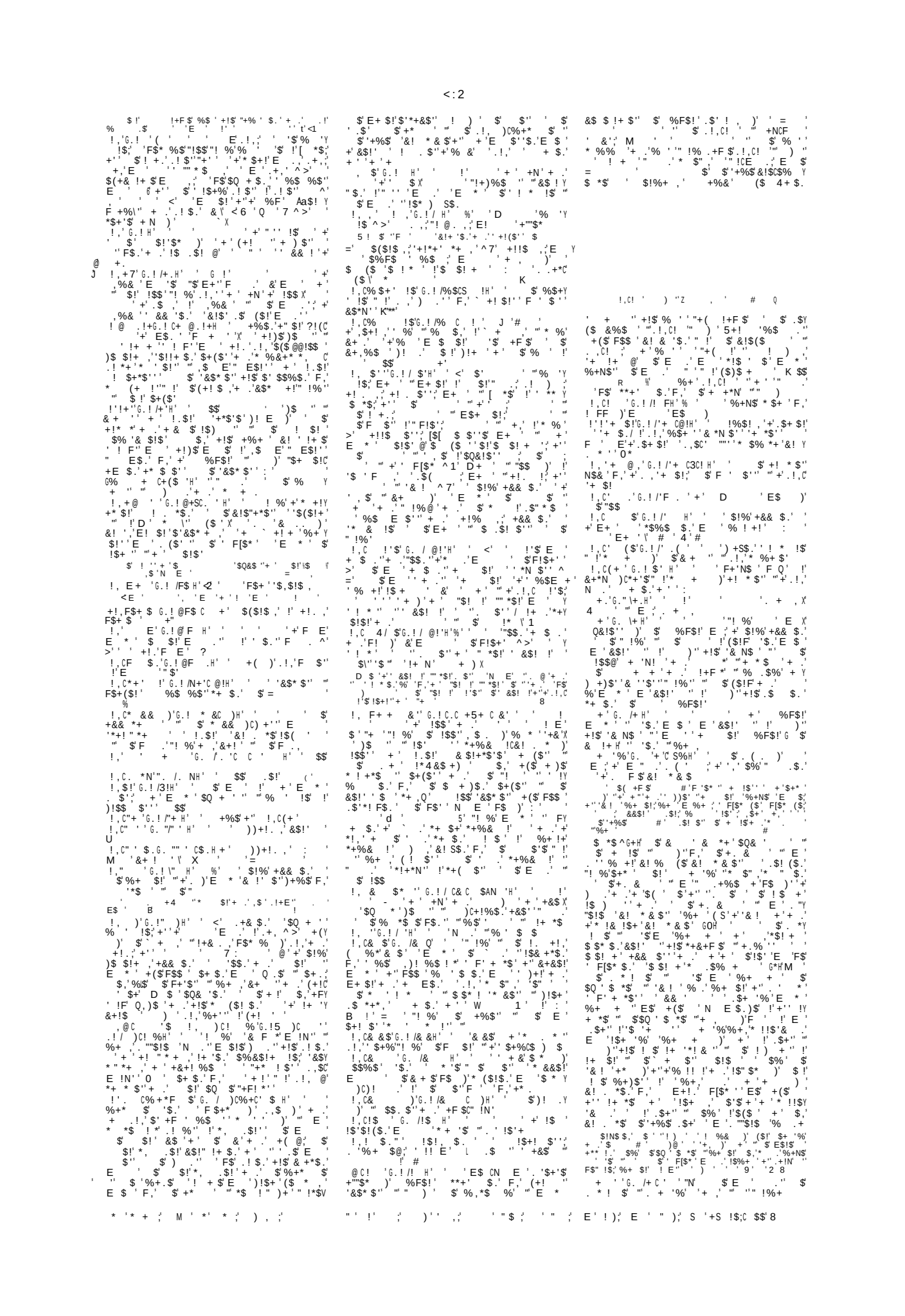

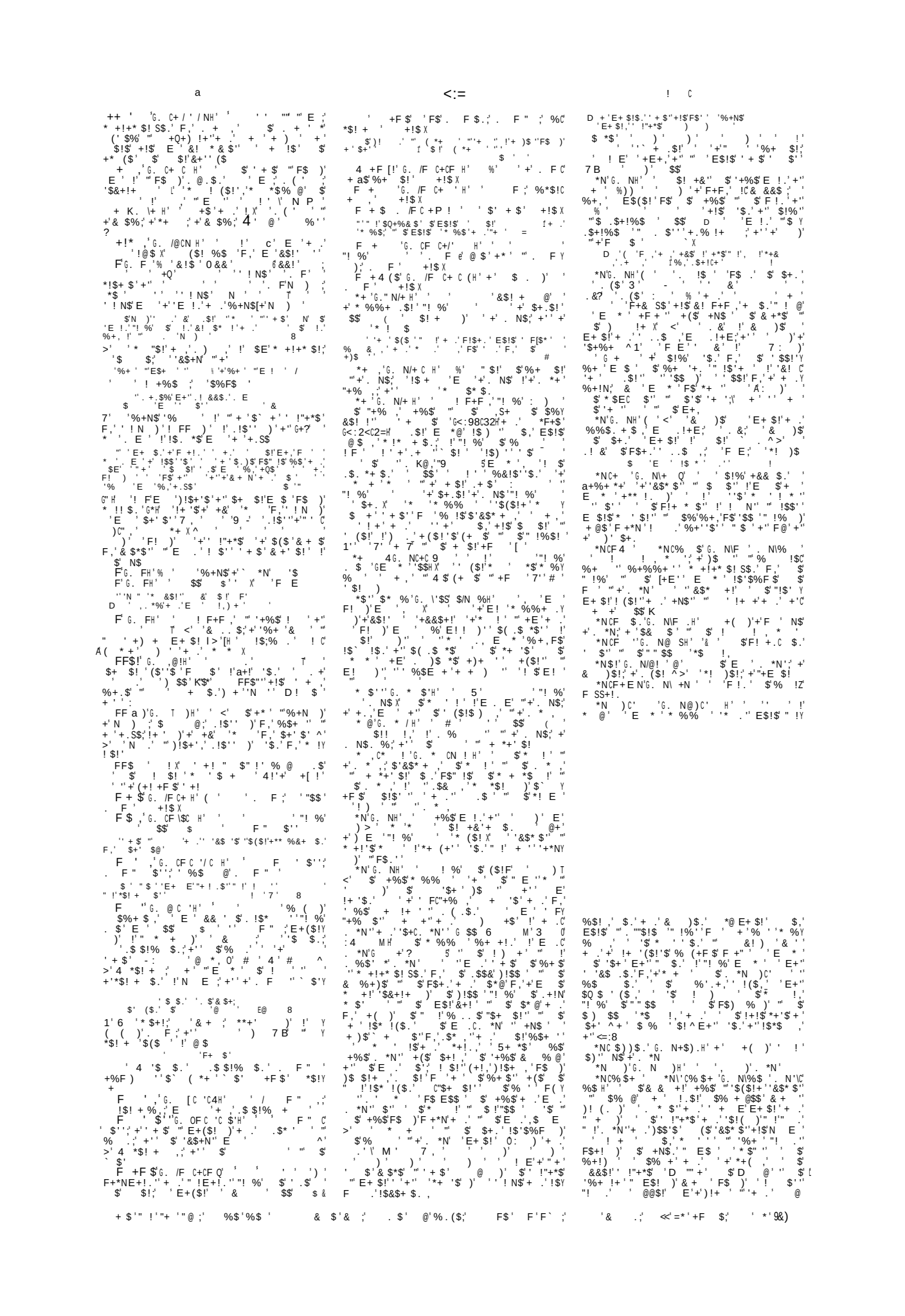

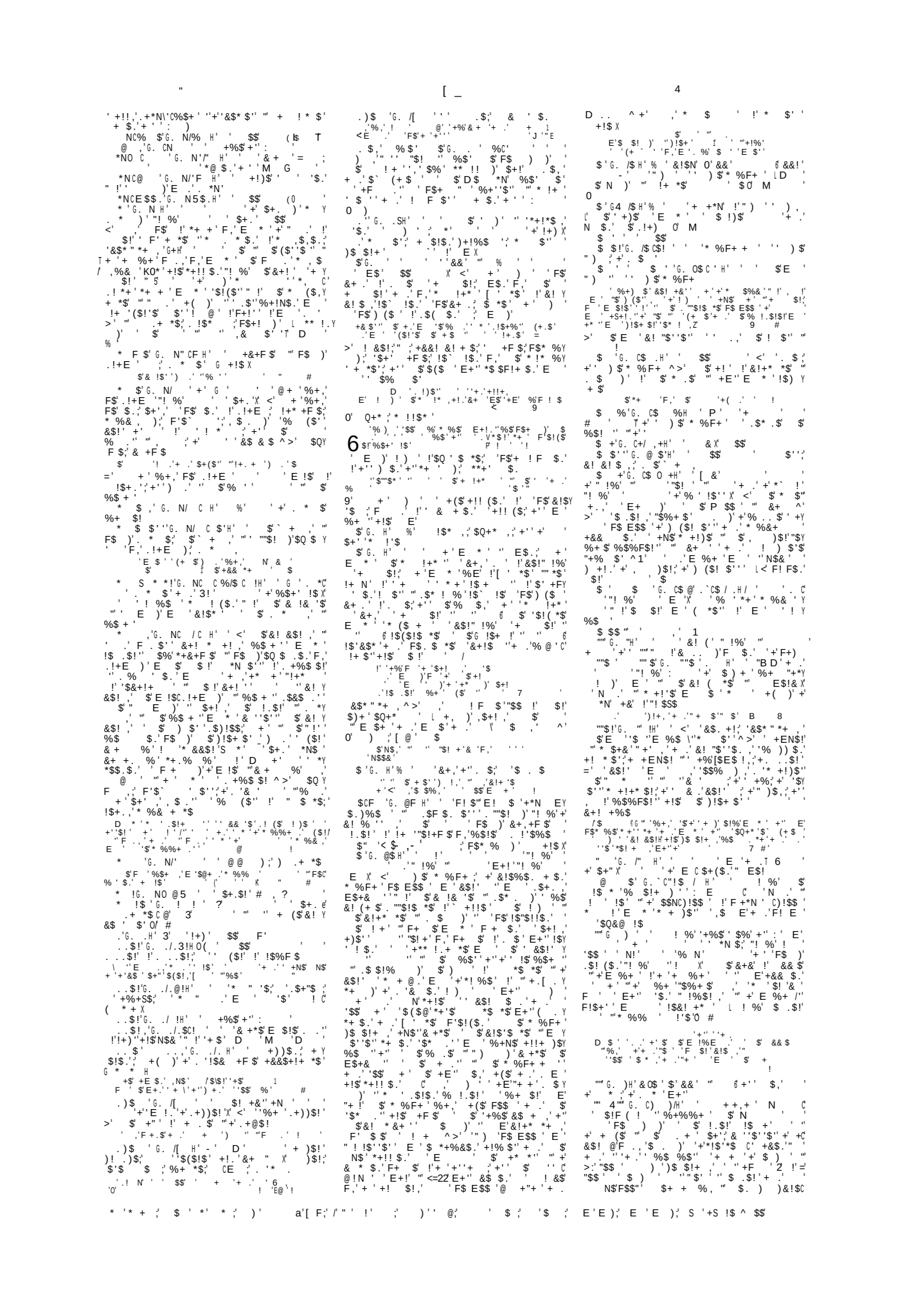

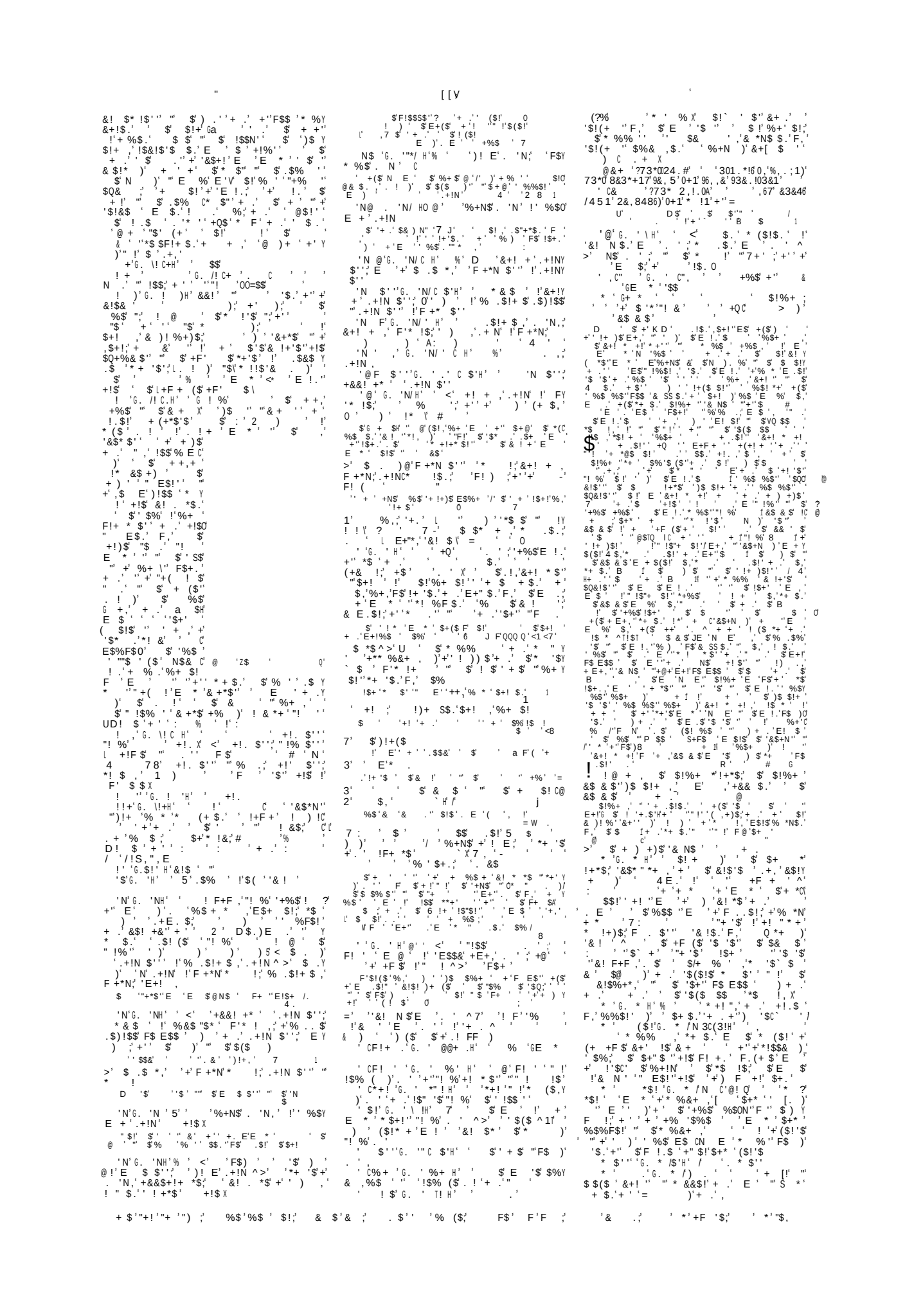

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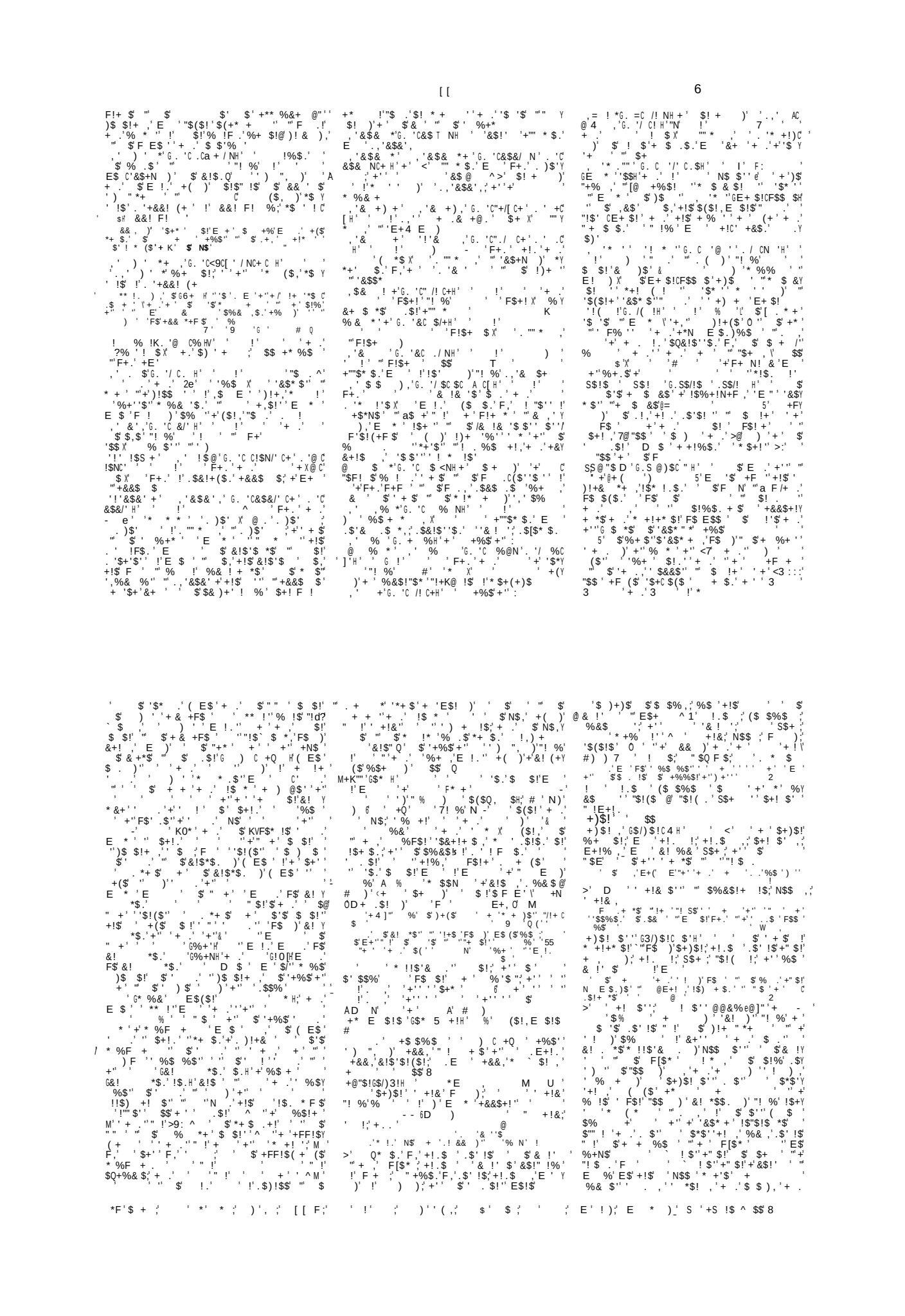

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were called *counts*, and from them shires have taken the name of *counties*. Earl is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction, so much so that several earls have taken as their titles their own names with the prefix *Earl*, as *Earl Grey*, *Earl Spencer*, *Earl Russel*. An earl's coronet consists of a richly chased circle of gold, having on its upper edge eight strawberry leaves, and between each pair a pearl raised on a spire higher than the leaves, cap, &c., as in a duke's coronet.

Coronet of an Earl.

Earlap (ēr'lap), *n.* The tip of the ear.

Earldom (ėrl'dum), *n.* The seigniory, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Earldorman (ėrl'dor-man), *n.* Same as *Alderman*. *Burke.*

Earles-penny (ėrlz'pen-ni), *n.* [See ARLE-PENNY.] Money in ratification of a contract; an instalment of money given in part payment.

Earless (ēr'les), *a.* 1. Without ears; deprived of ears.

Earless on high-stood unabashed Defoe. *Pope.*

2. Not inclined to hear or listen. 'A surd and *earless* generation of men.' *Sir T. Browne.*

Earliness (ėr'li-nes), *n.* [See EARLY and ERE.] State of being early; a state of advance or forwardness; a state of being before anything, or at the beginning.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answers the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon.*

Thy *earliness* doth me assure,
Thou art up-rous'd, by some distemp'rature. *Shak.*

Earl-marshal (ėrl-mär'shal), *n.* 1. An officer in Great Britain, whose office is one of great antiquity, and was formerly of importance; the eighth great officer of state. He is the head of the College of Arms, determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-of-arms, to parties not possessed of hereditary arms. The office was originally conferred by grant of the king, but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards. See MARSHAL.—2. Hence, one who has the chief care of military solemnities. *Dryden.*

Ear-lock (ēr'lok), *n.* [A. Sax. *ēar-loca.*] A lock or curl of hair near the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; a love-lock.

Love-locks, or *ear-locks*, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory . . . are yet . . . but so many badges of infamy, effeminacy, vanity, &c. *Prynne.*

Early (ėr'li), *a.* [O.E. *arliche, erliche;* A. Sax. *ærlice*, from *ær*, before. See ERE.] 1. In advance of something else; prior in time; forward, as, *early* fruit, that is, fruit that comes to maturity before other fruit; *early* growth; *early* manhood; *early* old age or decrepitude, that is, premature old age.—2. First; being at the beginning; as, *early* dawn. '*Early* times of the church.' *South.*

She, when apostles fled, could dangers brave,
Last at his cross, and *earliest* at his grave.
E. S. Barrett.

3. Being in good season; as, the court met at an *early* hour.—*Early English architecture*, the style of architecture into which the Norman passed, and the first in which no foreign influence is perceptible; called also the *First Pointed* or *Lancet Style*. Its period is from 1189 to 1307. Its general characteristics, as distinguished from the Norman, are delicacy, refinement, and grace. The columns and shafts become more slender and elegant, foliage in some instances sprouting out from the central pillar between the shafts; the mouldings are more delicately rounded and alternated with hollows so as to give the finest effects of light and shade; the capitals frequently represent an inverted bell, and are often enriched with foliage, as of the trefoil, rising from the neck-moulding and coming beautifully outwards beneath the abacus; the towers are loftier and crowned by a spire; buttresses project boldly and vary little through entire length; roofs groined, with a ridge-rib added to the ribs of the Norman; wall-arcades very noble, their spandrels often filled with sculpture. But the distinctive features of this style are pointed arches, long, narrow, lancet-shaped windows without mullions, and a peculiar projecting ornament in the hollows of the mouldings, called the dog-tooth ornament. Towards the end of the period the windows became grouped in a manner that led to the development of tracery, and so to the Decorated style.—SYN. Forward, timely, premature, precocious.

Early English Style.—North-west Transept of Beverley Minster.

Early (ėr'li), *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes; as, rise *early*; come *early*.

Those that seek me *early* shall find me.
Prov. viii. 17.

—*Early, Soon, Betimes. Early* is a relative word, and means that a certain event occurred before a definite point of time, which point is fixed by taking an average of the times at which such events commonly occur; thus, 'he rose *early*' means that he rose earlier than the average hour of rising; 'Come *early* in the evening'=come earlier than it is customary, or has been appointed for others, to come in the evening. *Early* is used as an adjective with the same sense; as, *early* fruit, *i.e.* fruit appearing before the average time when fruit appears. *Soon* is shortly after the present time, or after any fixed point; as, let me see you *soon*; *soon* after entering, he left. *Betimes* (by time)=in good time for some specific object or all useful purposes; as, he rose *betimes*.

Earmark (ēr'mark), *n.* 1. A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known.—2. In *law*, any mark for identification, as a privy mark made by any one on a coin.—3. Any distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of anything is known.

What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself proprietor of them? They have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor. *Burrows.*

Earmark (ēr'mark), *v.t.* To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

Earn (ėrn), *v.t.* [A. Sax. *earnian*, to earn, to reap the fruit of one's labours. Cog. D. *ernen*, to reap; *erne*, harvest.] 1. To merit or deserve by labour or by any performance; to do that which entitles to a reward, whether the reward is received or not.

The high repute
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*.
Milton.

2. To gain by labour, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation; as, to *earn* a crown a day, a good living, honours or laurels.

The bread I have *earned* by the hazard of my life or the sweat of my brow. *Burke.*

Earn,† *v.i.* To yearn.

And ever as he rode, his heart did *earn*
To prove his puissance in battle brave. *Spenser.*

Earn (ėrn), *v.i.* [A. Sax. *irnan, yrnan, rinnan*, to run: comp. G. *gerinnen*, to congulate, to curdle, from *rinnen*, to run, to run together.] To curdle, as milk. [Provincial and Scotch.]

Earn (ėrn), *n.* Same as *Erne* (which see).

Earnest (ėrn'est), *a.* [A. Sax. *eornest*, earnestness, *corneste* (adj.), earnest, serious. Cog. D. and G. *ernst*, earnest, D. *ernsten*, to endeavour; allied to Icel. *ern*, brisk.] 1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited; warm; zealous; importunate; as, *earnest* in love; *earnest* in prayer.

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty. *Duppa.*

2. Intent; fixed.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes were fixed. *Milton.*

3. Serious; important.

Life is real, life is *earnest*. *Longfellow.*

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder. *Hooker.*

SYN. Warm, eager, zealous, ardent, animated, importunate, fervent.

Earnest (ėrn'est), *n.* Seriousness; a reality; a real event, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*. *Sidney.*

But take it—*earnest* wed with sport,
And either sacred unto you. *Tennyson.*

Earnest (ėrn'est), *n.* [Probably from O.Fr. *arres, ernes;* O.E. and Sc. *arles, erles*, from L. *arrha*, earnest-money.] 1. In *law*, something given by the buyer to the seller, by way of token or pledge, to bind the bargain and prove the sale; a part, as of money or goods, paid or delivered beforehand, as a pledge and security for the whole, or in ratification of a bargain, or as a token of more to come hereafter; a handsel. In the *law of Scotland*, earnest is held as evidence of the completion of the contract; and the party who resiles, besides losing the earnest he has paid, may be compelled to perform his obligation. In ordinary cases the earnest paid is trifling in value, and is not taken into account in the reckoning.—2. *Fig.* anything which gives assurance, pledge, promise, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits. 'And give an *earnest* of the war's success.' *Waller.*

It may be looked on as a pledge and *earnest* of quiet and tranquillity. *Bp. Smalridge.*

Men, my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but *earnest* of the things that they shall do. *Tennyson.*

Earnestly (ėrn'est-li), *adv.* 1. Warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire.

Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly*.
Luke xxii. 44.

That ye should *earnestly* contend for the faith once delivered to the saints. Jude 3.

2. With fixed attention; with eagerness.

A certain maid . . . *earnestly* looked upon him.
Luke xxii. 56.

Earnest-money (ėr'nest-mun-i), *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and prove a sale.

Earnestness (ėrn'est-nes), *n.* 1. Ardour or zeal in the pursuit of anything; eagerness; animated desire; as, to seek or ask with *earnestness;* to engage in a work with *earnestness.*—2. Anxious care; solicitude; intenseness of desire.—3. Fixed desire or attention; seriousness; as, the charge was maintained with a show of gravity and *earnestness.*—*Eagerness, Earnestness, Avidity.* See under EAGERNESS.

Earnful† (ėrn'ful), *a.* Full of anxiety; causing anxiety or pain. 'The *earnful* smart which eats my breast.' *P. Fletcher.*

Earning (ėrn'ing), *n.* That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labour, services, or performance; wages; reward: used chiefly in the plural.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke.*

Earpick (ēr'pik), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

Ear-piercer (ēr'pėrs-ėr), *n.* An insect, the earwig (*Forficula auricularia*).

Ear-piercing (ēr'pėrs-ing), *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound. 'The *ear-piercing* fife.' *Shak.*

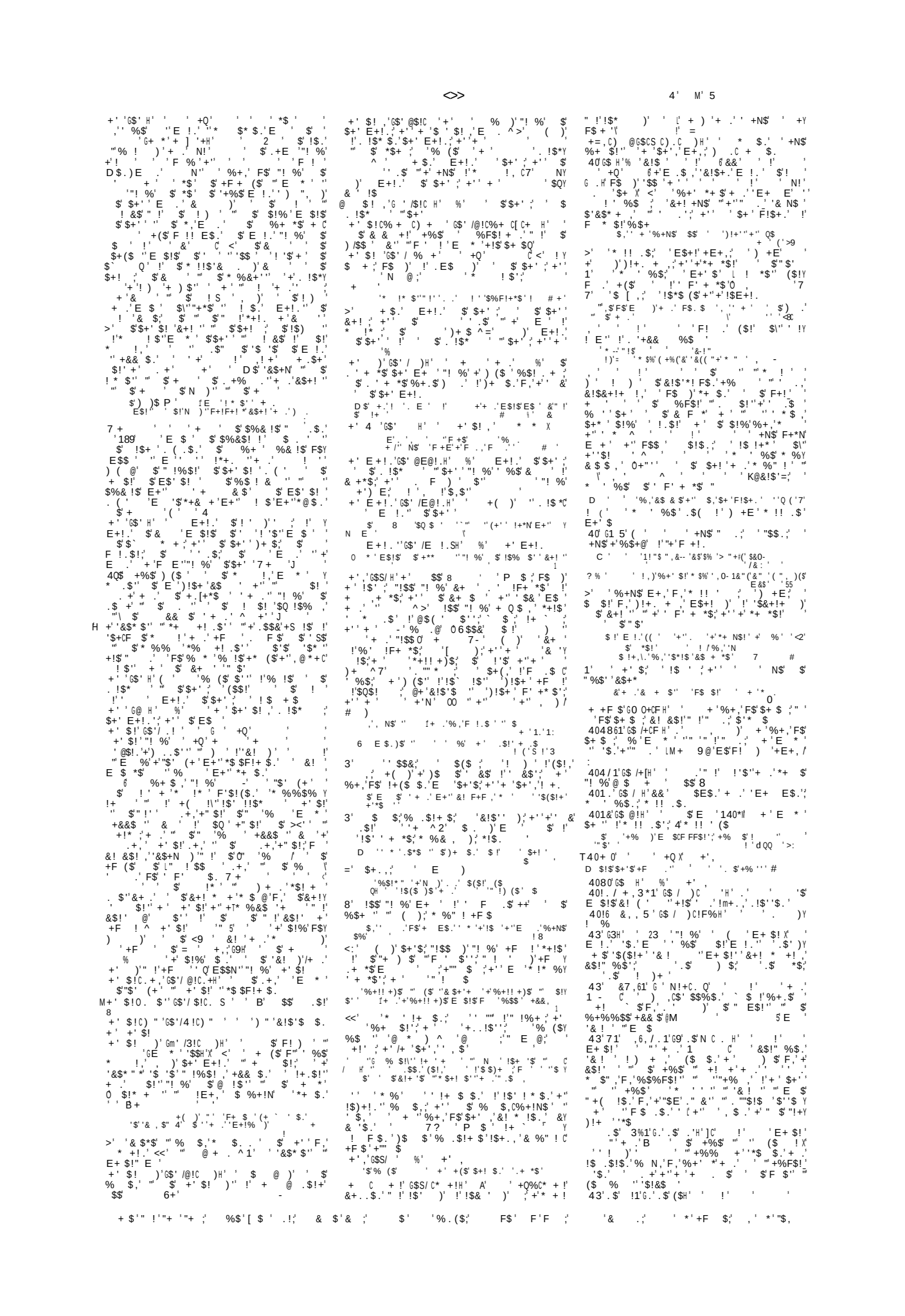
Ear-reach (ēr'rēch), *n.* Hearing distance; ear-shot.

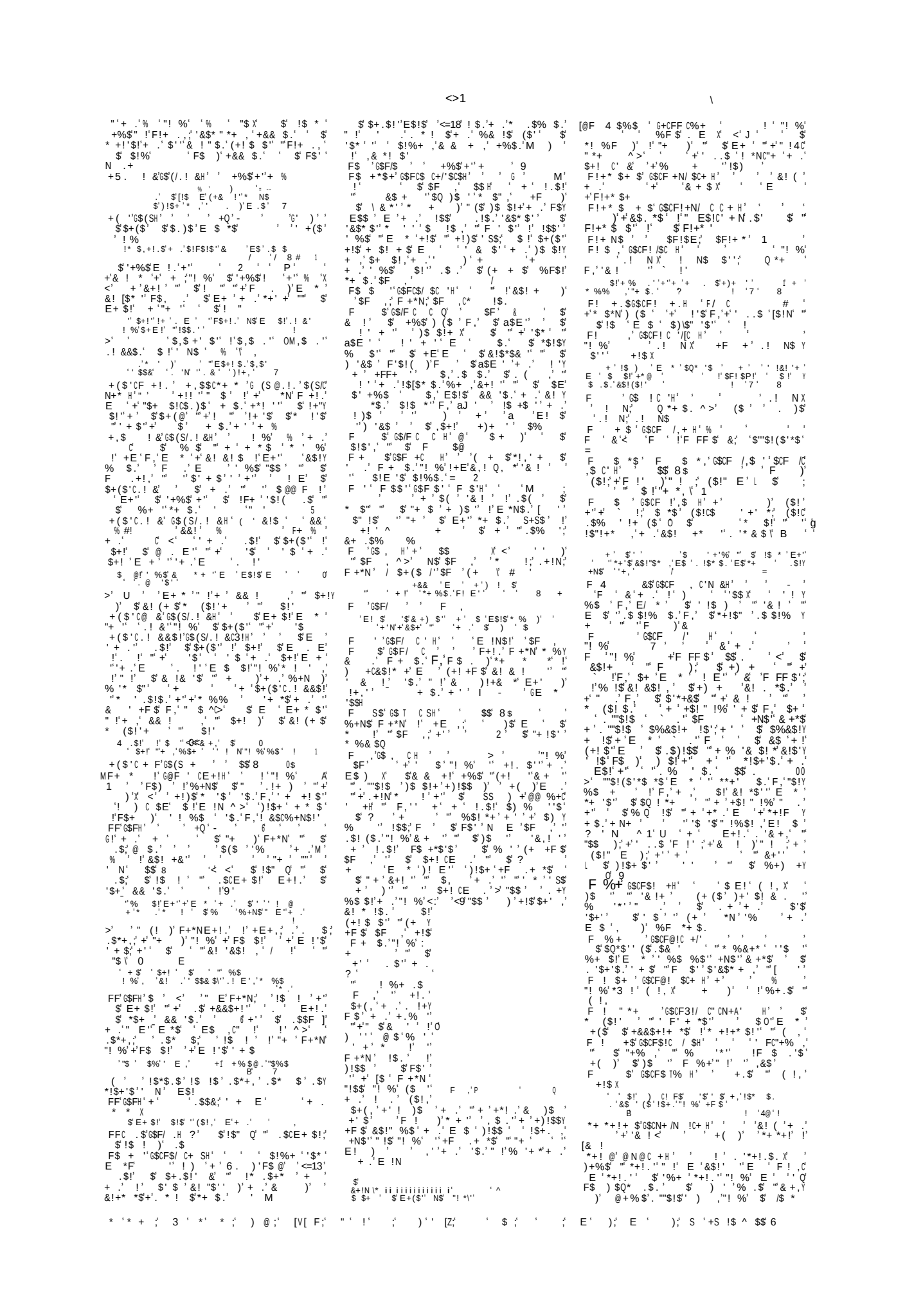
All stand without *ear-reach*. *Marston.*

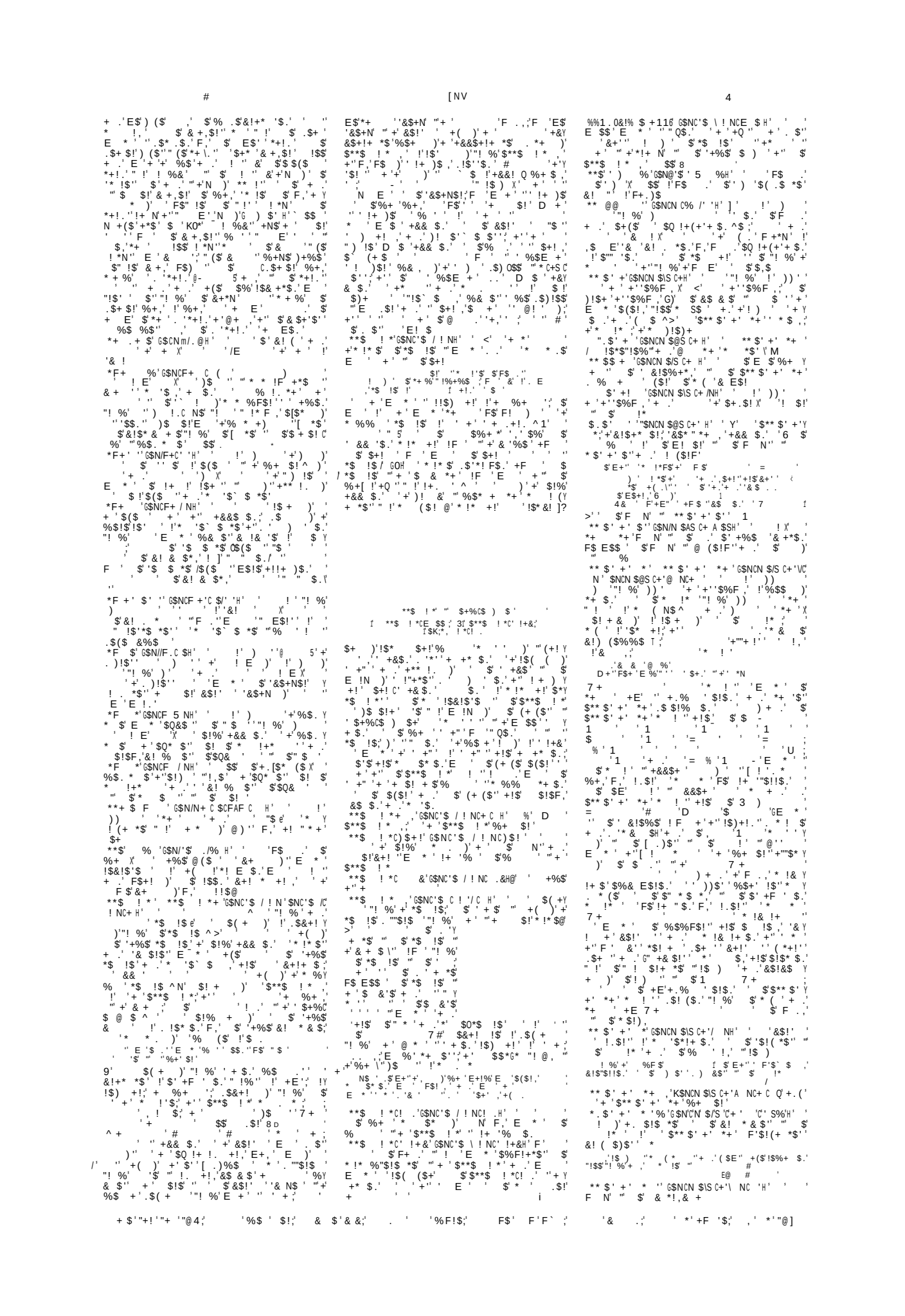
Ear-rent† (ēr'rent), *n.* Payment made by laceration or loss of the ears.

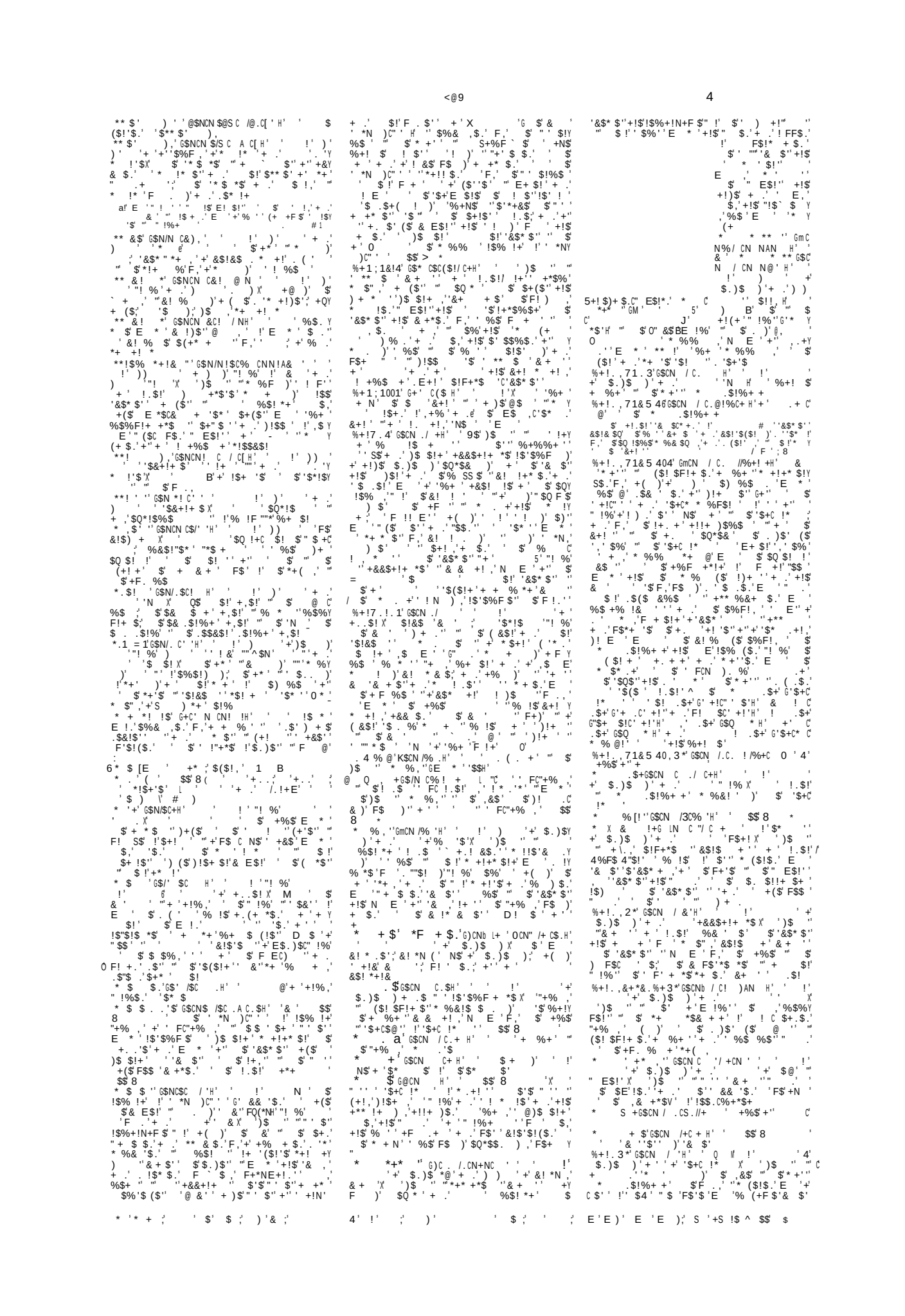
A hole to thrust your heads in,
For which you should pay *ear-rent*. *B. Jonson.*

Ear-ring (ēr'ring), *n.* A pendant; an ornament, sometimes set with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels, worn at the ear, by means of a ring passing through the lobe. Among orientals ear-rings have been worn by both sexes from the earliest times. In England









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ing it to perceive and take delight in what is beautiful, true, and pure in nature, literature, and art, and to shrink from what is gross, lewd, and unlovely. Moral education embraces the various methods of cultivating and regulating the affections of the heart.

Education is not that which smothers a woman with accomplishments, but that which tends to consolidate a firm and regular character—to form a friend, a companion, and a wife. *Hannah More.*

Though her (Lady Elizabeth Hastings') mien carries much more invitation than command, to behold her is an immediate check to loose behaviour; to love her was a liberal *education*. *Steele.*

—*Instruction, Education.* See under INSTRUCTION.—SYN. Nurture, discipline, instruction, training, breeding, upbringing, tuition, learning, erudition.

Educationable (ed-ū-kā'shon-a-bl), *a.* Proper to be educated. *Isaac Taylor.*

Educational (ed-ū-kā'shon-al), *a.* Pertaining to education; derived from education; as, *educational* institutions; *educational* habits.

Educationalist (ed-ū-kā'shon-al-ist), *n.* An educationist.

Educationally (ed-ū-kā'shon-al-li), *adv.* By means of education; by way of instruction; with regard to education; as, this matter, *educationally* considered, is important.

Educationary (ed-ū-kā'shon-a-ri), *a.* Belonging to education; educational. [Rare.]

Educationist (ed-ū-kā'shon-ist), *n.* One who is versed in or who advocates or promotes education.

Educator (ed'ū-kāt-ėr), *n.* One who or that which educates.

Educe (ē-dūs'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *educed*; ppr. *educing*. [L. *educo*—*e*, out, and *duco*, to lead.] To bring or draw out; to cause to appear; to extract; to produce against a counter agency or notwithstanding some hostile influence.

Th' eternal art *educing* good from ill. *Pope.*

Educible (ē-dūs'i-bl), *a.* That may be educed.

Educt (ē'dukt), *n.* [L. *educo, eductum*, to lead out. See EDUCE.] 1. Extracted matter; that which is educed; that which is brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition. *Educt* is distinguished from *product*, inasmuch as a *product* is formed during decomposition, whereas an *educt* existed in its integrity in the body previous to its being operated on.

The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds obtained by pressure, are *educts*; while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin, is a *product*. *Chamb. Encyc.*

2. *Fig.* anything educed or drawn from another; an inference.

The latter are conditions of, the former are *educts* from, experience. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Eduction (ē-duk'shon), *n.* The act of drawing out or bringing into view.

Eduction-pipe (ē-duk'shon-pip), *n.* In *steam-engines*, the pipe by which the exhaust steam is led from the cylinder into the condenser or the atmosphere, according as the engine may be of the low or high pressure kind.

Eductor (ē-dukt'ėr), *n.* That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts. [Rare.]

Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether. *Dr. E. Darwin.*

Edulcorant (ē-dul'kō-rant), *n.* A medicine which purifies the fluids of the body by removing acidity or other hurtful qualities.

Edulcorant (ē-dul'kō-rant), *a.* In *med.* having the property of sweetening by the removal of acidity or other hurtful qualities.

Edulcorate (ē-dul'kō-rāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *edulcorated*; ppr. *edulcorating*. [L. *e*, out, and *dulcoro, dulcoratum*, to sweeten, from *dulcor*, sweetness, *dulcis*, sweet.] 1. To remove acidity from; to sweeten. 'This (swine's dung) . . . is said yet to *edulcorate* and sweeten fruit.' *Evelyn.*—2. In *chem.* to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

Edulcoration (ē-dul'kō-rā"shon), *n.* 1. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.—2. In *chem.* the act of sweetening or rendering more mild or pure by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

Edulcorative (ē-dul'kō-rā-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of sweetening or purifying.

Edulcorator (ē-dul'kō-rāt-ėr), *n.* He who or that which edulcorates; specifically, a contrivance formerly used for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, &c., by causing the water to drop from a tube inserted into the mouth of a phial, by expansion of the liquid by the warmth of the hand.

Edulious† (ē-dū'li-us), *a.* [L. *edulium*, anything to be eaten.] Eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulious* pulses. *Sir T. Browne.*

Ee (ē), *n.* pl. **Een.** (ē, ēn.) Eye. [Old English and Scotch.]

But steal me a blink o' your bonny black *ee*,
Yet look as ye were na lookin' at me. *Burns.*

And eke with fatness swoln were his *een*. *Spenser.*

-Ee. [Fr. *-é* or *-ée*, a form of the Latin *-atus*.] A frequent suffix denoting the object of an action; as, payee, one who is paid; drawee, one who is drawn on; committee, a body to whom something is committed, &c. The word grandee is merely another spelling of the Spanish *grande*.

Eeke† (ēk), *v.t.* [See EKE.] To increase; to add to. *Spenser.*

Eel (ēl), *n.* [A. Sax. *æl*, L. G. *al*, Fris. *iel*, Dan. D. and G. *aal*. Grimm thinks it may be derived from an old word *aha*, meaning a serpent (Luther spells *aal ahl*), and allied to Gr. *echis*, Skr. *ahi*, a serpent, just as the L. *anguilla*, an eel, comes from *anguis*, a snake.] A family of teleostean fishes belonging to the apodal section of the Malacopterygii. The sub-genus Anguilla is characterized by its serpent-like elongated body, by the absence of ventral fins, and the continuity of the dorsal and anal fins round the extremity of the tail. The gill slit is at the base of the pectoral fins, and the opercular bones are small. The dorsal fin commences halfway between the head and the anal fin, and the lower jaw projects beyond the upper. In the sub-genus Conger the dorsal fin commences above the pectoral, and the upper jaw is the longer. The smoothness of the body—the scales being inconspicuous—and the serpentine movements are proverbial. Eels of the sub-genus Conger are exclusively marine. They sometimes weigh more than 100 lbs., and have a length of 10 feet; the species of Anguilla, which are both fresh-water and marine, seldom exceed 27 lbs. weight, and 30 inches in length. Eels are esteemed good food, and form an important article of commerce in some countries. The conger and at least three other species—the sharp-nosed (*Anguilla acutirostris* or *A. vulgaris*), the broad-nosed (*A. latirostris*), and the snig (*A. mediorostris*)—are found in this country. The so-called eels found in paste and vinegar are microscopic animals of the genus Vibrio. (See VIBRIO.) The term eel is applied to other fishes belonging to distinct genera.

Eel-basket (ēl'bas-ket), *n.* A basket for catching eels; an eelbuck.

Eelbuck (ēl'buk), *n.* A kind of basket for catching eels, having a sort of funnel-shaped mouse-trap entrance fitted into the mouth

Framework with Eelbucks.

of it, and composed of flexible willow rods converging inwards to a point, so that eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape. These baskets are usually attached to a framework of wood erected in a river, especially a tideway river, the large open end of each being opposed to the current of the stream. The eels are thus intercepted on their descent towards the brackish water, which takes place during the autumn. Such an apparatus as that shown is used in various parts of the Thames.

Eel-fare (ēl'fār), *n.* [*Eel*, and *fare* (which see).] The passage of young eels up English streams.

Eel-fare (ēl'fār), *n.* A fry or brood of eels.

Eel-fork (ēl'fork), *n.* A pronged instrument for catching eels.

Eel-grass (ēl'gras), *n.* In America, the popular name of the *Zostera marina*, a kind of sea-wrack.

Eelpot (ēl'pot), *n.* An eel-basket.

Eel-pout (ēl'pout), *n.* [A. Sax. *æle-puta*.] The local name of two different species of fish—(*a*) the viviparous blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*); and (*b*) the burbot (*Lota vulgaris*), the only freshwater species of the family which contains the cod and haddock.

Eelspear (ēl'spēr), *n.* A forked instrument used for catching eels.

Een (ēn), the old plural for *eyes*. See EE.

E'en (ēn), *adv.* A contraction for *even* (which see).

I have *e'en* done with you. *L'Estrange.*

E'en (ēn), *n.* Evening. [Scotch.]

E'er (ār), *adv.* Contraction for *ever*. 'As strange a thing as *e'er* I looked on.' *Shak.*

Eerie (ēr'i), *a.* [A. Sax. *earh*, timid.] 1. Calculated to inspire fear; dreary; lonely; weird.

The *eerie* beauty of a winter scene. *Tennyson.*

2. Superstitiously affected by fear, especially when lonely; nervously timorous.

In mirkiest glen at midnight hour,
I'd rove and ne'er be *eerie*. *Burns.*

Eeriness (ēr'i-nes), *n.* Superstitious fear combined with a sense of loneliness; mental dreariness.

Efags (e-fagz'), *interj.* [Probably a corruption of *i' faith*.] In faith; on my word; certes. [Vulgar.]

'*Efags!* the gentleman has got a Tratyor," says Mrs. Towwouse; at which they all fell a laughing. *Fielding.*

Effable† (ef'a-bl), *a.* [L. *effabilis*, that can be uttered or spoken, from *effor, effari*, to speak—*e*, out, and *fari*, to speak.] Utterable; that may be uttered or spoken; that may be explained; explicable. *Barrow.*

Efface (ef-fās'), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *effaced*; ppr. *effacing*. [Fr. *effacer*—L. *e*, out, and *facies*, a face. Comp. *deface*.] 1. To destroy, as a figure, on the surface of anything, whether painted or carved, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; to blot out; to erase, strike, or scratch out, so as to destroy or render illegible; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument; to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a name.—2. To remove from the mind; to wear away; as, to *efface* the image of a person in the mind; to *efface* ideas or thoughts; to *efface* gratitude.

Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. *Bacon.*

—*Deface, Efface.* To *deface* most commonly means to injure or impair; to *efface* is to rub out or destroy so as to render invisible.—SYN. To blot out, expunge, raze, erase, obliterate, cancel, destroy.

Effface (ef-fās'), *v.i.* To obliterate any distinctive mark or character; to make erasures.

Before decay's *effacing* fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.
Byron.

Effaceable (ef-fās'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being effaced.

Effacement (ef-fās'ment), *n.* Act of effacing.

Effaré, Effrayé (ā-fa-rā, ā-frā-yā), *a.* [Fr.] In *her.* a term applied to an animal represented as rearing on its hind legs, as if it were frightened or enraged.

Effascinate† (ef-fas'sin-āt), *v.t.* [L. *effascino, effascinatum*, to bewitch—*e*, out, and *fascino*, to fascinate. See FASCINATE.] To charm; to bewitch; to delude.

Effascination† (ef-fas'sin-ā"shon), *n.* The act of bewitching or deluding, or state of being bewitched or deluded.

Effect (ef-fekt'), *n.* [L. *effectus*, from *efficio*—*ex*, and *facio*, to make.] 1. That which is produced by an operating agent or cause; the result or consequence of the application of a cause or of the action of an agent on some subject; consequence; result; as, the *effect* of luxury, of intemperance, of cold, &c.; he spoke with great *effect*; the *effect* of this war was the breaking up of the kingdom.

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

2. Power to produce consequences or results; force; validity; importance; account; as, the obligation is void and of no *effect*.

Christ is become of no *effect* to you. Gal. v. 4.

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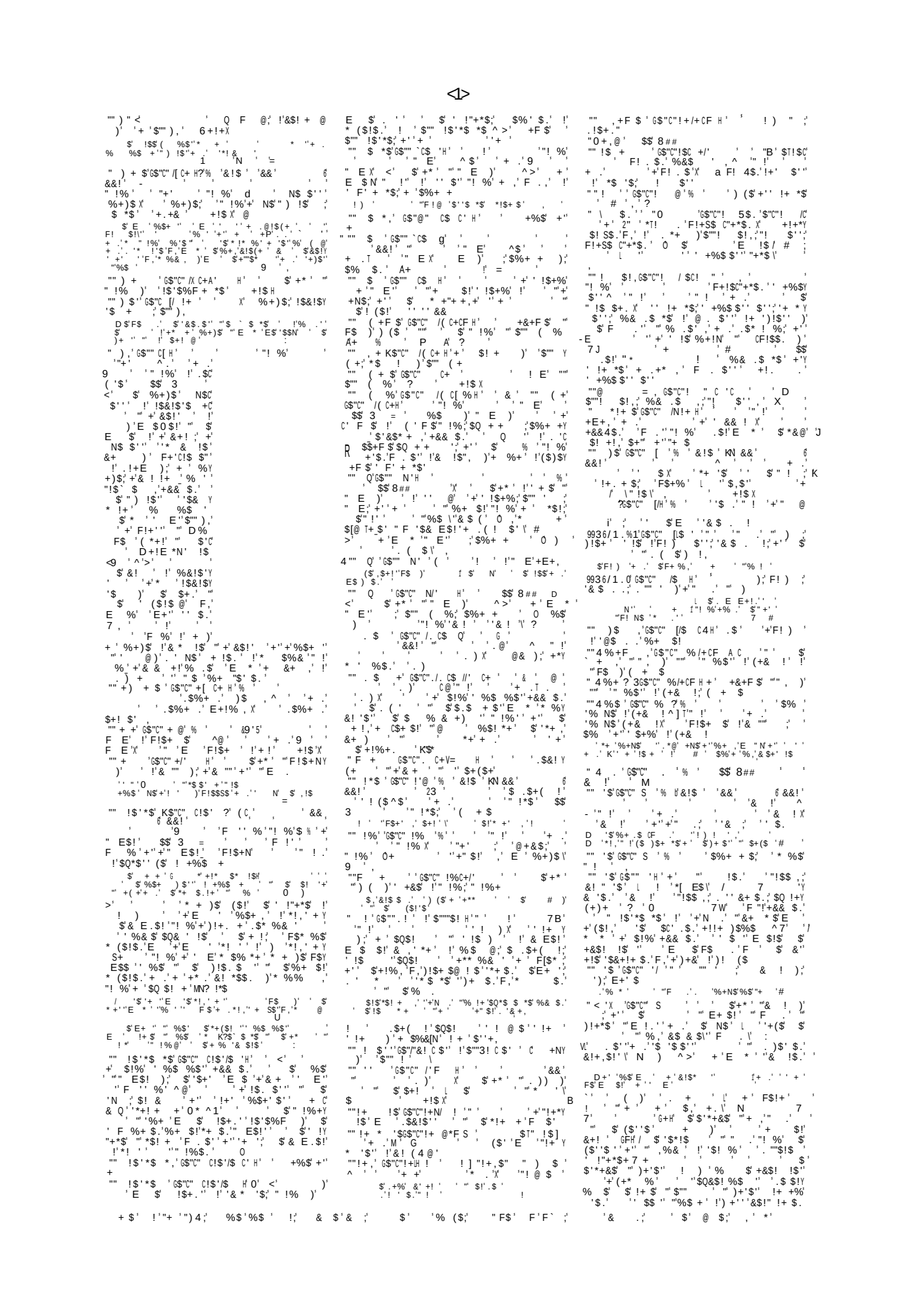


Egoity (ē-gō'i-ti), *n.* Personality; individuality. *Swift.* [Rare.]

If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains; that is, that by which I am the same I was. *Wollaston.*

Egoize (ē'gō-iz), *v.i.* Same as *Egotize*.

Egomism† (ē'gō-mizm), *n.* Egoism. 'That kind of scepticism called *egomism*.' *Baxter.*

Egophonic (ē-gō-fon'ik), *a.* Relating to or having the character of egophony.

Egophony (ē-gof'o-ni), *n.* [Gr. *aix, aigos*, a goat, and *phōnē*, voice.] The sound of the voice of a person affected with pleurisy, when heard through the stethoscope: so called because it is broken and tremulous, so as to suggest the bleating of a goat.

Egotheism (ē'gō-thē-izm), *n.* [Gr. *egō*, I, and *theos*, a god.] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the Deity, as an object of love and honour.

Egotism (e'got-izm), *n.* [See EGOISM.] The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self; a passionate and exaggerated love of self, leading one to refer all things to one's self, and to judge of everything by its relation to one's interests or importance.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with . . . is that of Cardinal Wolsey's 'Ego et rex meus, I and my king.' *Spectator.*

—*Egotism, Self-conceit, Vanity. Egotism*, a strong and obtrusively displayed belief in one's own importance, manifested by a constant reference to self in conversation or writing, the result of a combination of intense self-esteem and selfishness. *Self-conceit*, an exaggerated opinion of one's own abilities, allied to vanity. *Vanity, lit.* emptiness, a belief that one deserves to be, and is, held by others in great admiration, especially on some frivolous grounds, as good looks, dress, &c. An *egotistical* man ignores the opinions of others, through his perfect satisfaction with his own; a *conceited* person openly claims praise, and is prone to detract from the merits of others and sneer at them, in order to his own exaltation; a *vain* person is not so self-assertive as a *conceited* one, but is more athirst for praise. Byron said he was too proud to be *vain*. *Egotism* and *conceit* are based on what we think of ourselves; *vanity*, on what we believe others think of us.

His excessive *egotism* which filled all objects with himself. *Hazlitt.*

They that have the least reason, have the most *self-conceit*. *Whichcote.*

The exquisitely sensitive *vanity* of Garrick was galled. *Macaulay.*

Egotist (e'got-ist), *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself or magnifies his own achievements; one who makes himself the hero of every tale.

Egotistic, Egotistical (e-got-ist'ik, e-got-ist'ik-al), *a.* 1. Addicted to egotism; as, an *egotistic* person.—2. Manifesting egotism.

It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly *egotistical*. *Macaulay.*

SYN. Conceited, vain, self-important, opinionated.

Egotistically (e-got-ist'ik-al-li), *adv.* In an egotistical or self-conceited manner.

Egotize (e'got-iz), *v.i.* pret. & pp. *egotized*; ppr. *egotizing*. To talk or write much of one's self; to make pretensions to self-importance. [Rare.]

I *egotize* in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both *ego* and all that *ego* does are interesting. *Cowper.*

Egregious (ē-grē'ji-us), *a.* [L. *egregius*, from *e* or *ex grege*, from or out of or beyond the herd, select, choice.] 1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary; distinguished: in a good sense. 'This accession of dignity to your *egregious* merits.' *Milton.* '*Egregious* exploits.' *More.* '*Egregious* prince.' *Philips.*

This essay affords an *egregious* instance of the predominance of genius. *Johnson.*

2. Great; extraordinary; remarkable; enormous: in a bad or ironical sense; as, an *egregious* mistake; *egregious* contempt. '*Egregious* murtherer.' *Shak.*

Reader, try by this the *egregious* impudence of this fellow. *Bp. Hall.*

SYN. Extraordinary, remarkable, monstrous, enormous, exceptional, astonishing, uncommon, unique, surprising.

Egregiously (ē-grē'ji-us-li), *adv.* In an egregious, eminent, distinguished, or remarkable manner; greatly; enormously; shamefully; usually in a bad sense; as, he is *egregiously* mistaken; they were *egregiously* cheated.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me, For making him *egregiously* an ass. *Shak.*

Egregiousness (ē-grē'ji-us-nes), *n.* The state of being egregious.

Egress (ē'gres, formerly ē-gres'), *n.* [L. *egressus*, from *egredior—e*, and *gradior*, to step.] 1. The act of going or issuing out, or the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. *Milton.*

2. In *astron.* the passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit.

Egress (ē-gres'), *v.i.* To go out; to depart; to leave.

Egression (ē-gre'shon), *n.* [L. *egressio*, from *egredior*. See EGRESS.] The act of going out from any inclosure or place of confinement; escape; egress. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

Egressor (ē-gres'ér), *n.* One who goes out.

Egret (ē'gret), *n.* [Fr. *aigrette*, a dim. from an old form *aigre*, from O.H.G. *heigro*, a heron. Cog. Sw. *häger*, a heron. *Heron* (which see) has the same origin.] A name common to those species of herons which have the feathers on the lower part of the back lengthened and the barbs loose, so that this part of the plumage is very soft and flowing. The little egret (*Herodias* or *Ardea garzetta*) is probably the most elegant of all the heron tribe. The delicately formed feathers of its crested head, breast, and shoulders are used as ornaments in the turbans of Turks and Persians, and in the head-dresses of European ladies. The bird is of a white colour, about 18 inches long, and weighs about 1½ lb.—2. A heron's feather. *B. Jonson.*—3. In *bot.* the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.—4. A species of ape.

Egrett, Egrette (ē-gret'), *n.* [From Fr. *aigrette*, a white heron, because this bird has a tuft on its head. See EGRET.] A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of ribbons. Written also *Aigret, Aigrette*.

Egrimony† (eg'ri-mo-ni), *n.* Same as *Agrimony*.

Egrimony† (ē'gri-mo-ni), *n.* [L. *ægrimonia*, from *æger*, sick.] Sickness of the mind; sadness; sorrow. *Cockeram.*

Egriot (ē'gri-ot), *n.* [Fr. *aigre*, sour.] A kind of sour cherry.

Egritude† (ē'gri-tūd), *n.* [L. *ægritudo*, from *æger*, sick.] Sorrow of the mind; more rarely, sickness of body. *Sir T. Elyot.*

Egyptian (ē-jip'shan), *a.* [From *Egypt*, Gr. *Aigyptos*, supposed to be so called from the name *Coptos*, a principal town, from *gupta*, guarded, fortified. Akin *Gipsy*.] 1. Pertaining to Egypt in Africa.—2. Gipsy. See EGYPTIAN, *n.* 2.—*Egyptian architecture*, a style of architecture which, among its peculiar monuments, exhibits pyramids,

Egyptian Columns.—1, From Rhamession, Thebes. 2, Portico of Temple at Dendera. 3, In Brit. Mus.

rock-cut temples and tombs, gigantic monolithic obelisks, and colossal statues. The characteristic features of the style are solidity, boldness, and originality. Among its peculiar characteristics may be noted—(*a*) symmetry of structure; (*b*) the gradual converging of the walls of some of its edifices, especially of the propylea or vestibules of its temples; (*c*) roofs and covered ways flat or without pediments, and composed of immense blocks of stone reaching from one wall or column to another, the arch being seldom if ever employed; (*d*) columns numerous, close, and massive, generally without bases, and exhibiting great variety in their capitals, from a simple square block ornamented with hieroglyphics to an elaborate composition of palm-leaves or other forms suggested by vegetation; (*e*) the employment of a large concave moulding in the entablature, decorated with vertical flutings or leaves; (*f*) walls and columns decorated with a profusion of sculptures in outline or low-relief representing divinities,

Court of Temple at Edfou.

men, and animals, with innumerable hieroglyphics, brilliant colouring being often superadded. One remarkable feature associated with this style is the grandeur of its mechanical operations, in cutting, polishing, sculpturing, and transporting vast blocks of limestone and of granite.—*Egyptian bean*, a name sometimes given to the bean-like fruits of *Nelumbium speciosum*.—*Egyptian blue*, a brilliant pigment consisting of the hydrated protoxide of copper mixed with a minute quantity of iron.—*Egyptian lotus*. See LOTUS.—*Egyptian pebble*, a species of agate or jasper.—*Egyptian thorn*, the *Acacia vera* of Willdenow, an ornamental tree, native of the northern parts of Africa.—*Egyptian vulture*, *Neophron percnopterus*, one of the smaller vultures, about the size of a raven, differing from the true vultures in having a long slender bill covered half its length with a naked cere. The head and front of the neck are bare. The general colour is white, the quill feathers of the wing being dark brown. The face, bill, and legs are bright yellow. It frequents the streets of eastern towns, where it is protected on account of its services as a scavenger, and follows the caravans through the desert to devour whatever may die. Though not gregarious, large numbers may be seen together wherever there is much carrion. It ranges over Northern Africa and a large part of Asia, as well as the south of Europe, and has even been shot in the British islands. Called also *Pharaoh's Hen* or *Chicken*.

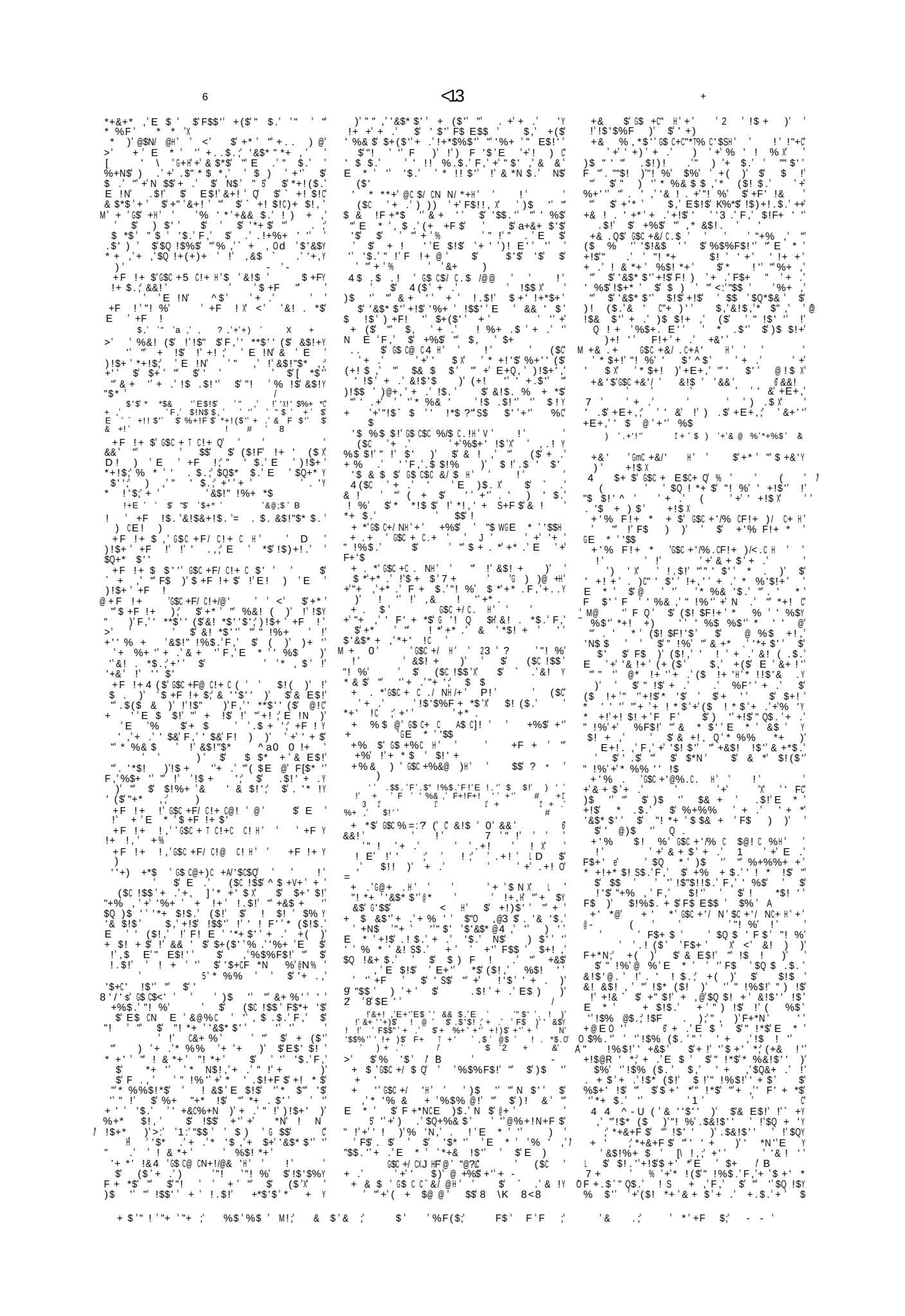
Egyptian (ē-jip'shan), *n.* 1. A native of Egypt.—2. An old designation for a gypsy, so called because believed to have come from Egypt.

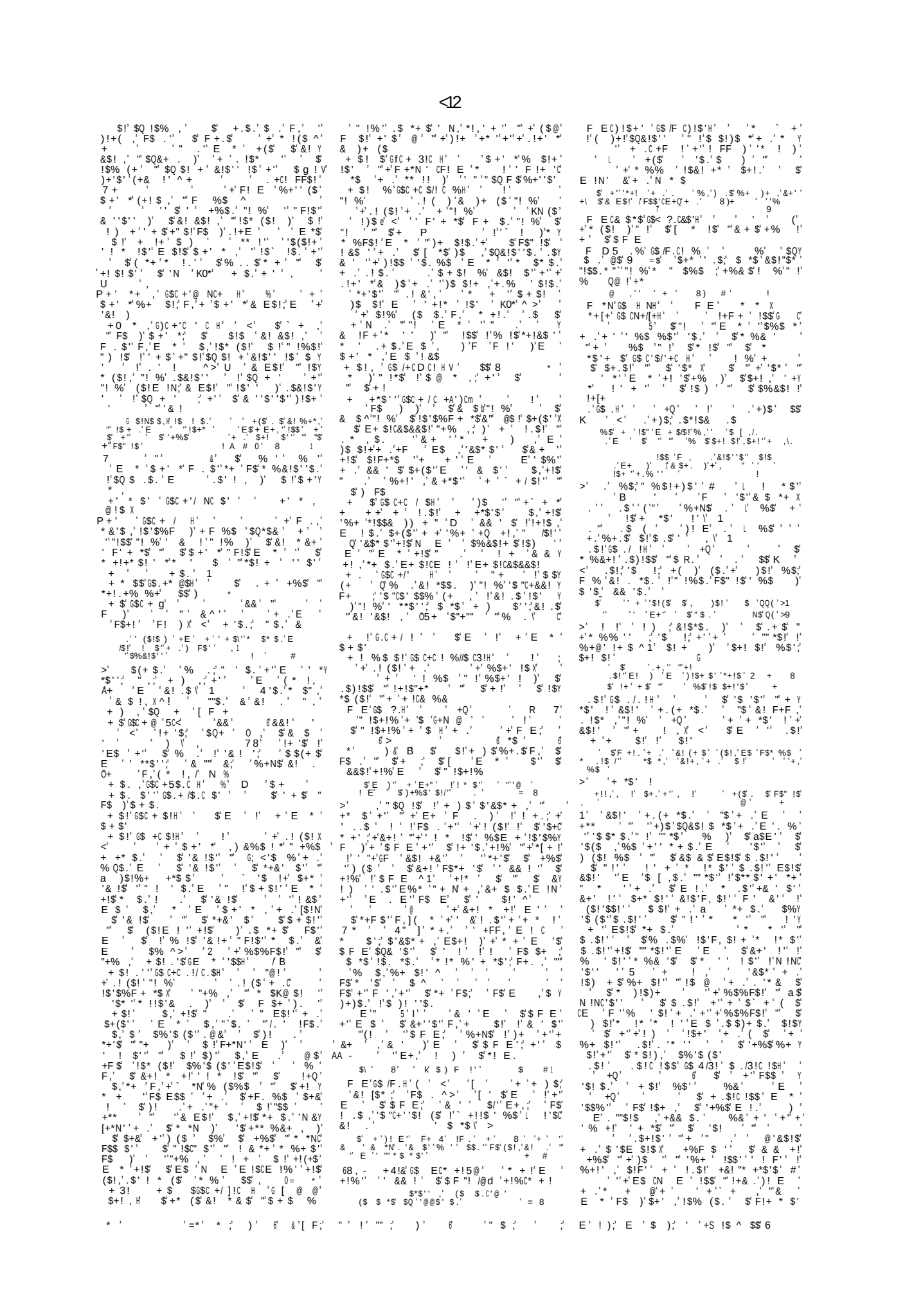
Egyptologer, Egyptologist (ē-jip-tol'o-jėr, ē-jip-tol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in or well acquainted with the antiquities of Egypt, especially the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents.

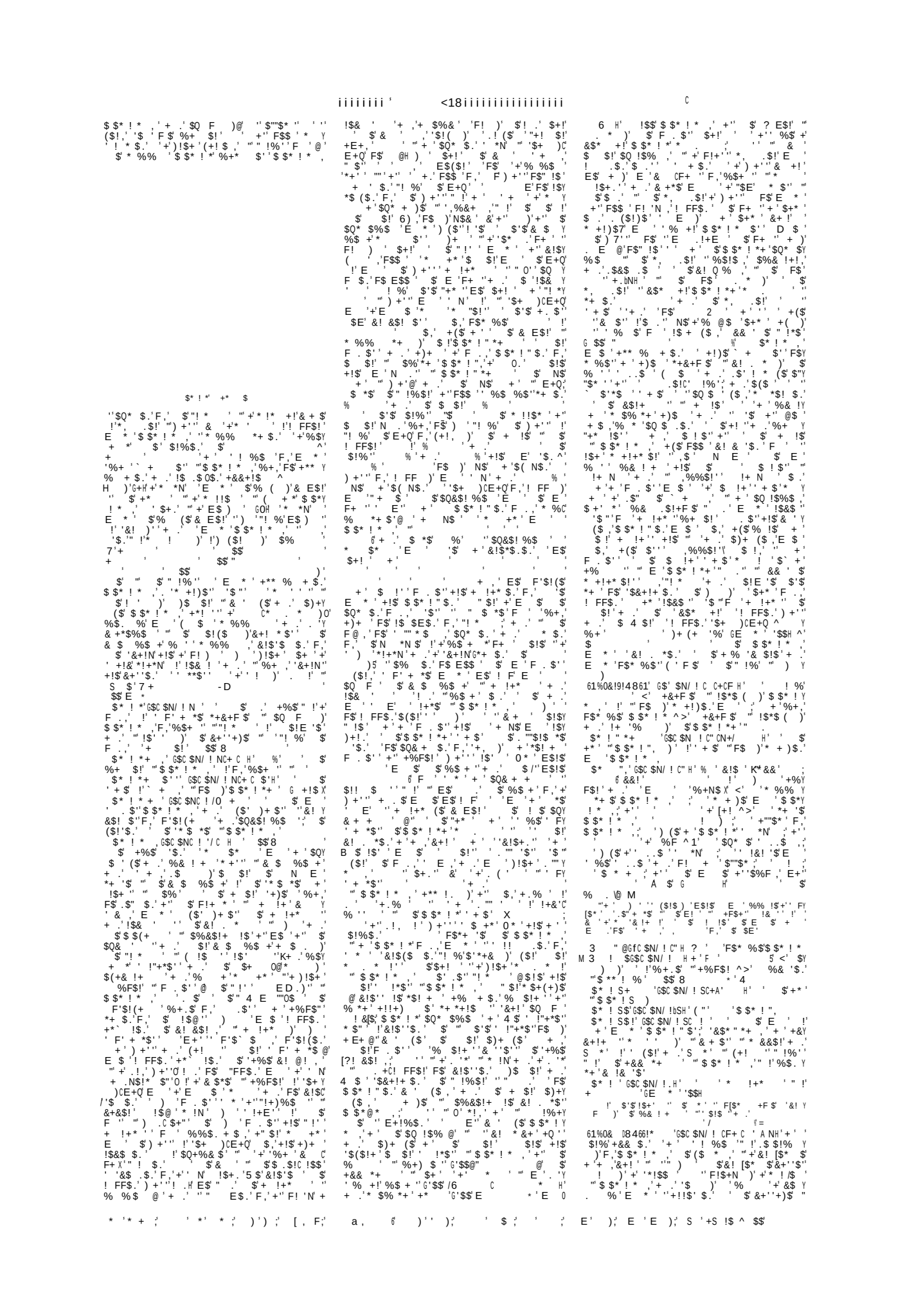
Egyptological (ē-jip'to-loj"ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology; as, an *Egyptological* museum or work.

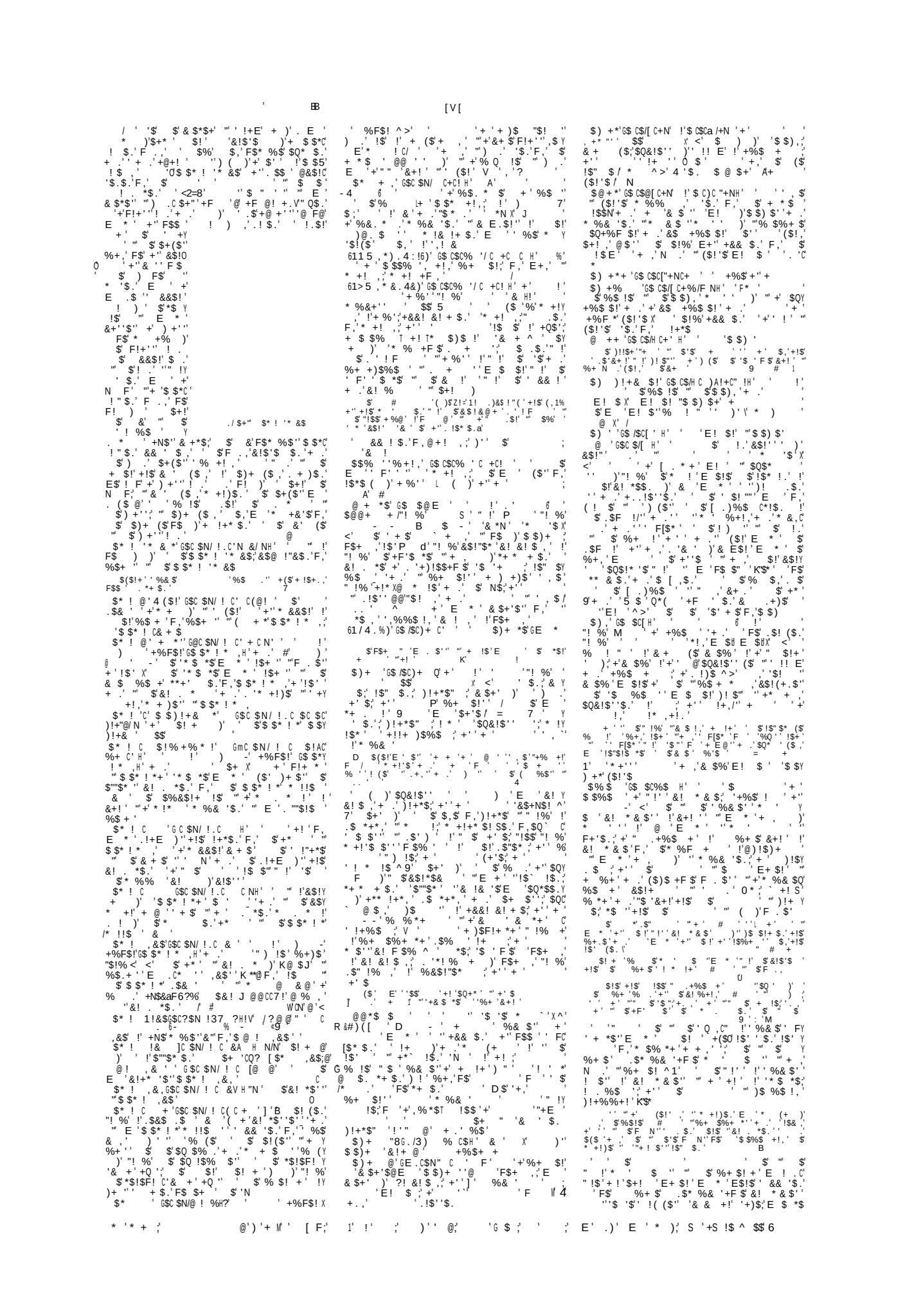
Egyptology (ē-jip-tol'o-ji), *n.* [*Egypt*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science of Egyptian antiquities; that branch of knowledge which treats of the ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

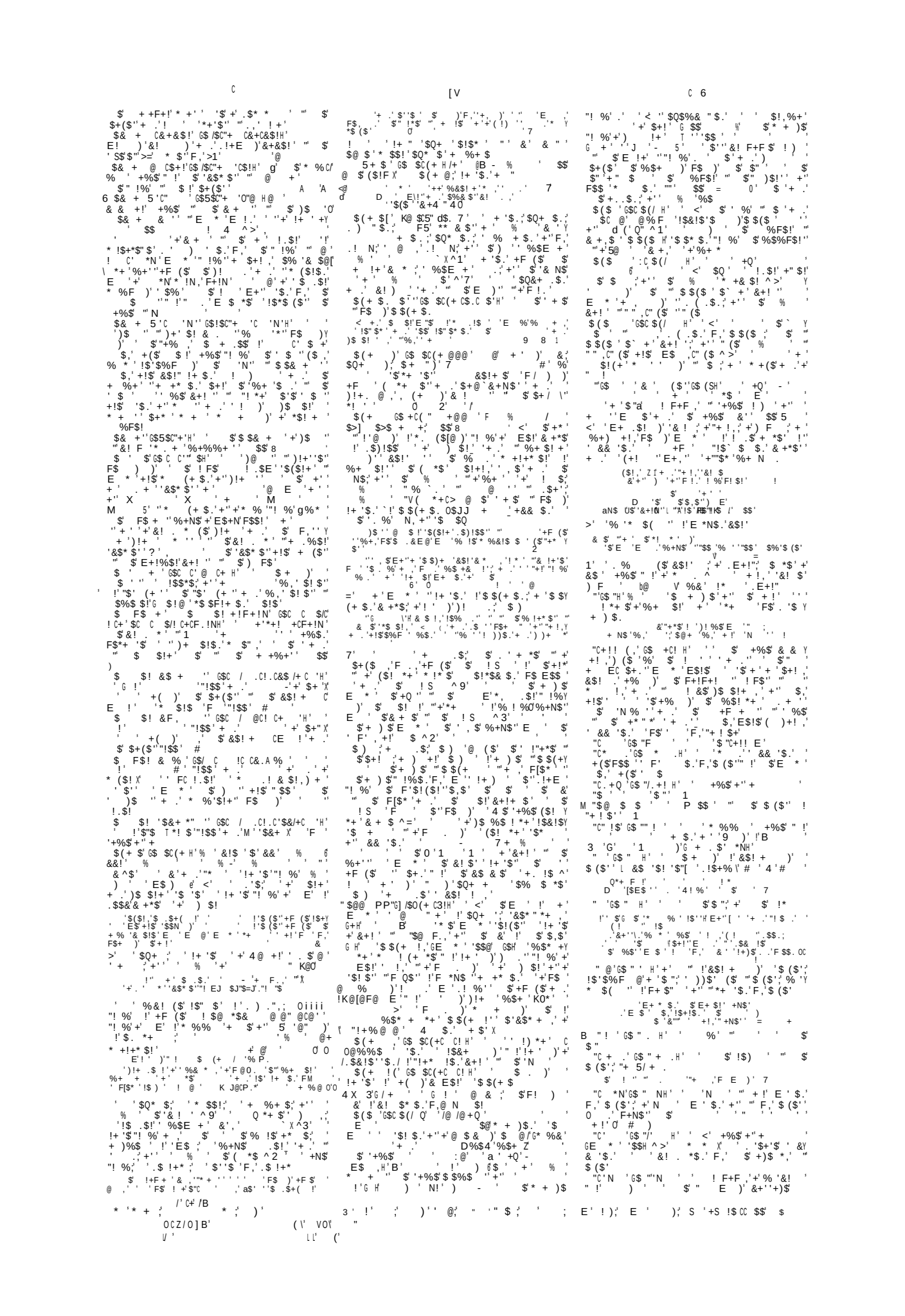
Eh! (ā or e), an *interj.* expressive of doubt, inquiry, slight surprise.











Shakspere's *Henry IV.*, in allusion to Prince Henry's long and lank figure.

Fal. Away, you starveling, you *elf-skin*, you dried neat's tongue.

Elf-stone (elf'stōn), *n.* Same as *Elf-arrow.*

Elicit (ē-lis'it), *v.t.* [L. *elicio, elicitum—e*, out, and the ancient *lacio*, to entice, to allure.] To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce by reason or argument; to educe; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion; to *elicit* sparks by collision.

That may *elicit* the assent of reasonable men. *Hale.*

Elicit† (ē-lis'it), *a.* Brought into act; brought from possibility into real existence; open; evident. 'The internal *elicit* act of the will.' *South.*

Elicitate† (ē-lis'it-āt), *v.t.* To elicit.

Thus may a skilful man bid truth *elicitate*. *Sir T. More.*

Elicitation† (ē-lis-it-ā'shon), *n.* The act of eliciting; the act of drawing out. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Elide (ē-līd'), *v.t.* [L. *elido*, to strike out; to break in pieces—*e*, out, and *lædo*, to strike.] 1.† To break or dash in pieces; to crush. 'The force and strength of their arguments is *elided.*' *Hooker.*—2. In *gram.* to cut off or suppress, as a syllable.

Eligibility (el'i-ji-bil"i-ti), *n.* [From *eligible.*] 1. Capability of being chosen to an office; the condition of being free from legal or other disqualification for being chosen; legal qualification.—2. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it preferable to another or desirable.

Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least by an after-choice. *Jer. Taylor.*

Eligible (el'i-ji-bl), *a.* [Fr., from L. *eligo—e*, out, and *lego*, to choose.] 1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable; preferable; as, the house stands in an *eligible* situation.

In deep distress, certainty is more *eligible* than suspense. *Richardson.*

2. Legally qualified to be chosen; as, a man is or is not *eligible* to an office.

Eligibleness (el'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

Eligibly (el'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

Elimate† (el'i-māt or e-lī'māt), *v.t.* [L. *elimo*, to polish—*e, ex*, intens., and *lima*, a file.] To render smooth; to polish.

Eliminant (ē-lim'in-ant), *n.* In *math.* the result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree. Called also *Resultant.*

Eliminate (ē-lim'in-āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *eliminated*; ppr. *eliminating.* [L. *elimino, eliminatum—e*, out, and *limen*, threshold.] 1.† To thrust out of doors. *Lovelace.*—2. To expel; to discharge or throw off; to set at liberty.

This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate*. *Med. Repos.*

3. To leave out of an argument or train of thought; to set aside as unimportant or not to be considered; to leave out of consideration.

To know the truth of things, to have cognizance of what is real, we must penetrate below the surface, *eliminate* the accidental and irrelevant, and grasp the principle or essence which underlies and interprets appearances. *Dr. Caird.*

4. In *alg.* to cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation; to remove from both sides of an equation.—5. To obtain by eliminating or separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce; to elicit. [Rare and incorrect in this sense.]

Conclusions which all are glad to accept after they have been painfully *eliminated* by others. *O. W. Holmes.*

Elimination (ē-lim'in-ā"shon), *n.* 1. In *law*, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; ejection.—2. The act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging or excreting by the pores.—3. The act of setting aside as unimportant or unworthy of consideration, or as being superfluous or irrelevant.

(*Elimination*) is frequently used in the sense of eliciting, but incorrectly. *Fleming.*

The preparatory step of the discussion was, therefore, an *elimination* of those less precise and appropriate significations, which, as they would at best only afford a remote genus and difference, were wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. In *alg.* the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found.

Elinguation (ē-ling-gwā'shon), *n.* [L. *ex*, out, and *lingua*, the tongue.] In *old English law*, the punishment of cutting out the tongue.

Elinguid† (ē-ling'gwid), *a.* [L. *elinguis—ex*, out, and *lingua*, tongue.] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech.

Eliquament (ē-li'kwa-ment), *n.* A liquid expressed from fat or fat flesh.

Eliquation (ē-li-kwā'shon), *n.* [L. *eliquo*, to melt out—*e*, out, and *liquo*, to melt.] In *metal.* an operation, now seldom employed, for the separation of silver from copper by means of lead. The copper containing silver is melted along with a certain quantity of lead and cast into discs, which are exposed to a heat sufficiently great to melt the lead, whereupon the latter liquates or separates from the copper, carrying the greater part of the silver with it.

Elision (ē-li'zhon), *n.* [L. *elisio*, from *elido*, *elisum*, to strike out. See ELIDE.] 1. In *gram.* the cutting off or suppression of a vowel at the end of a word, for the sake of sound or measure when the next word begins with a vowel; as, th' embattled plain; th' empyreal sphere.—2.† Division; separation.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean anything, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Elisor (ē-liz'ėr), *n.* [Norm. *Eliser*; Fr. *éliseur*, from *élire*, *élisant*, to choose.] In *law*, a sheriff's substitute for returning a jury. When the sheriff is interested in a suit, the *venire* is issued to the coroners, or if an exception lie to any coroner, the *venire* shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or to two persons of the county, named by the court, and sworn; and these, who are called *elisors* or electors, shall return the jury.

Elite (ā-lēt'), *n.* [Fr. *élit*, the ancient pp. of the verb *élire*, to choose, to select, from L. *eligere—e*, out, and *lego*, to pick, to choose.] 1. A choice or select body; the best part; as, the *élite* of society.—2.† An old Scottish term for one elected to a bishopric.

Elix† (ē-liks'), *v.t.* To extract. 'The purest *elixed* juice of rich conceipt.' *Marston.*

Elixate† (ē-liks'āt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elixated*; ppr. *elixating.* [L. *elixo*, to boil thoroughly, from *elixus*, thoroughly boiled—*e*, and *lix*, an ancient word which, according to Nonius, signified ashes, or lye mixed with ashes.] To boil; to seethe; to extract by boiling.

Elixation (ē-liks-ā'shon), *n.* [See ELIXATE.] The act of boiling or seething; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Elixir (ē-liks'ėr), *n.* [Fr. and Pg. *elexir*, from Ar. *al-iksir*, the philosopher's stone—*al*, the, *aksir*, quintessence, perhaps from Gr. *xēros*, dry; lit. a dry drug.] 1. In *med.* formerly, a tincture with more than one base; in modern pharmacy, a compound tincture, composed of various substances held in solution by alcohol in some form.—2. In *alchemy*, (*a*) a liquor for transmuting metals into gold. (*b*) a potion for prolonging life; the *elixir vitæ*.—3. Quintessence; refined spirit. '*Elixir* of worldly delights.' *South.* 4. Any cordial substance which invigorates. 'The grand *elixir*, to support the spirits of human nature.' *Guardian.*—*Elixir of vitriol*, a mixture of 1½ fluid ounces of sulphuric acid, 10 fluid ounces of rectified spirit, ½ oz. of powdered cinnamon, and 1 oz. of powdered ginger.—*Elixir salutis of Mathiolus*, a compound of alcohol and upwards of twenty aromatic and stimulating substances, at one time administered in epilepsy.

Elizabethan (ē-liz'a-beth"an), *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth.—*Elizabethan architecture*, a name given to the mixed or debased architecture of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the worst forms of Gothic and debased Italian were combined, producing a singular heterogeneousness in detail with, however, wonderful picturesqueness in general effect, and domestic accommodation more in accordance with the wants of an advancing civilization than was afforded by the purer Gothic which preceded it. Its chief characteristics are: windows of great size both in the plane of the wall and deeply embayed, galleries of great length, tall and highly-decorated chimneys, as well as a profuse use of ornamental strapwork in the parapets, window-heads, &c. The Elizabethan style is the last stage of the Tudor or Perpendicular, and from its corresponding in point of period with the renaissance of the Continent has sometimes been called the English Renaissance. The epithet Jacobean has sometimes been given

Elizabethan Window, Rushton Hall (cir. 1590).

to the very latest stage of the Elizabethan, differing from the Elizabethan proper in showing a greater admixture of debased Italian forms.

Elk (elk), *n.* [A. Sax. *elch.* Cog. Icel. *elgr*, O.H.G. *elaho*, N. and Sw. *elg*; L. *alces*—elk.] *Alces Malchis* or *Cervus Alces*, the largest existing species of the Cervidæ or deer family. It attains the height of 7 feet at the shoulders, and its antlers, when fully formed, weigh 50 to 60 lbs. It is found in Europe and Asia,

Elk (*Cervus Alces*).

but chiefly in North America, where it is called the *Moose* or *Moose-deer.*

Elke (elk), *n. Cygnus ferus*, the wild swan or hooper.

Elk-nut (elk'nut), *n.* A plant, the *Pyrularia oleifera.* Called also *Oil-nut.*

Ell (el), *n.* [A. Sax. *eln*; D. *ell, elle*, G. *elle*, O.H.G. *elna*, of cognate origin with Fr. *aulne*, from L. *ulna*; Gr. *ōlenē*, all signifying the fore-arm, and hence, a measure of length. Comp. *cubit.*] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The ells chiefly used in Great Britain were the English and Flemish. The English ell is 45 inches, the Flemish ell 27, the Scotch 37·2, and the French 54.

Ellagic (el-laj'ik), *a.* [From Fr. *galle*, gall, reversed.] Pertaining to or derived from gall-nuts.—*Ellagic acid* ($C_{14}H_8O_8$), an acid first obtained by Chevreul from gallic acid. It is obtained in largest quantity from the oriental bezoars. Pure ellagic acid is a light, pale yellow, tasteless powder, shown by the microscope to consist of transparent crystals. With the bases it forms salts.

Elleborin, Elleborine (el-leb'or-in), *n.* A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in the *Helleborus hiemalis*, or winter hellebore.

Elles,† *adv.* Else. *Chaucer.*

Ellinge,† **Ellenge**,† *a.* [See ELEAGE.] Cheerless; sad.

Ellingeness,† **Ellengeness**,† *n.* Loneliness; dulness; cheerlessness.

Ellipse (el-lips'), *n.* [Gr. *elleipsis*, an omission or defect, from *elleipō*, to leave out, to pass—*ek*, out, and *leipō*, to leave.] In *geom.*

an oval figure produced when any cone is cut by a plane which passes through it, not parallel to nor cutting the base. The ancient Greek geometers gave this name to the figure, because, among its other properties, one is, that the squares of the ordinates are less than the rectangles under the respective abscissæ and the parameter, or differ from them in defect. The ellipse ranks next in importance to the circle. The paths which the planets describe in their revolutions round the sun are ellipses, the sun being placed in one of the foci. There are various methods of describing the ellipse upon a plain surface; sometimes this is performed by an instrument called the *ellipsograph*. The simplest method of describing an ellipse is by two pins and a string. At a given distance equal to twice the required eccentricity of the figure fix two pins, A and B, and pass a string A C B, having its ends tied together; keep the string stretched by a pencil or tracer C, and move this all the way round, keeping the string all the while equally tense, then the figure C G L F H E will

be an ellipse. A and B are called the foci; D, the middle point between them, the centre; D A or D B the eccentricity; E F, which passes through A and B, the major or transverse axis; G H, which passes through the centre and cuts E F at right angles, the minor or conjugate axis. If from any point L in the curve, a line L K be drawn perpendicular to the axis, it will be an ordinate to the axis, and E K and K F are said to be the abscissæ corresponding to that ordinate. Also, any line drawn through the centre and terminated both ways by the curve is called a diameter.

Ellipsis (el-lips'is), *n.* [See ELLIPSE.] 1. In *gram.* defect; omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted, which the hearer or reader may supply; as, the heroic virtues I admire, for the heroic virtues *which* I admire.—2. In *printing*, the marks, thus — or * * * or . . . , denoting the omission or suppression of letters or words, as *k-g* for *king*.—3.† In *geom.* an ellipse. *Boyle.*

Ellipsograph, Elliptograph (el-lips'o-graf, el-lip'to-graf), *n.* [*Ellipsis*, and Gr. *graphō*.] An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel.

Ellipsoid (el-lips'oid), *n.* [*Ellipsis*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] In *geom.* a solid figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. The spheroid is the most interesting form of ellipsoid, from the form of the earth being spheroidal.—*Ellipsoid of revolution*, the surface generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the rotation is about the major axis the ellipsoid is *prolate;* when about the minor, the ellipsoid is *oblate*.

Ellipsoid, Ellipsoidal (el-lips'oid, el-lips-oid'al), *a.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.

Elliptic, Elliptical (el-lip'tik, el-lip'tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; oblong, with rounded ends.

The planets move in *elliptical* orbits, having the sun in one focus, and by a radius from the sun they describe equal areas in equal times. *Cheyne.*

2. Pertaining to ellipsis; defective; having a part left out.

Production and productive are, of course, *elliptical* expressions, involving the idea of a something produced; but this something, in common apprehension, I conceive to be, not utility, but wealth. *J. S. Mill.*

—*Elliptic compasses*, an instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion.

Elliptic (el-lip'tik), *n.* In *bot.* a flat body which is oval and acute at each end.

Elliptically (el-lip'tik-al-li), *adv.* 1. According to the form of an ellipse.—2. Defectively; with something left out.

Ellipticity (el-lip-tis'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being elliptical; deviation from the form of a circle or sphere; specifically, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters divided by the equatorial; as, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{299}$.

Elliptic-lanceolate (el-lip'tik-lan-sē-ol-āt), *a.* In *bot.* having a shape between elliptical and lanceolate.

Elliptograph (el-lip'to-graf), *n.* See ELLIPSOGRAPH.

Ellwand, Elwand (el'wond), *n.* 1. A metеyard or measuring-rod, which in England was 45 inches long, and in Scotland 37¼.—2. In Scotland, the constellation otherwise known as the *girdle* or *belt of Orion*. Called also *Our Lady's ellwand*.

Elm (elm), *n.* [A. Sax. *elm, ellm.* Comp. D. *olm*, Dan. *elm, alm:* L. *ulmus:* Bohem. *jilm* (pron. *yilm*)—elm.] The English name of a genus of trees, Ulmus, nat. order Ulmaceæ. The species, of which there are thirteen, are natives of the northern temperate zone. They have bisexual flowers, with a campanulate calyx, as many stamens as there are divisions in the limb of the calyx, and two styles. Two species are common in Britain, one indigenous, *U. montana* (the wych elm), and the other introduced, *U. campestris* (the common elm), but cultivated everywhere. Both trees are very variable, and the varieties have received specific names. The elm is one of our principal timber trees, for usefulness ranking next to the oak. It is valued for the rapidity of its growth, its hardiness, and its capability of thriving in poor soil unfit for tillage.

Elm (*Ulmus campestris*).

Elmen (elm'en), *a.* Of or pertaining to or made of elm.

Elmidæ (elm'i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of small aquatic coleopterous insects found adhering to the under sides of stones lying at the bottom of running water. They cannot swim, but by means of very powerful tarsi and claws they are enabled to hold firmly on to the stones in the most rapid currents. Three genera have been found in this country, including twelve or thirteen species.

Elmo's-fire (el'mōz-fīr), *n.* [After Saint *Elmo*, a corrupted Italian form of *Erasmus*, bishop of Formiæ, a town of ancient Italy, who died about 304, and whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] A popular name for a meteoric appearance seen playing about the masts of a ship. Called also *Castor and Pollux, Helena*, and *Corposant*. See CASTOR AND POLLUX, 2, CORPOSANT.

Elm-wood (elm'wụd), *n.* The wood of the elm-tree.

Elmy (elm'i), *a.* Abounding with elms.

Thy summer woods
Are lovely, O my Mother Isle! the birch
Light heading on thy banks, thy *elmy* vales,
Thy venerable oaks! *Southey.*

Elocation† (ē-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [L. *eloco, elocatum—e*, out, and *loco*, to place.] 1. A removal from the usual place of residence. 'When the child, either by general permission or former *elocation*, shall be out of the parents' disposing.' *Bp. Hall.*—2. Departure from the usual state or mood; displacement; an ecstasy.

In all poesy there must be . . . an *elocation* and emotion of the mind. *Fotherby.*

Elocular (ē-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [L. *e*, without, and *loculus*, cell, compartment.] In *bot.* having but one cell; not divided by partitions.

Elocution (e-lō-kū'shon), *n.* [L. *elocutio*, from *eloquor, elocutus*, to speak out—*e*, out, and *loquor*, to speak.] 1. The manner of speaking in public; the art by which, in delivering a discourse before an audience, the speaker is enabled, with greatest ease and certainty, to render it effective and impressive; mode of utterance or delivery of an address, accompanied by gestures.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery. *H. Porter.*

2. Power of expression or diction in written discourse; the art of clothing thought in appropriate and felicitous written language; eloquence. 'To express these thoughts with *elocution*.' *Dryden.*—3. Speech; the power of speaking; expression of thought or ideas by speech.

Whose taste . . . gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton.*

Elocutionary (e-lō-kū'shon-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to elocution.

Elocutionist (e-lō-kū'shon-ist), *n.* One who is versed in elocution; one who treats of elocution; a teacher of elocution.

Elocutive† (e-lō-kūt'iv), *a.* Having the power of eloquent expression or diction; pertaining to elocution. 'Though preaching, in its *elocutive* part, be but the conception of man.' *Feltham.*

Eloge (ā-lōzh), *n.* [Fr., from L. *elogium*, a short observation, an inscription on a tombstone, from Gr. *logos*, discourse.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead; a discourse pronounced in public in honour of the memory of an illustrious person recently deceased.

I return you, sir, the two *eloges*, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Elogist (e'lō-jist), *n.* [Fr. *elogiste.*] One who pronounces a panegyric, especially upon the dead; one who delivers an éloge.

(One) made the funeral sermon who had been one of her professed suiters; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Elogy, Elogium (e'lō-ji, ē-lō'ji-um), *n.* [See ELOGE.] The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric; éloge.

Elohim (ē'lō-him), *n.* [Heb. pl. of *Eloah.*] One of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Bible. It is used both of the true God and of false gods, while *Jehovah* is used only of the true God. The use of the plural form *Elohim* has caused much controversy among critics, some regarding it as containing an allusion to the doctrine of the Trinity, while others regard it as the plural of excellence, and others hold it as establishing the fact of a primitive polytheism.

Elohist (ē'lō-hist), *n.* The epithet applied to the supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to *Jehovist*.

The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, inartificial, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical. *S. Davidson.*

Elohistic (ē-lō-hist'ik), *a.* [Heb. *Elohim*, God.] A term applied to certain passages in Scripture, especially in the Pentateuch, in which the Almighty is always spoken of as *Elohim*, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those in which he is spoken of as Jehovah. The Elohistic paragraphs are simpler, more pastoral, and more primitive in their character, while the Jehovistic indicate some knowledge of geography and history, exalt the priestly character, and are generally more elaborate. Gen. i. 27 is *Elohistic;* Gen. ii. 21–24 is *Jehovistic*.

Eloign, Eloigne (ē-loin'), *v.t.* See ELOIN.

Eloin, Eloine (ē-loin'), *v.t.* [Fr. *éloigner*, to remove far off—*é*, and *loin*, far, from L. *longus*, long, far.] 1.† To separate and remove to a distance.

From worldly cares he did himself *eloign*. *Spenser.*

2. To convey to a distance and withhold from sight.

The sheriff may return that the goods or beasts are *eloined*. *Blackstone.*

Written also *Eloign, Eloigne*.

Eloinate,† Eloignate† (ē-loin'āt), *v.t.* To remove. *Howell.*

Eloinment,† Eloignment† (ē-loin'ment), *n.* Removal to a distance; distance; remoteness.

He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality. *Shenstone.*

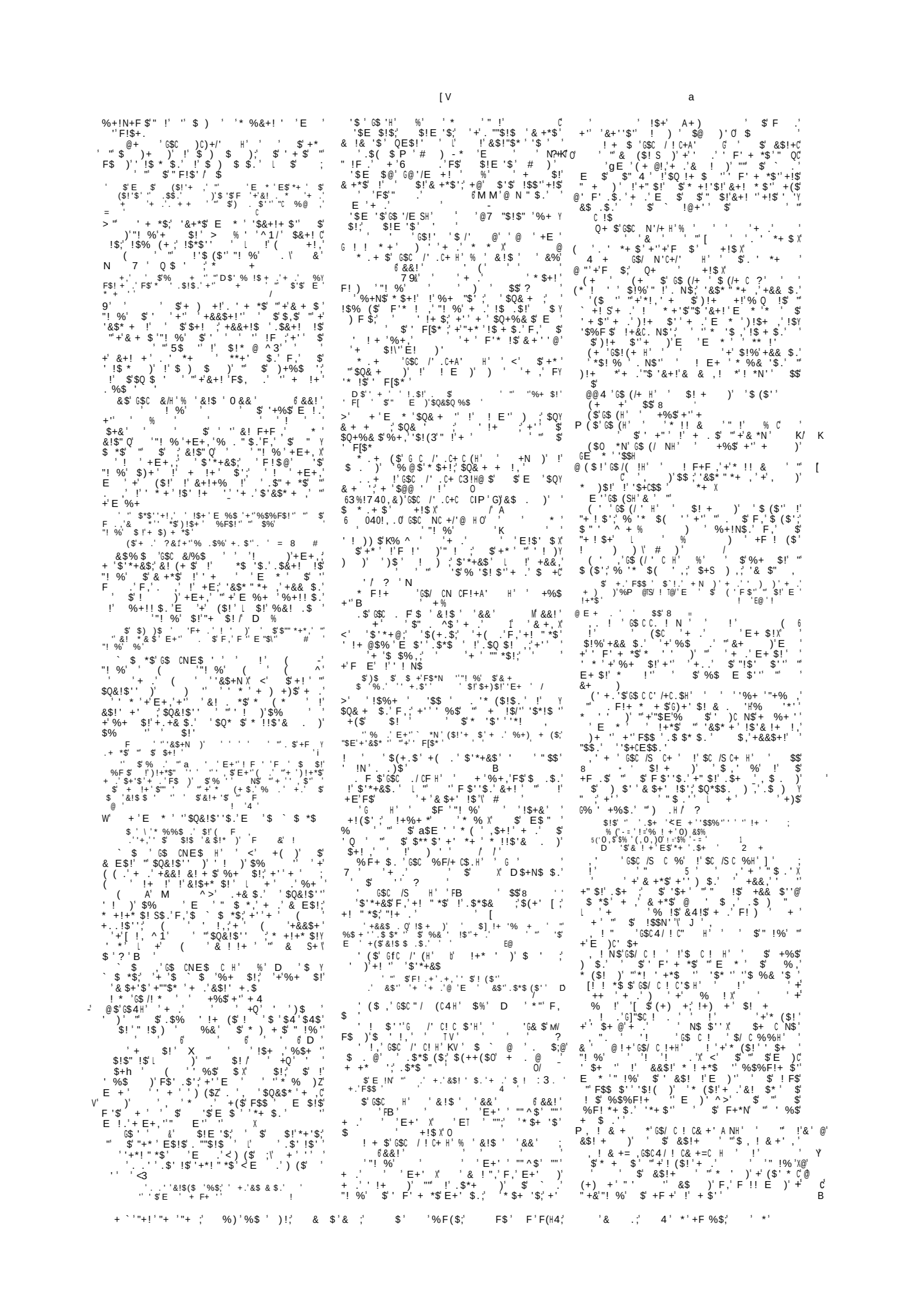
Elong† (ē-long'), *v.t.* [L. *e, elongo*, to lengthen, L. *e, ex*, out, and *longus*, long.] 1. To elongate; to lengthen out.—2. To put far off; to retard.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sate
Elonging joyful day with her sad note. *Giles Fletcher.*

Elongate (ē-long'gāt), *v.t.* pret. & pp. *elongated;* ppr. *elongating.* [L. *elongo, elongatum—e*, out, and *longus*, long.] 1. To lengthen; to extend.—2.† To remove farther off. *Sir T. Browne.*

Elongate (ē-long'gāt), *v.i.* To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Elongate (ē-long'gāt), *a.* In *bot.* a term applied to any part or organ in any way re-



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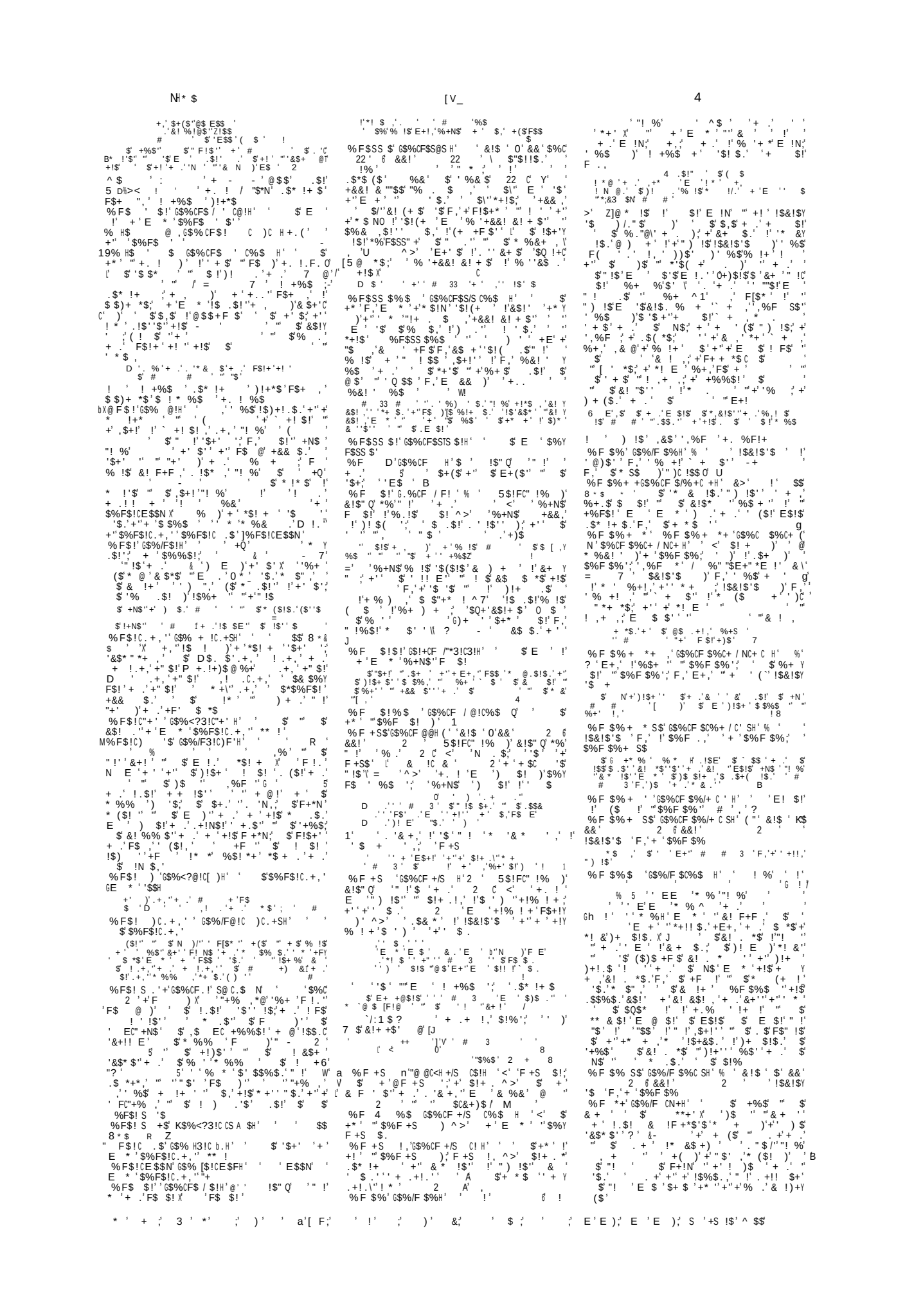

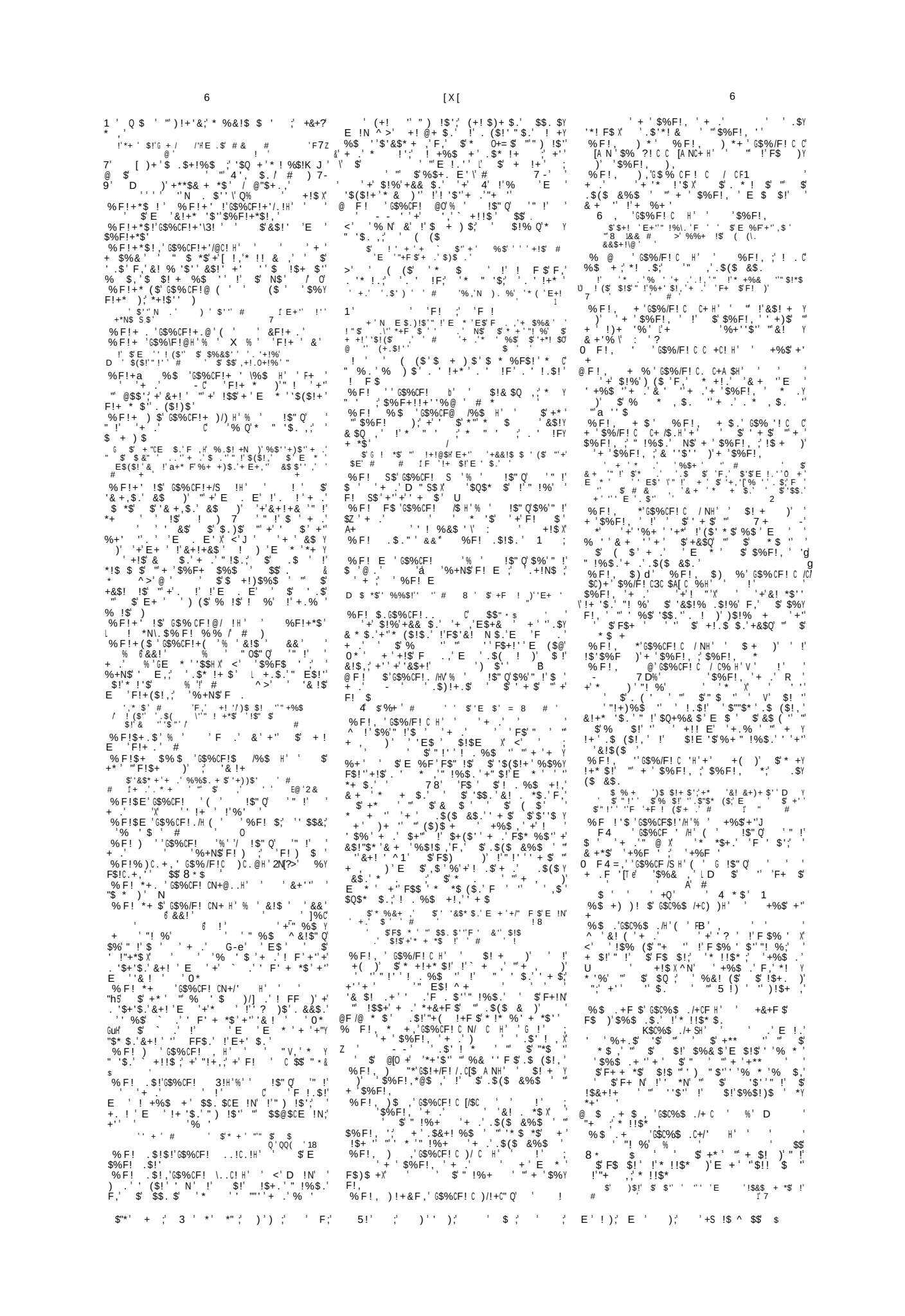

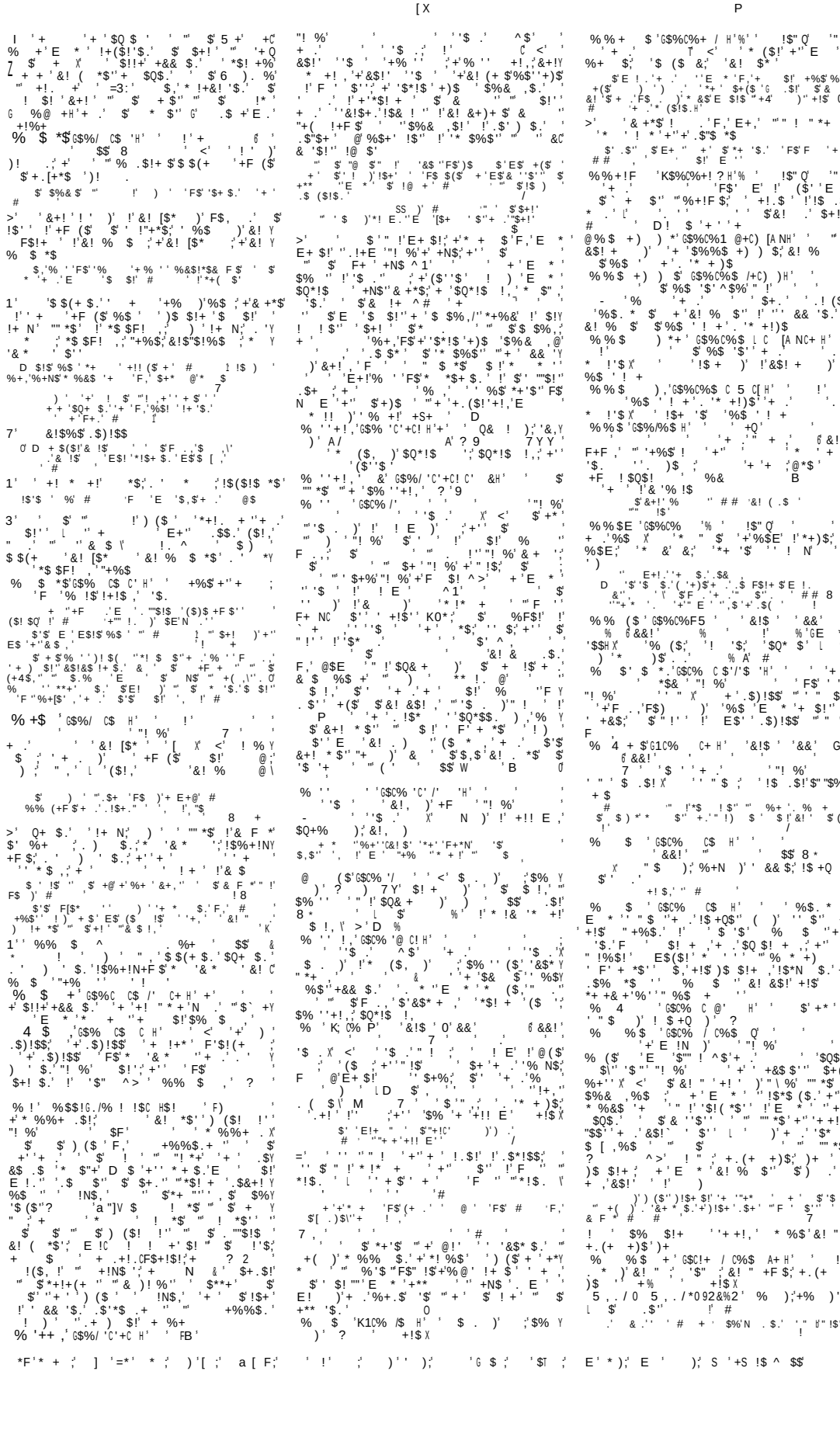

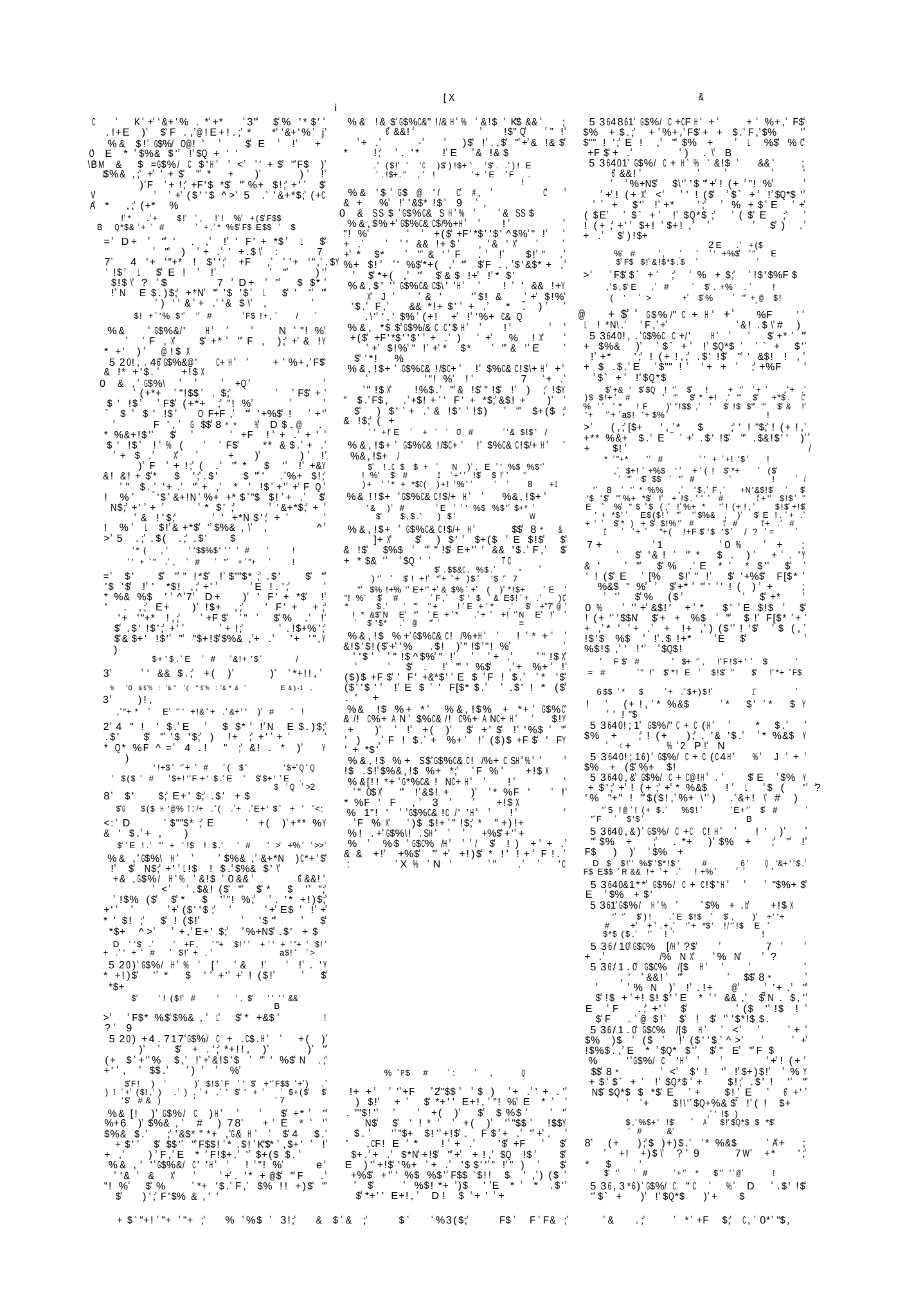

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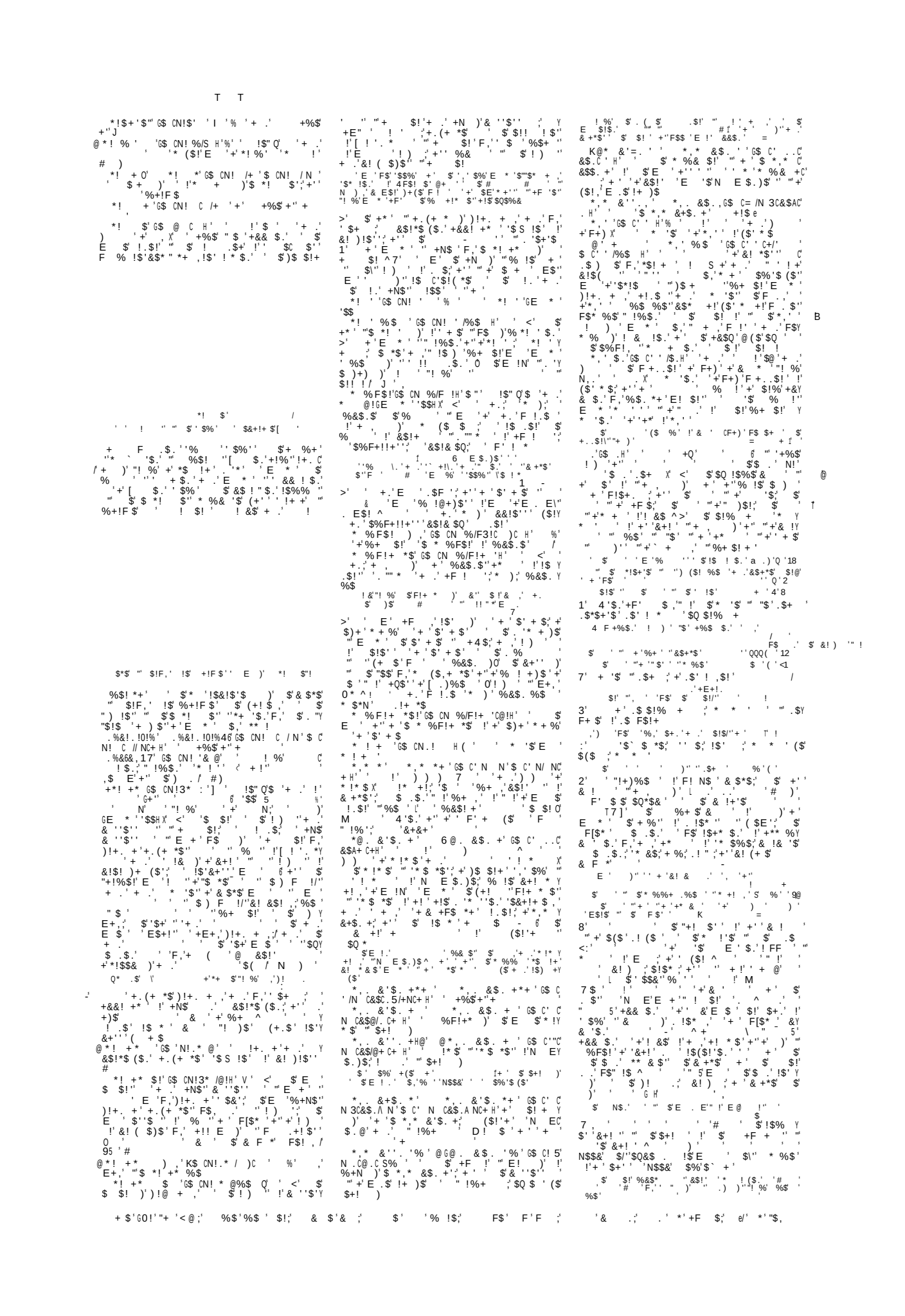

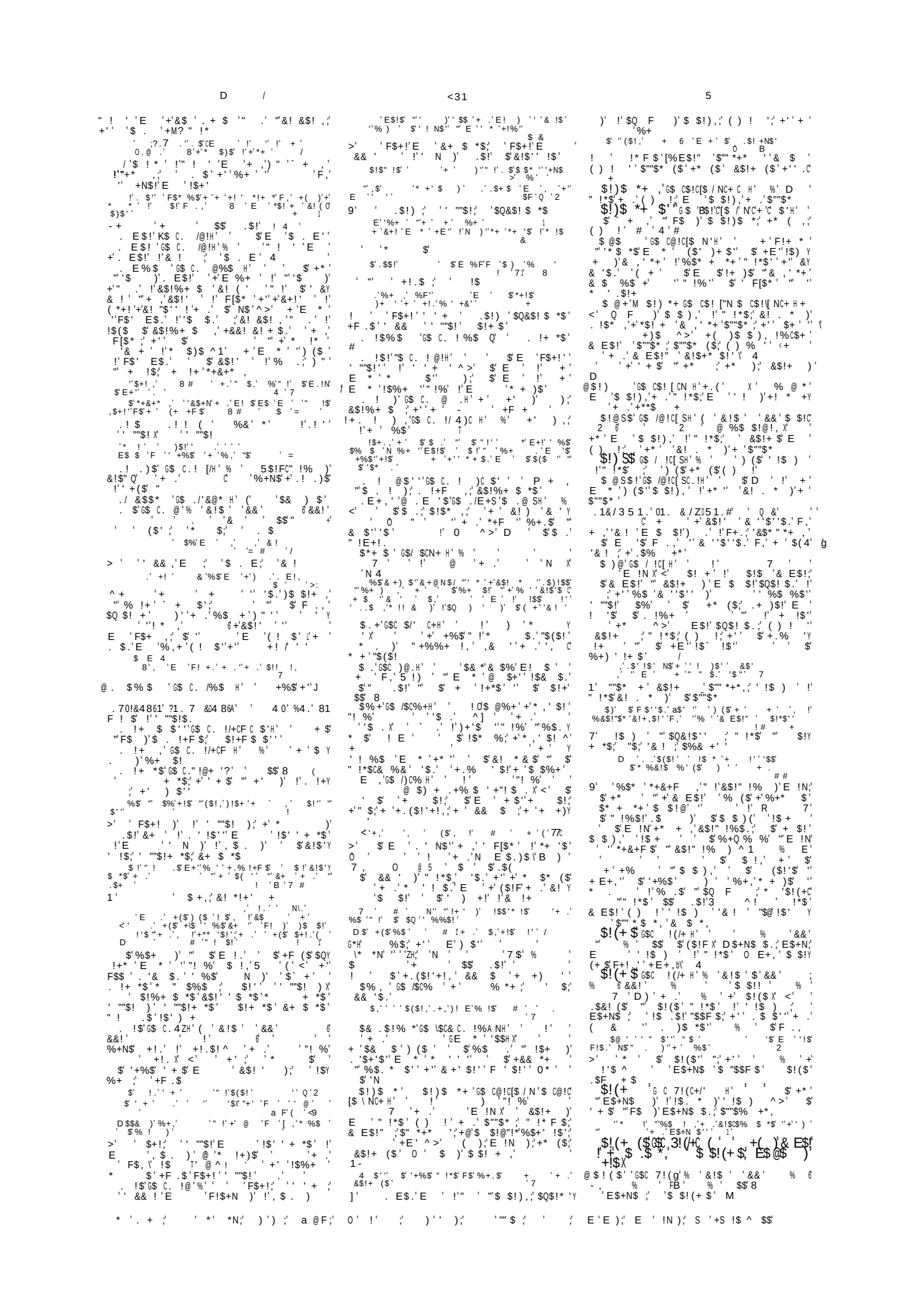

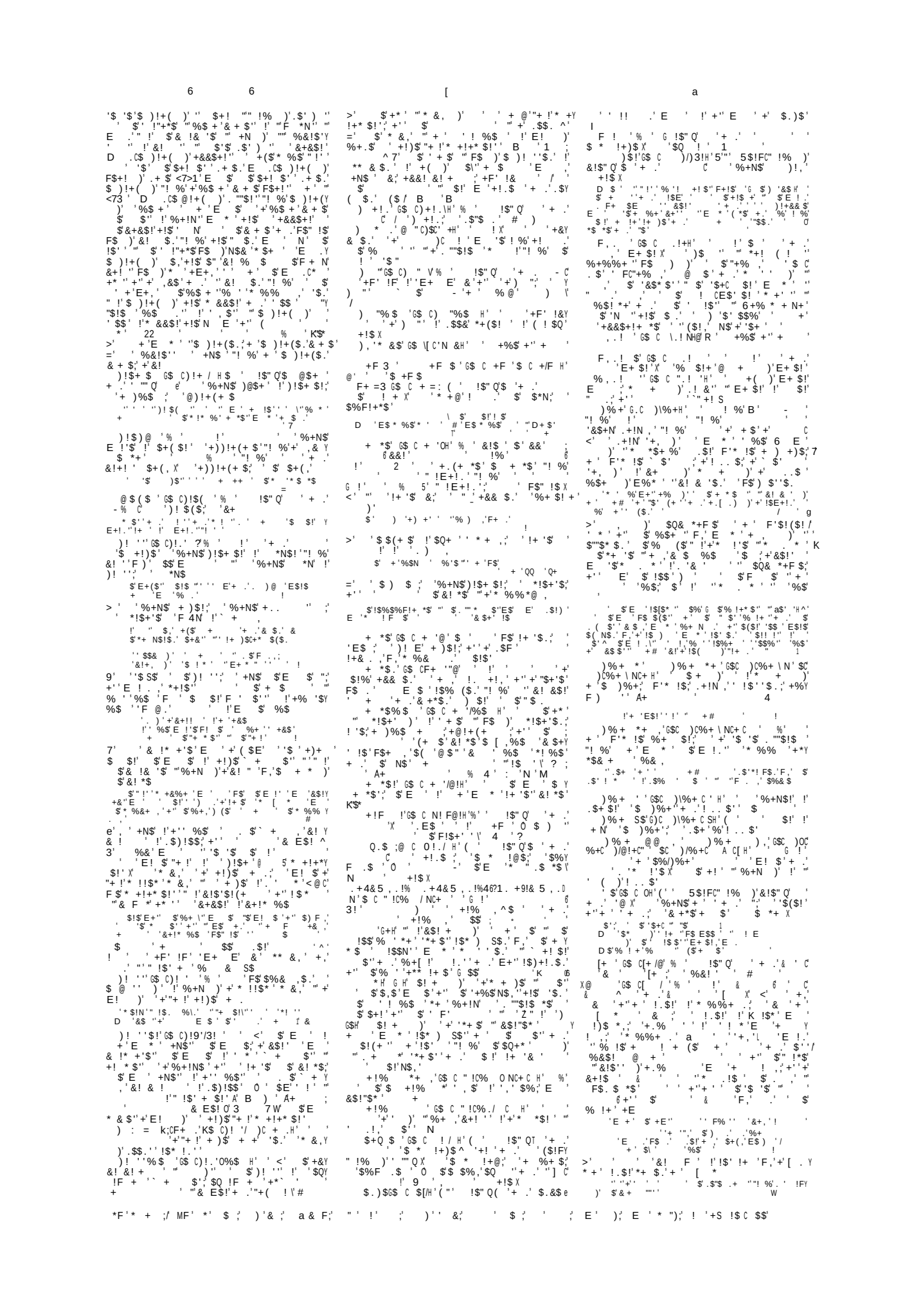

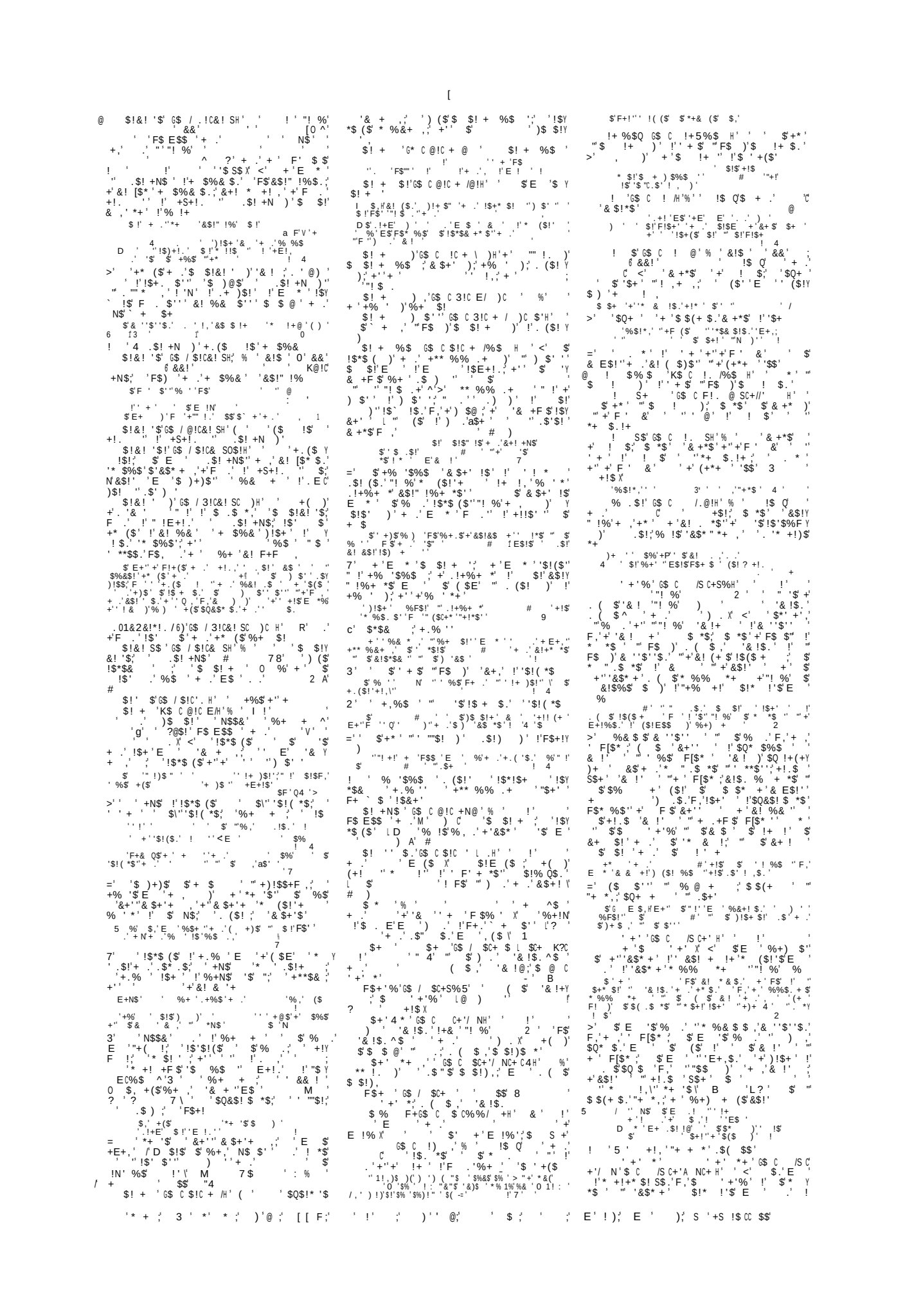

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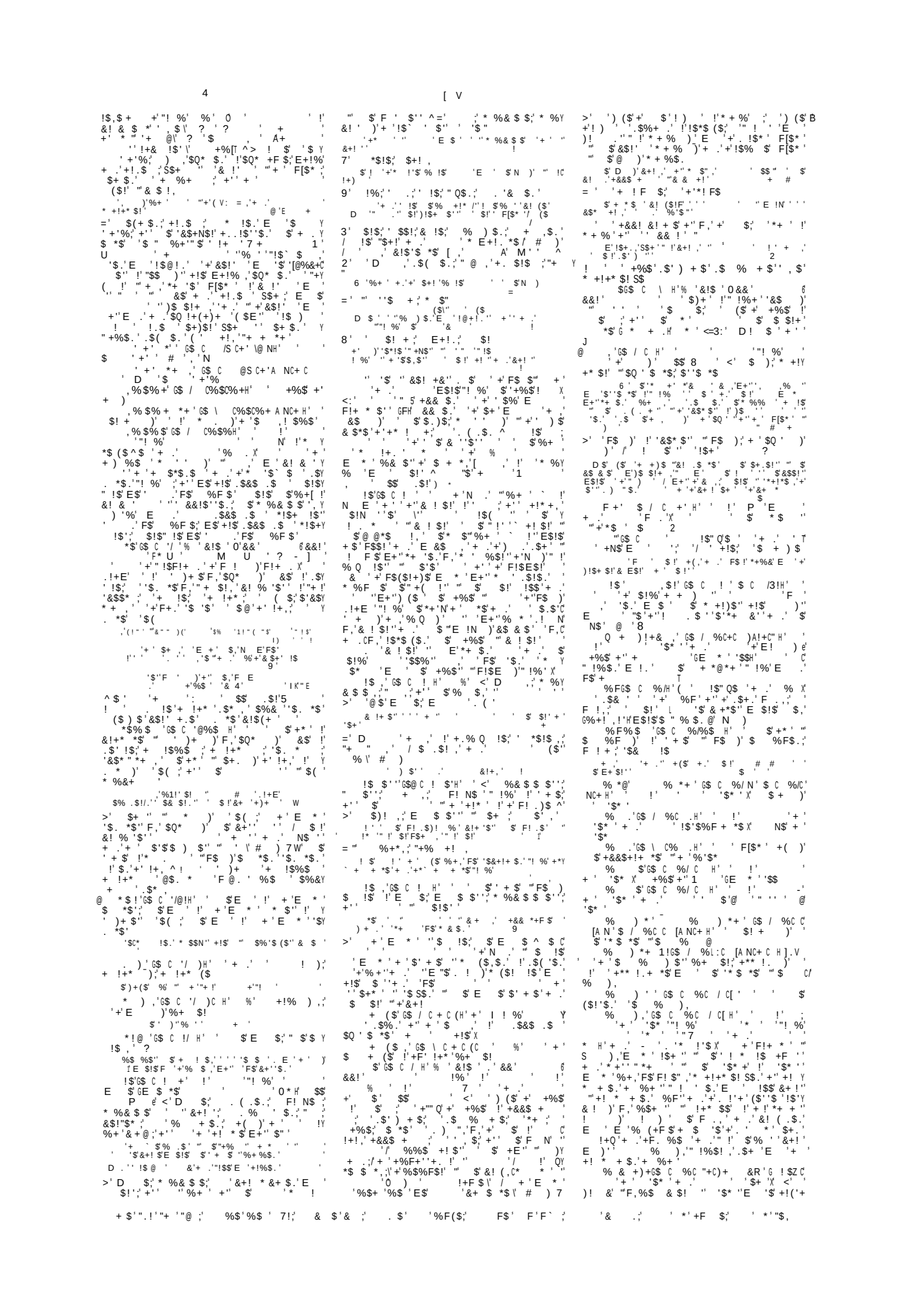

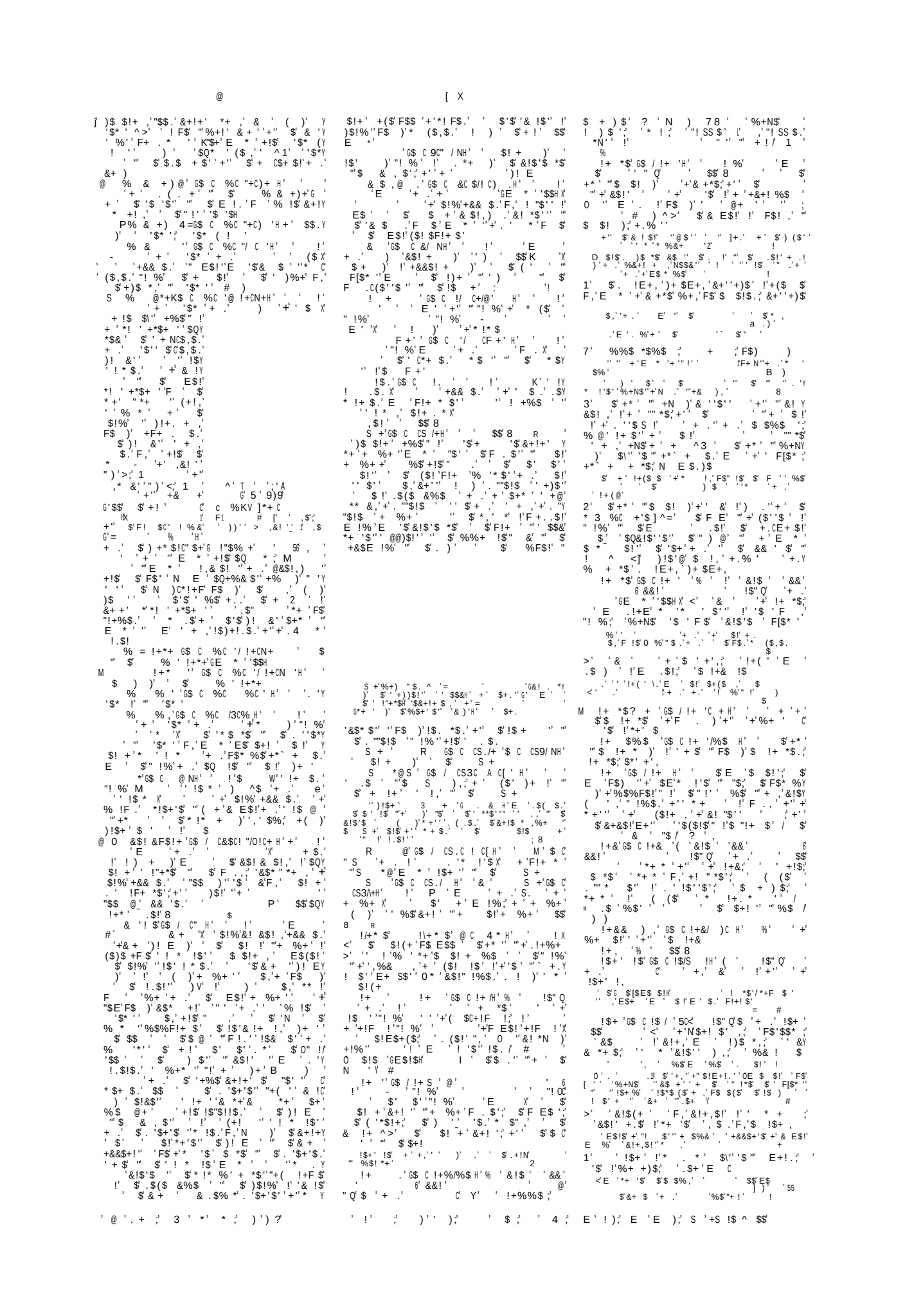

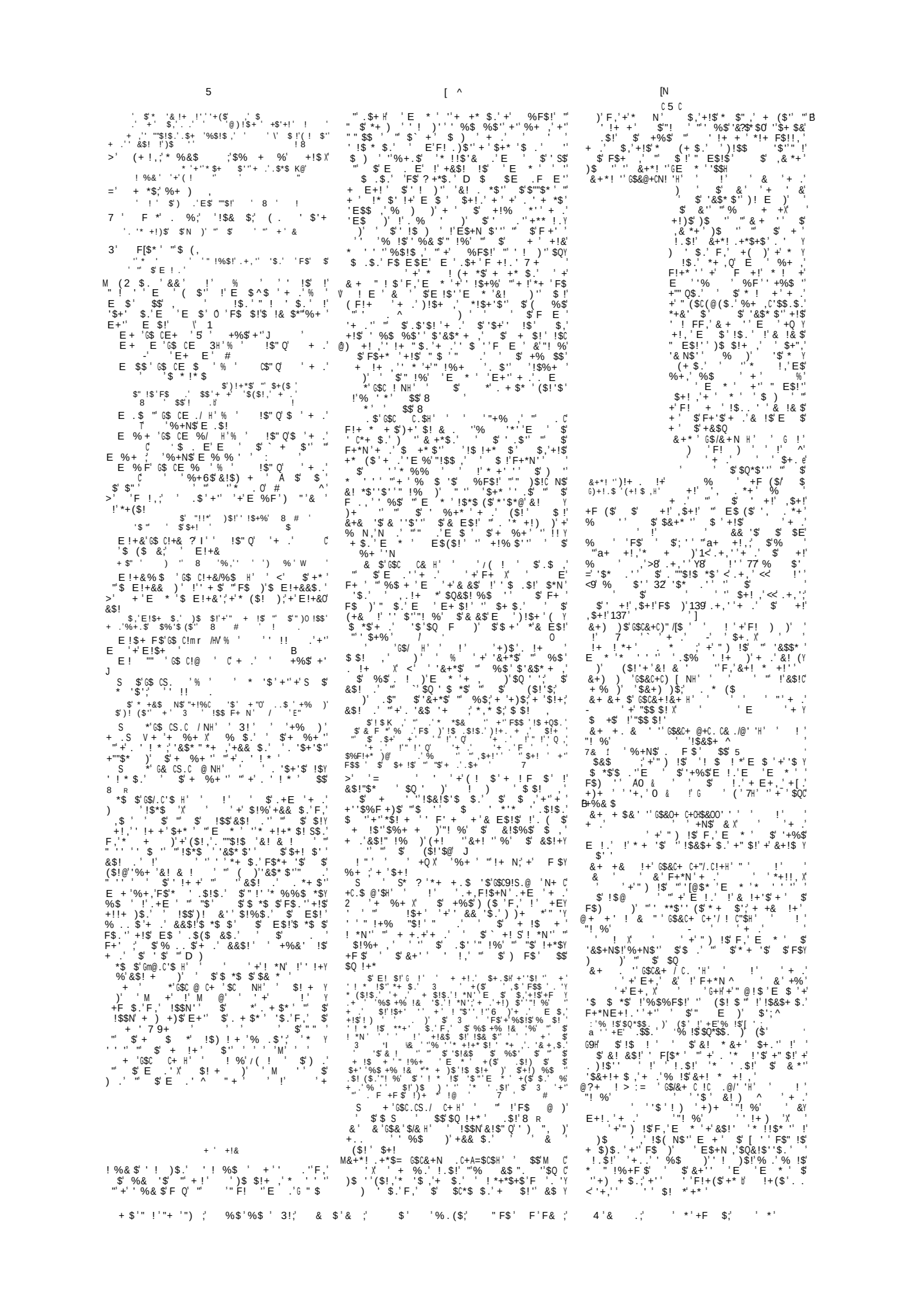

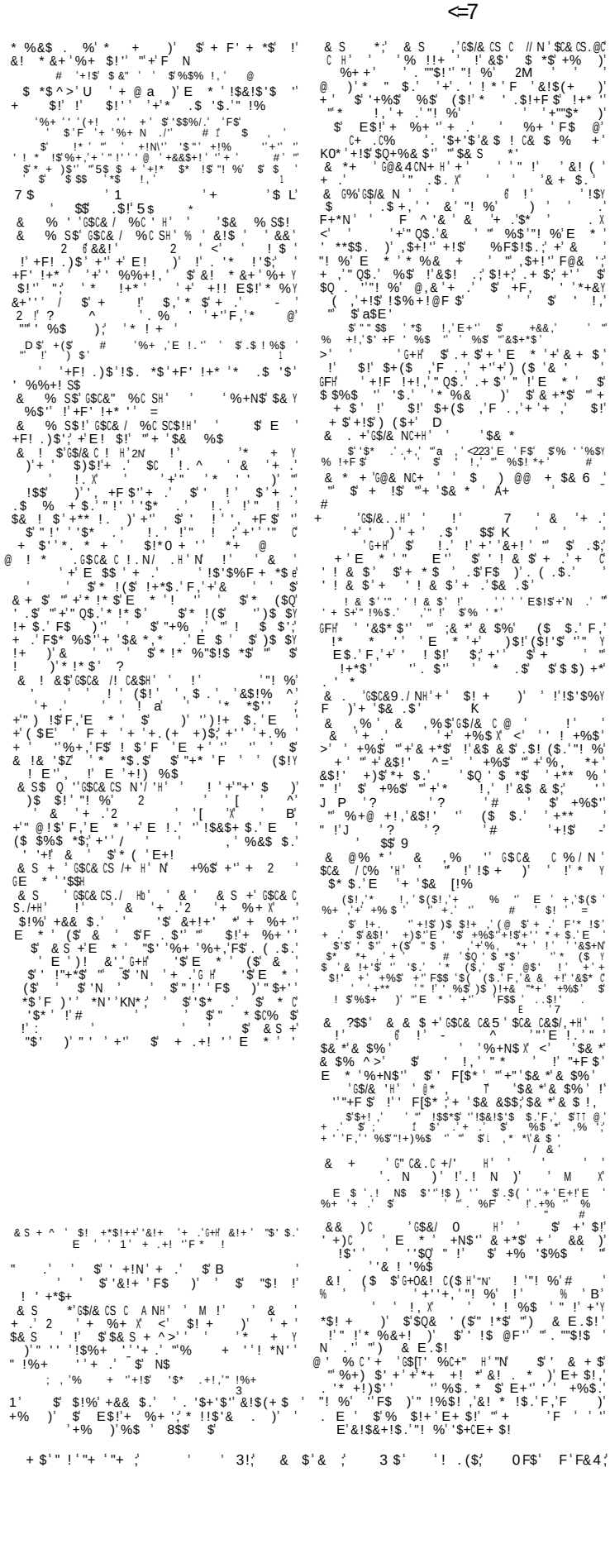

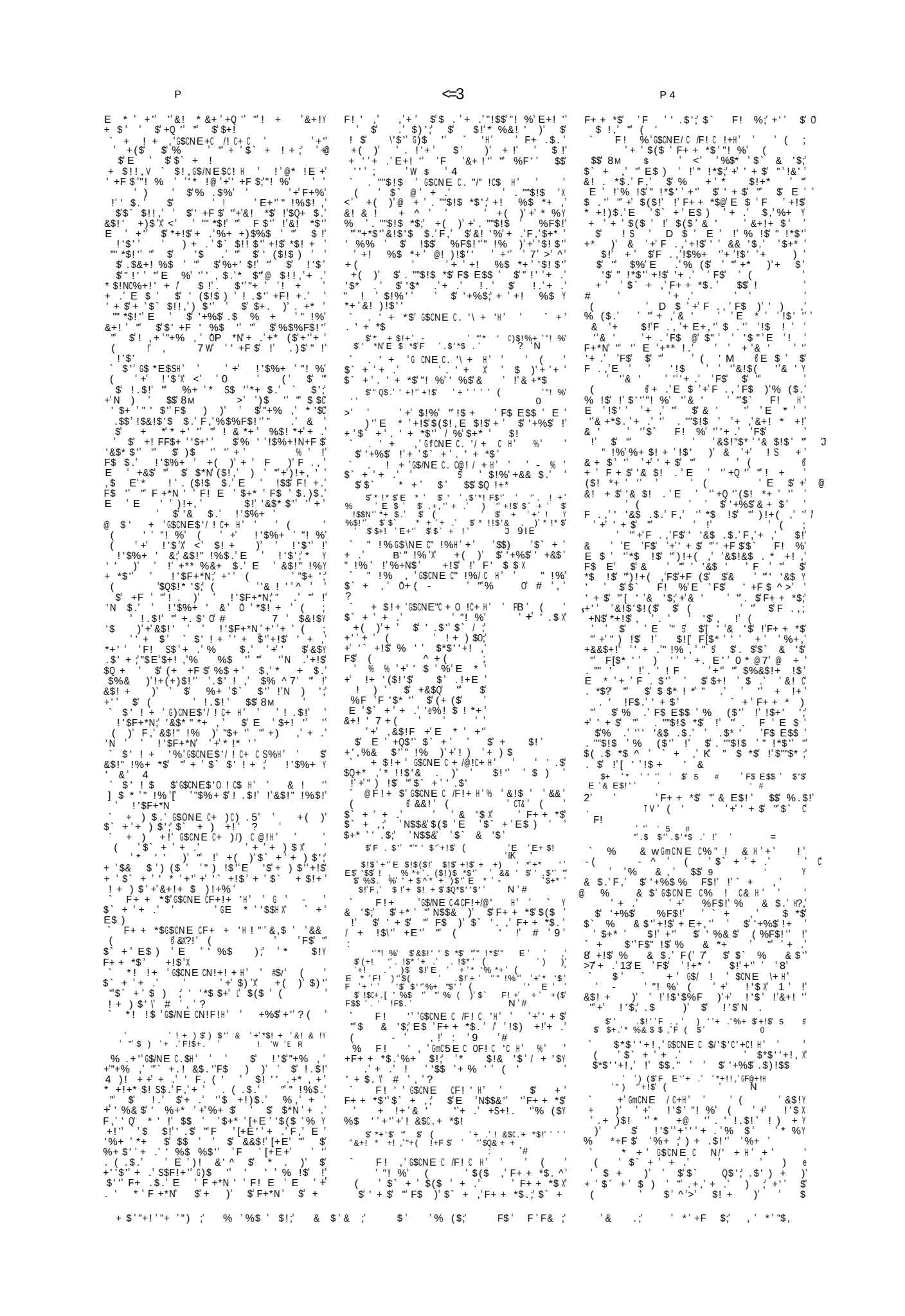

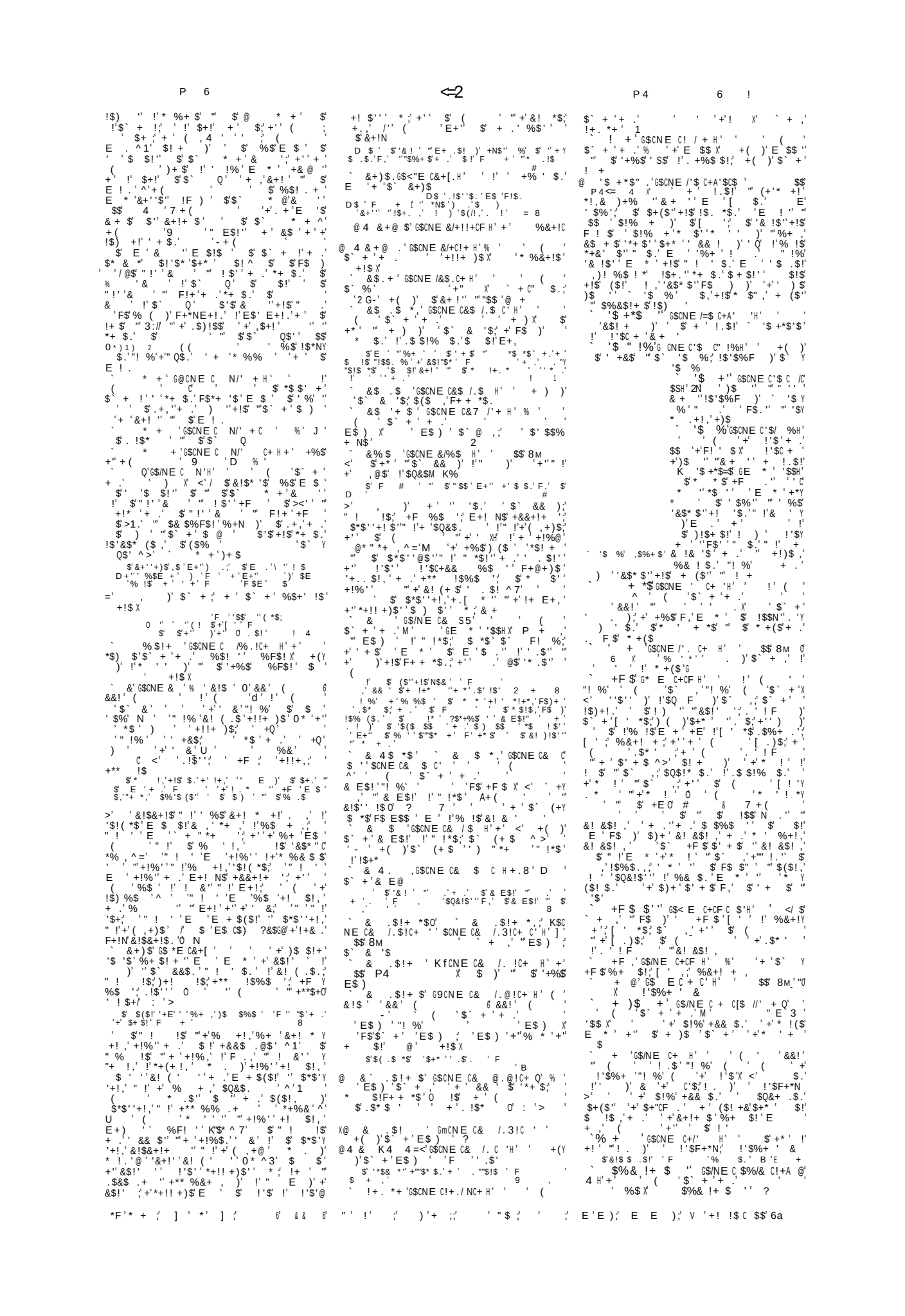

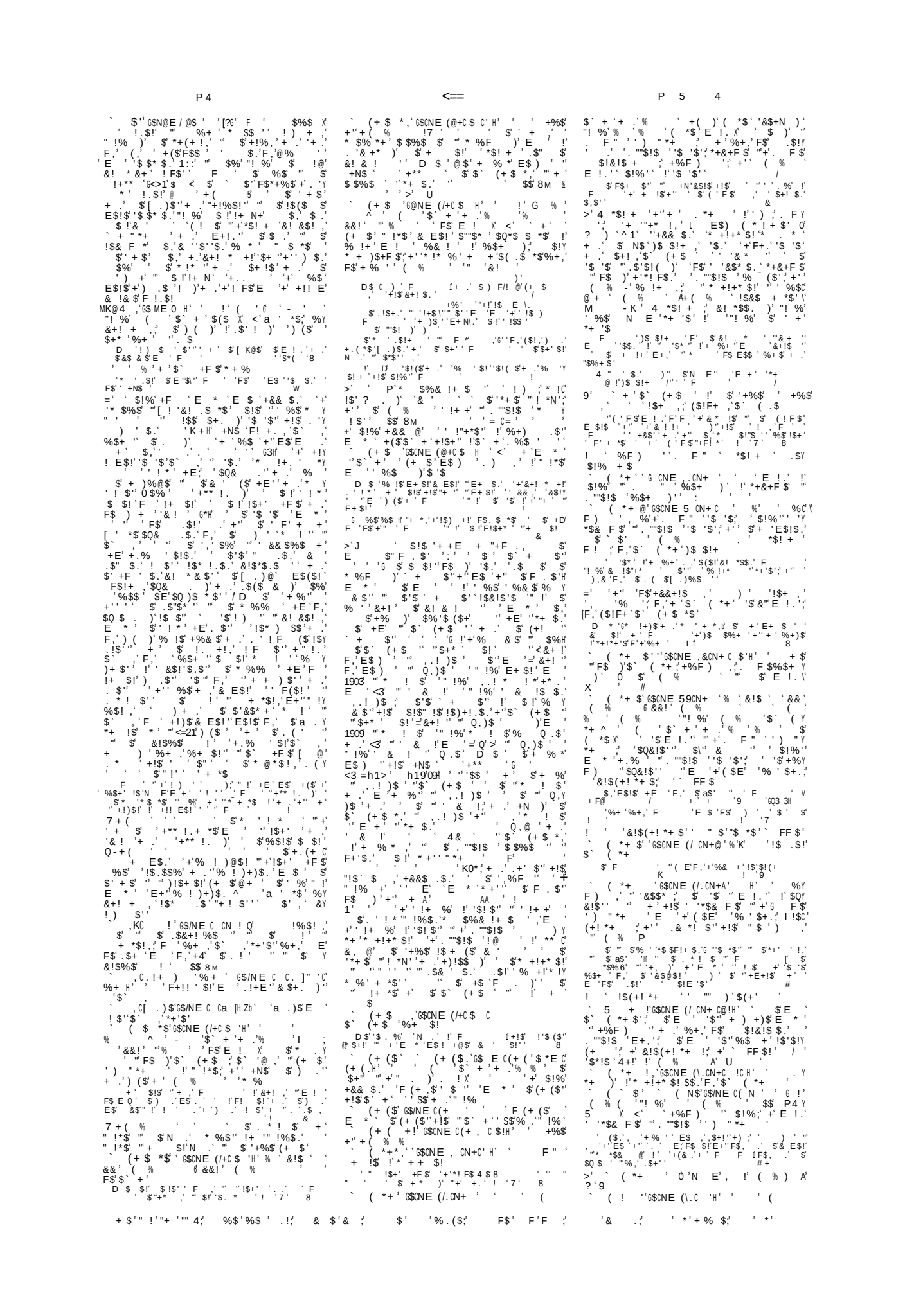

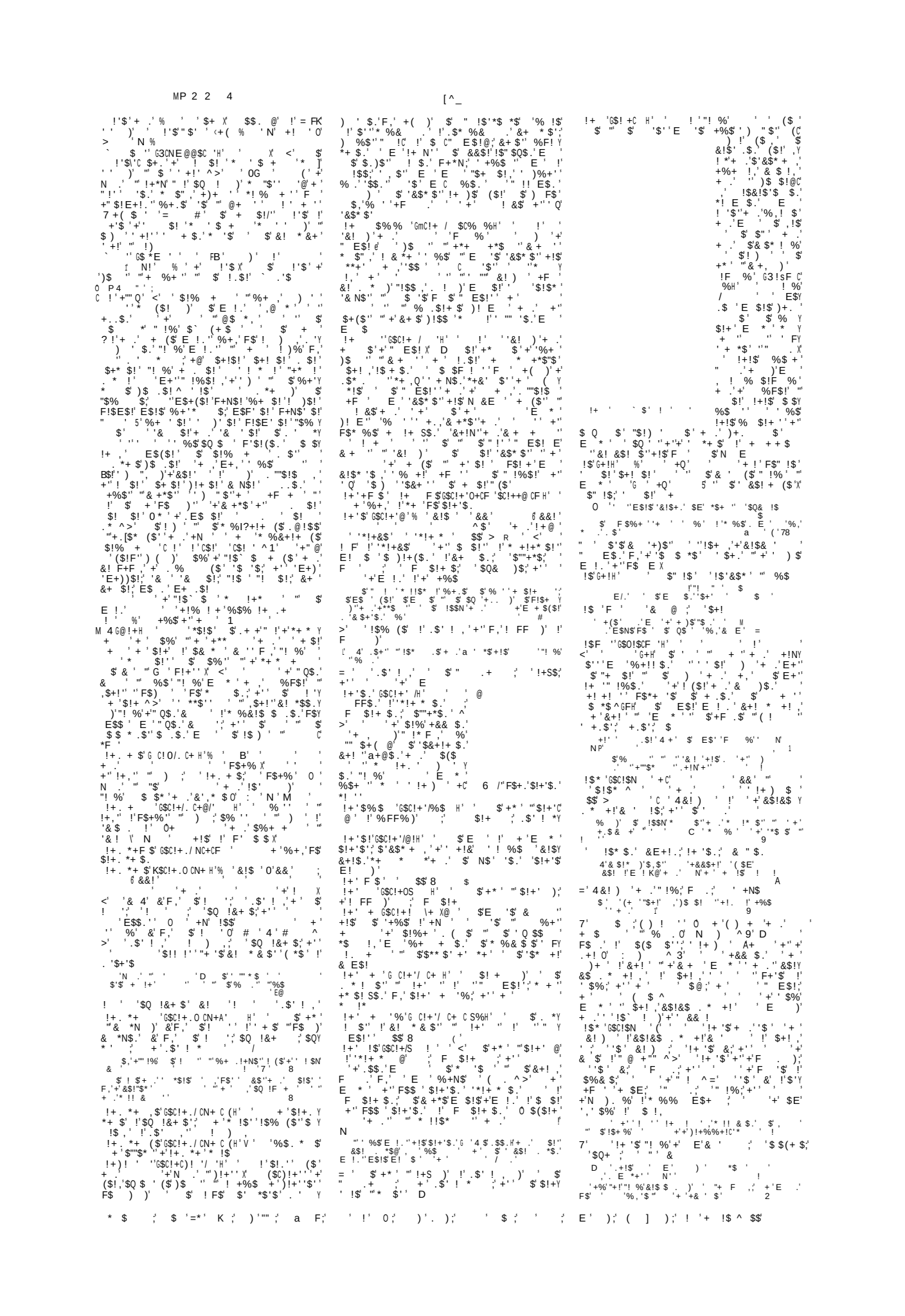

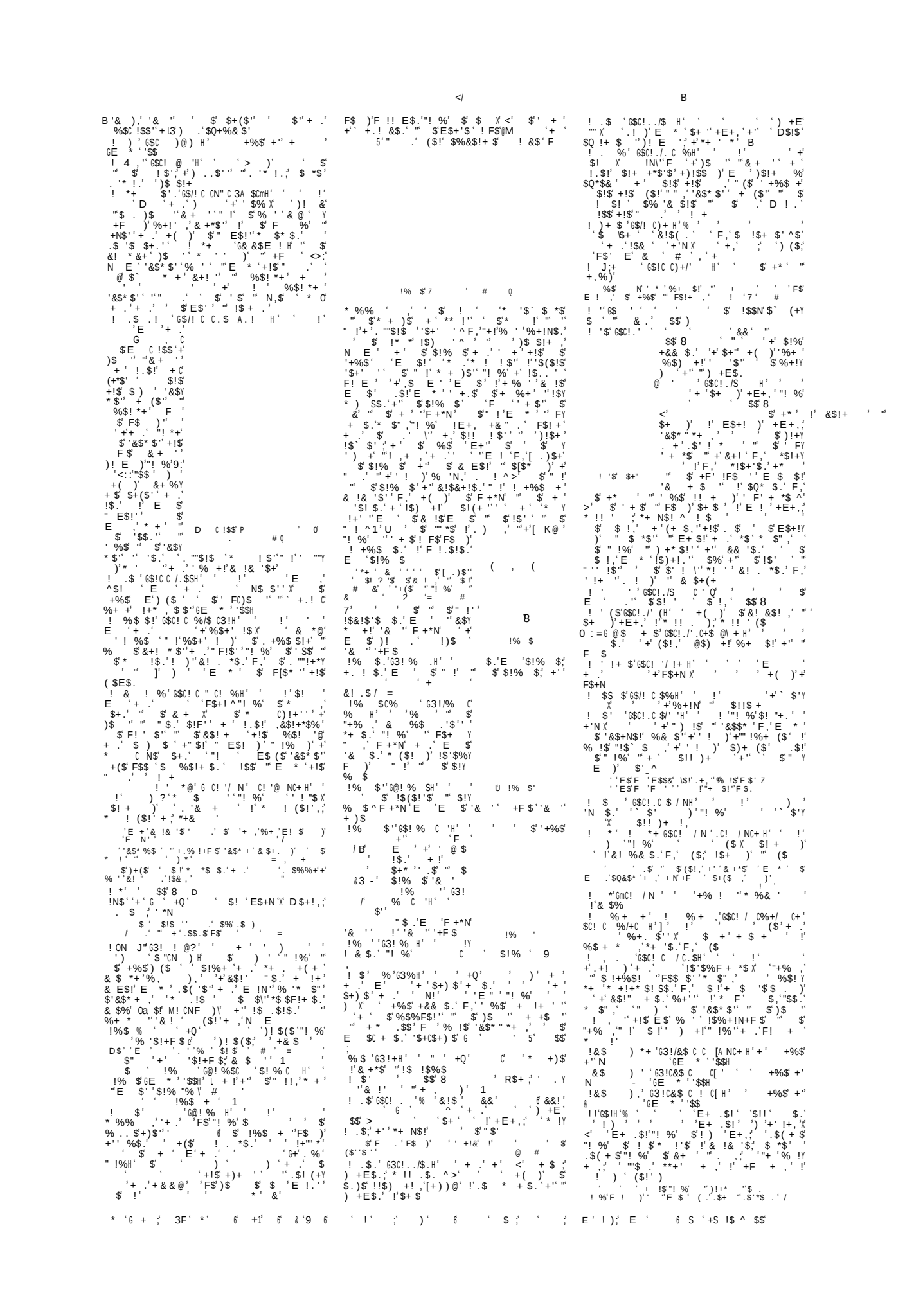

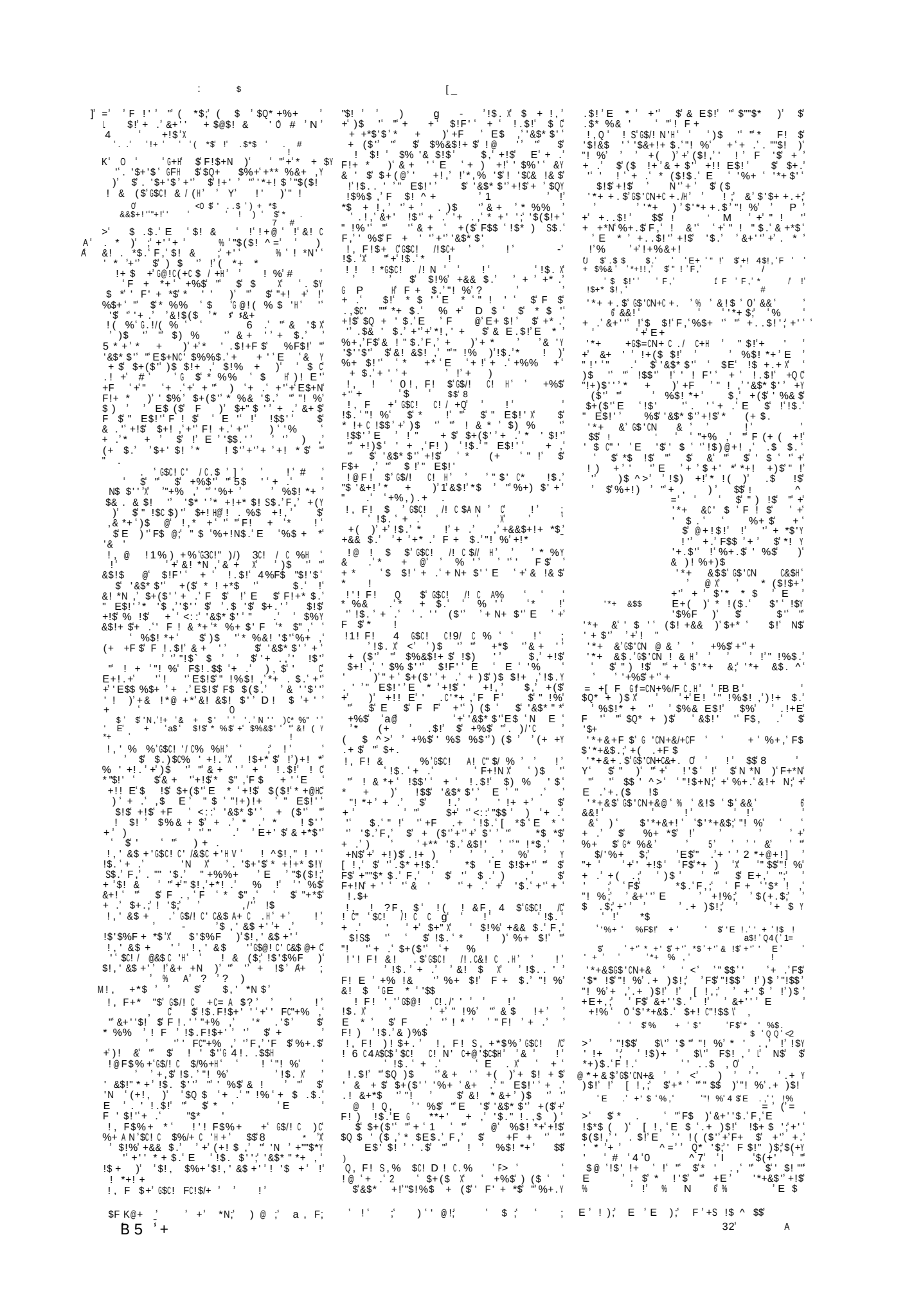

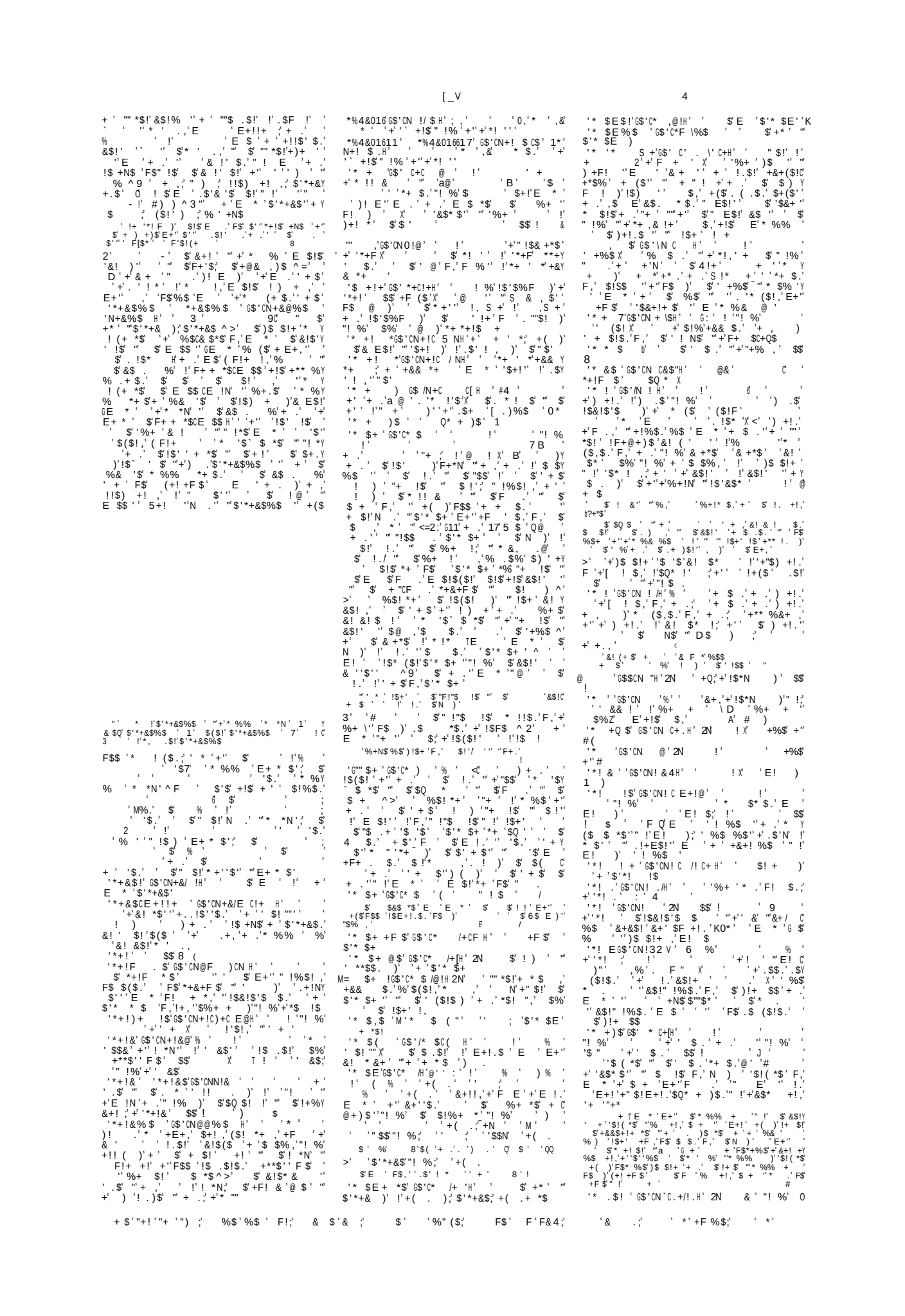

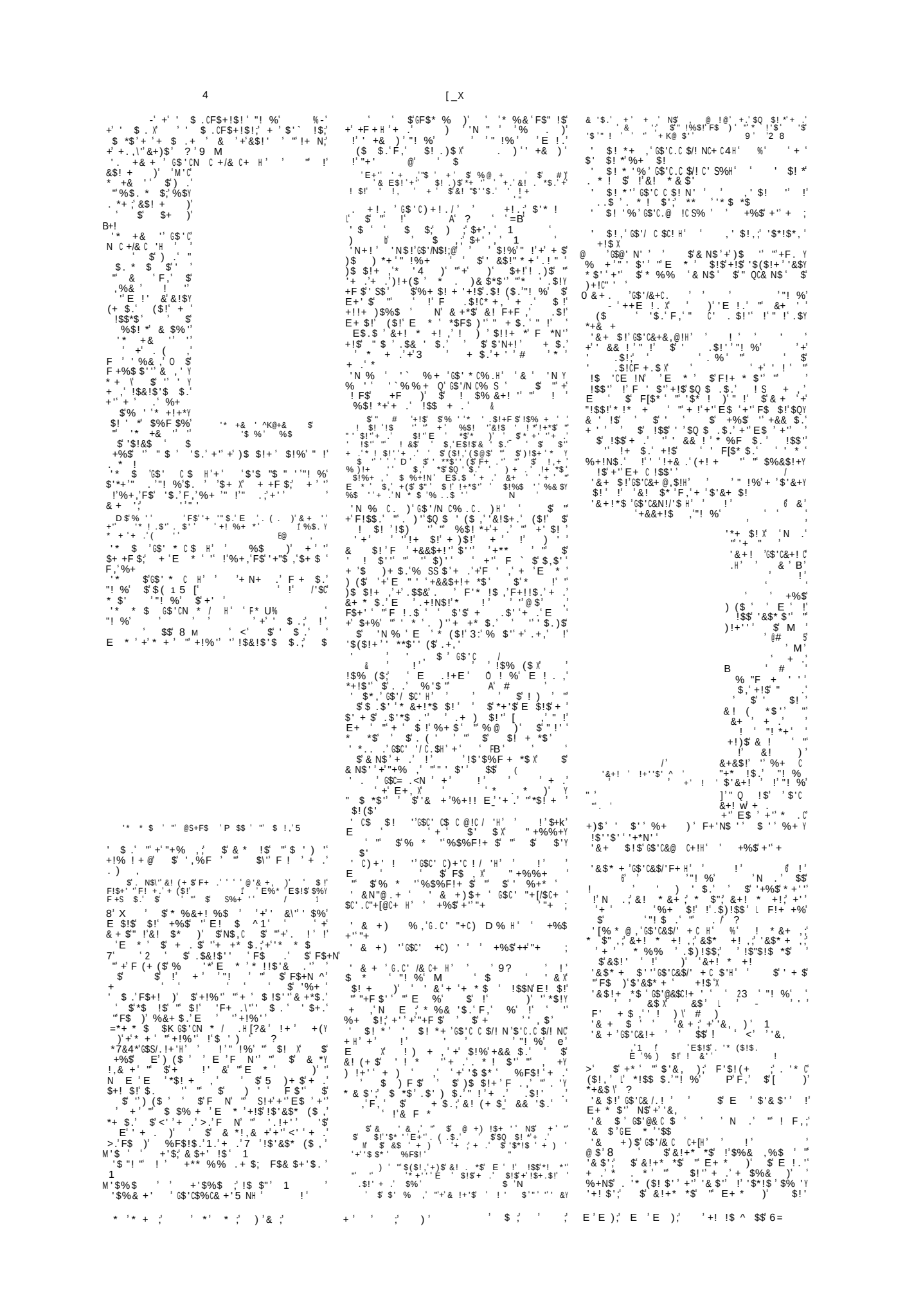

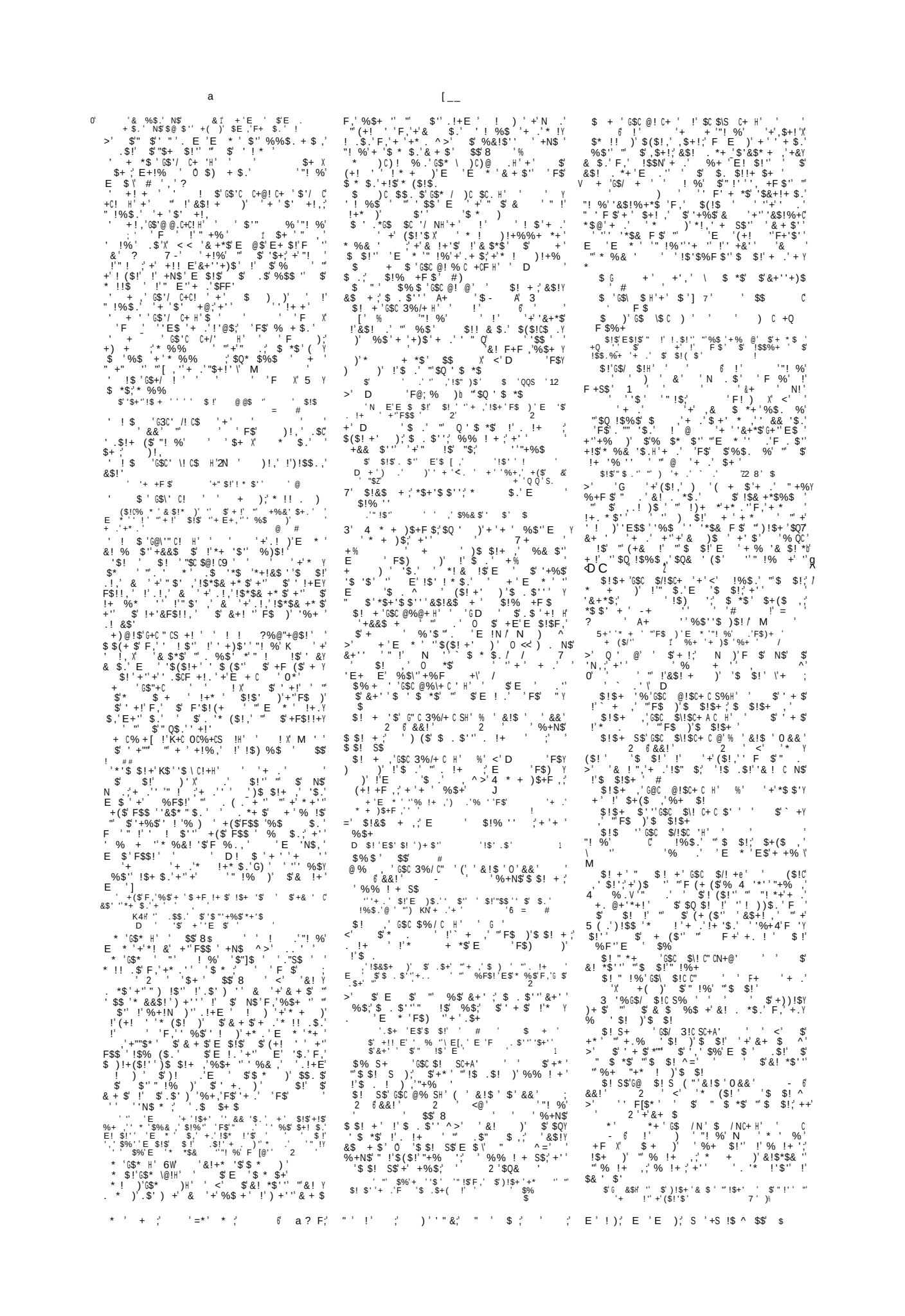

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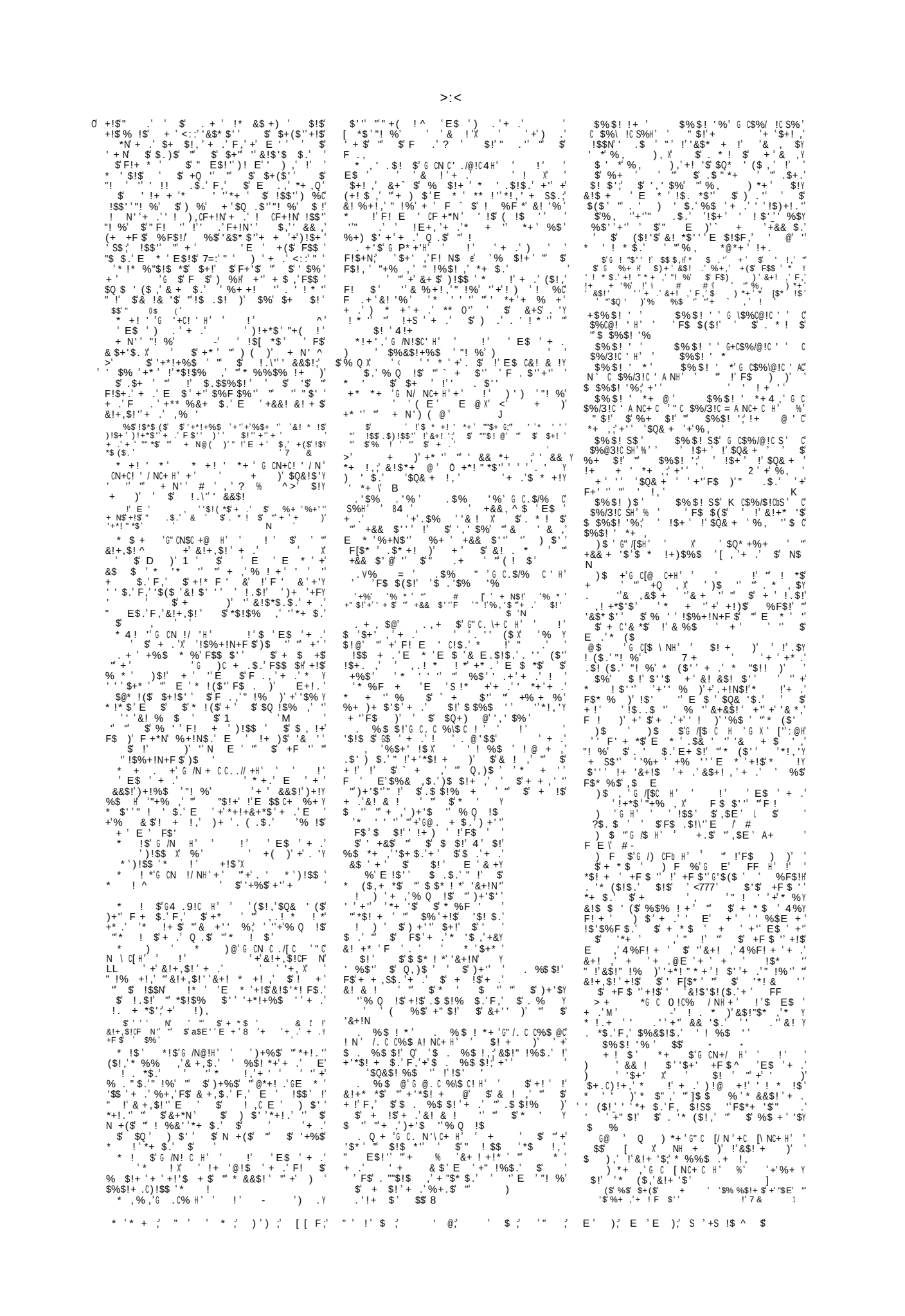

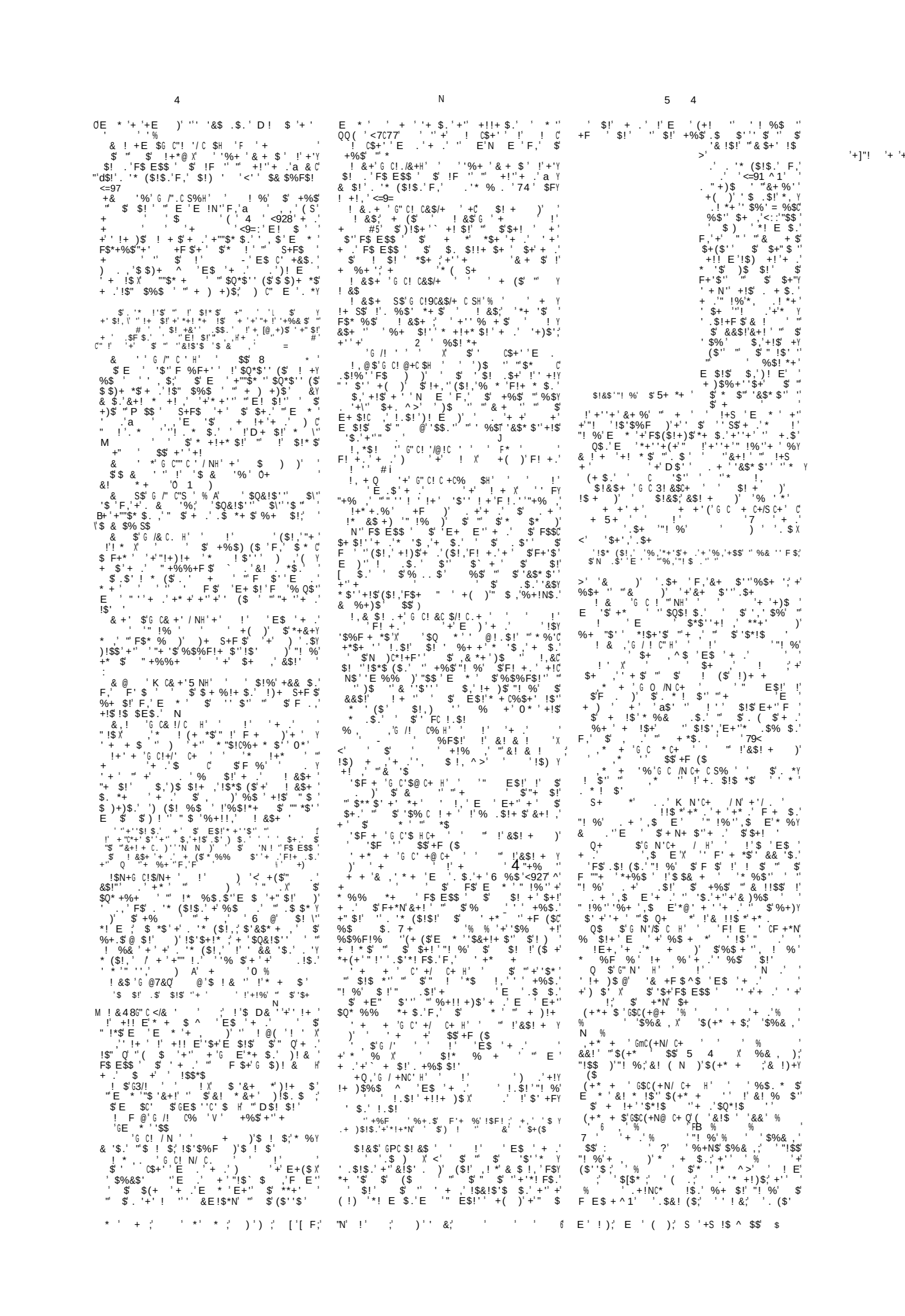

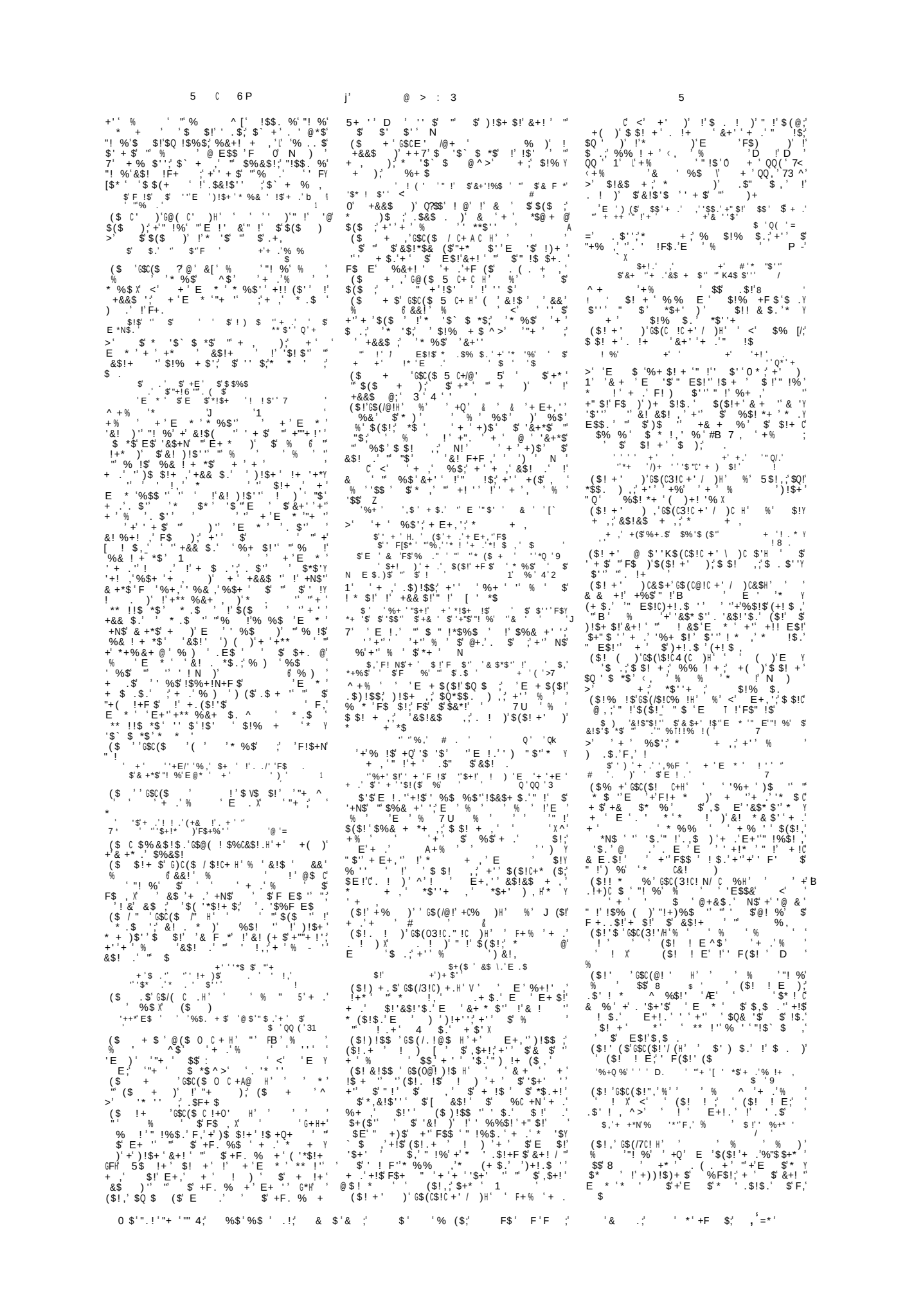

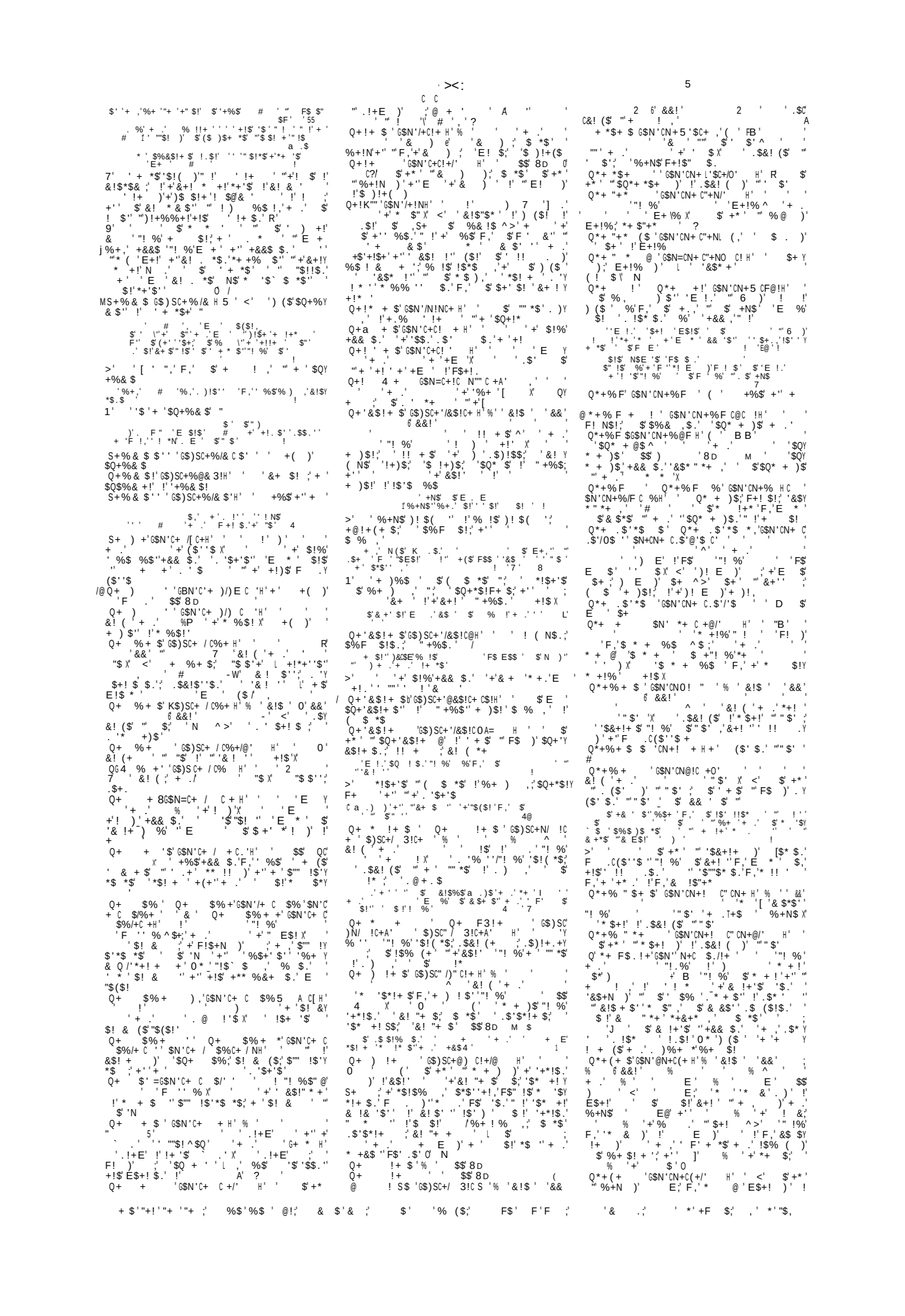

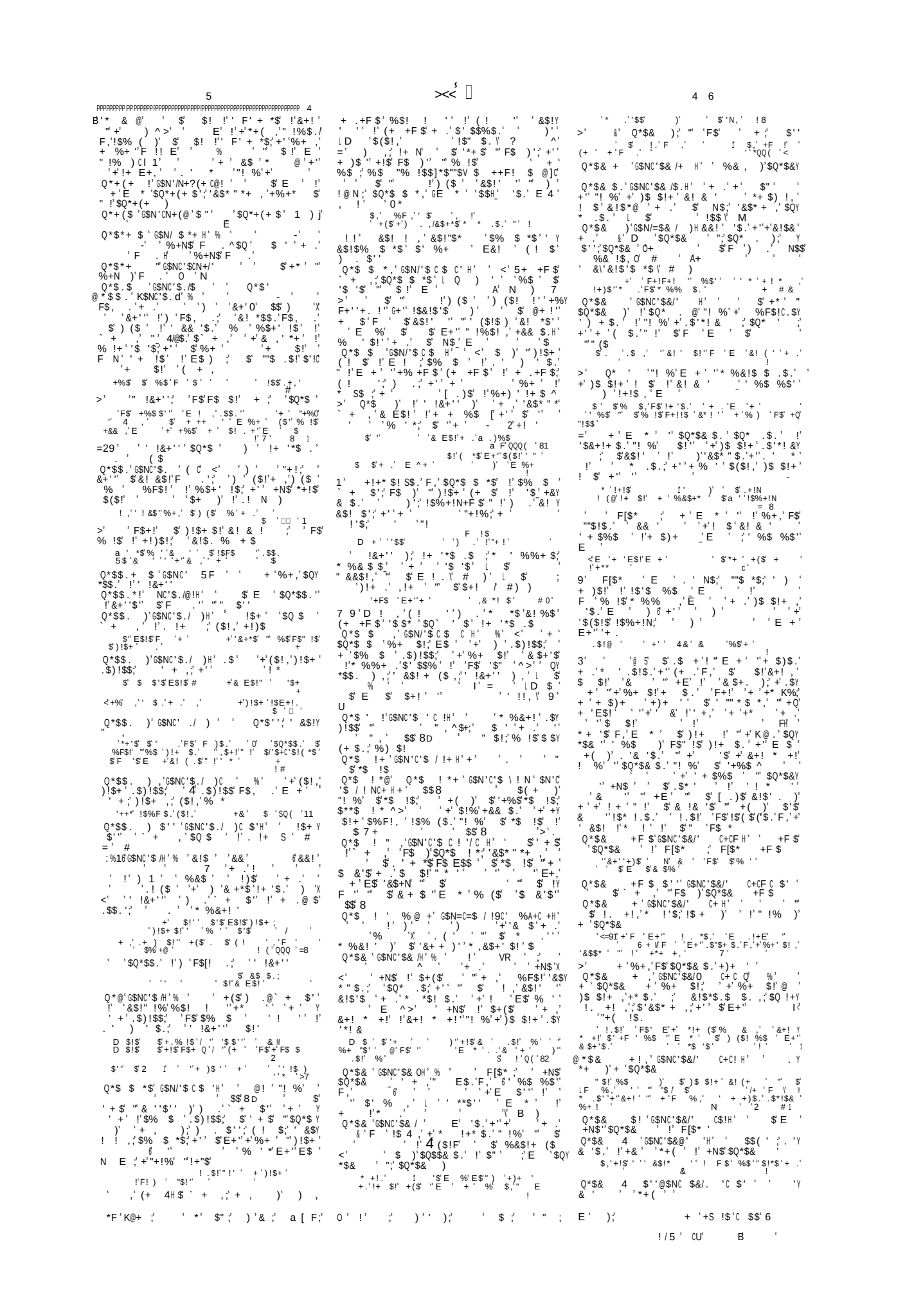

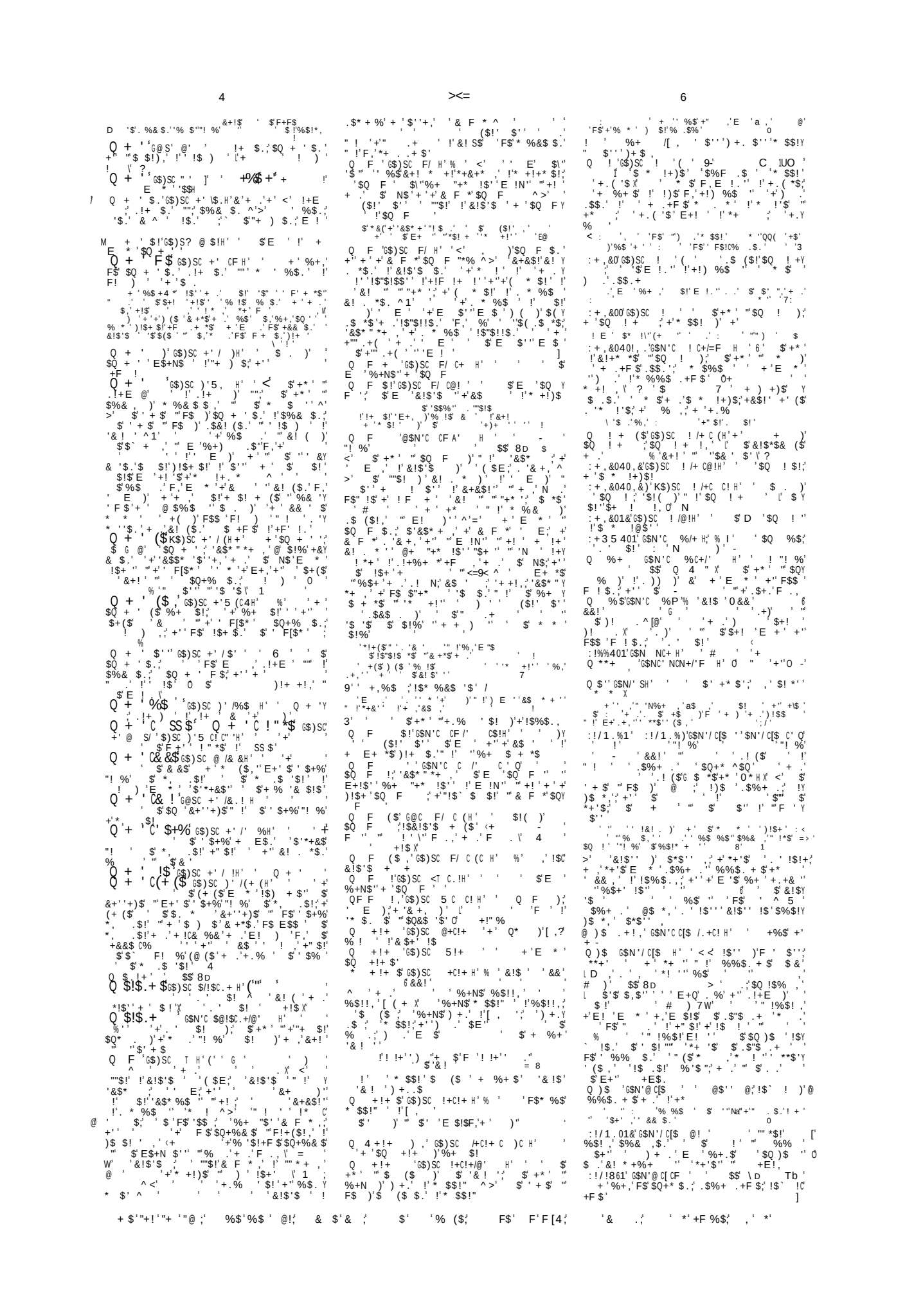

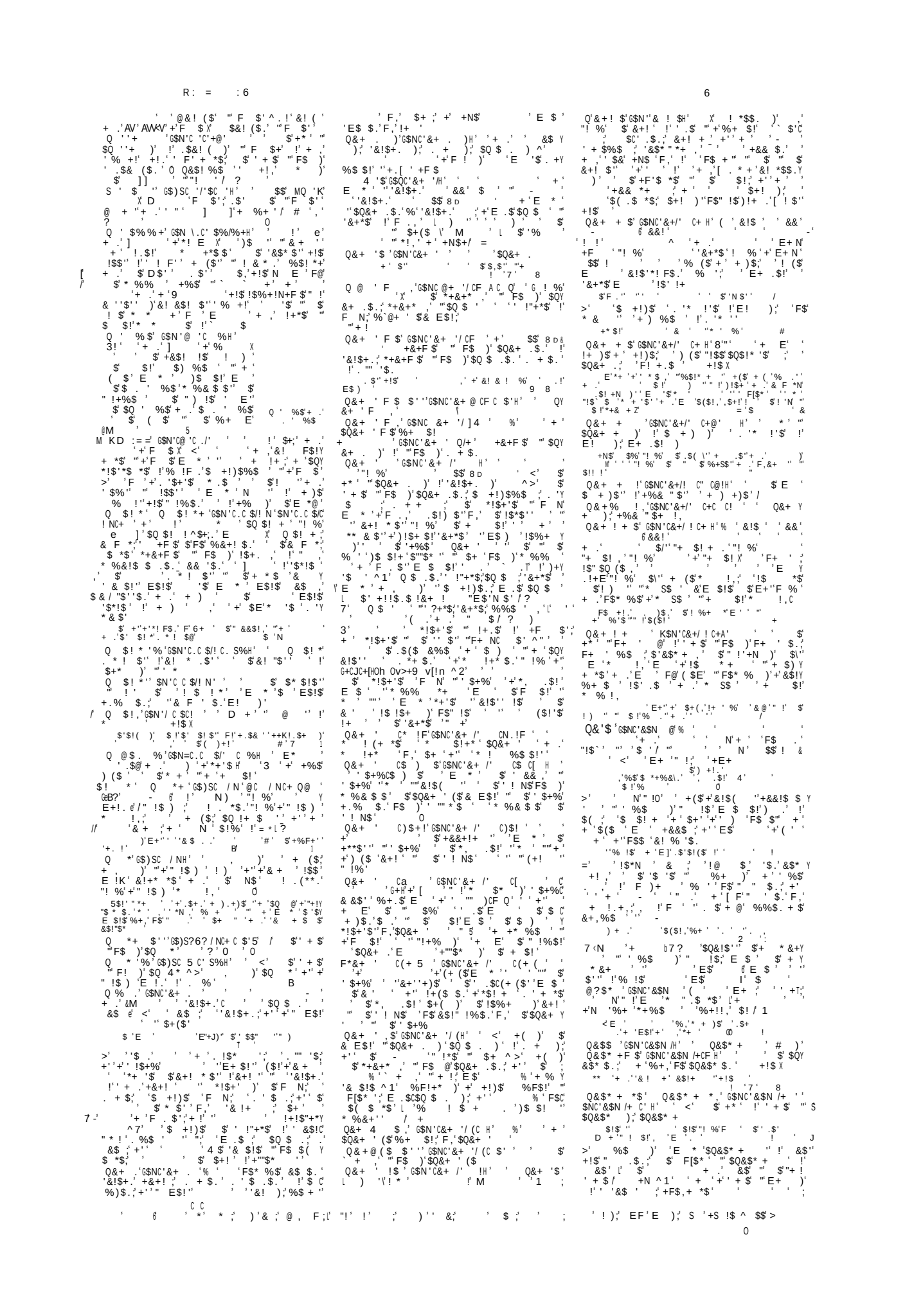

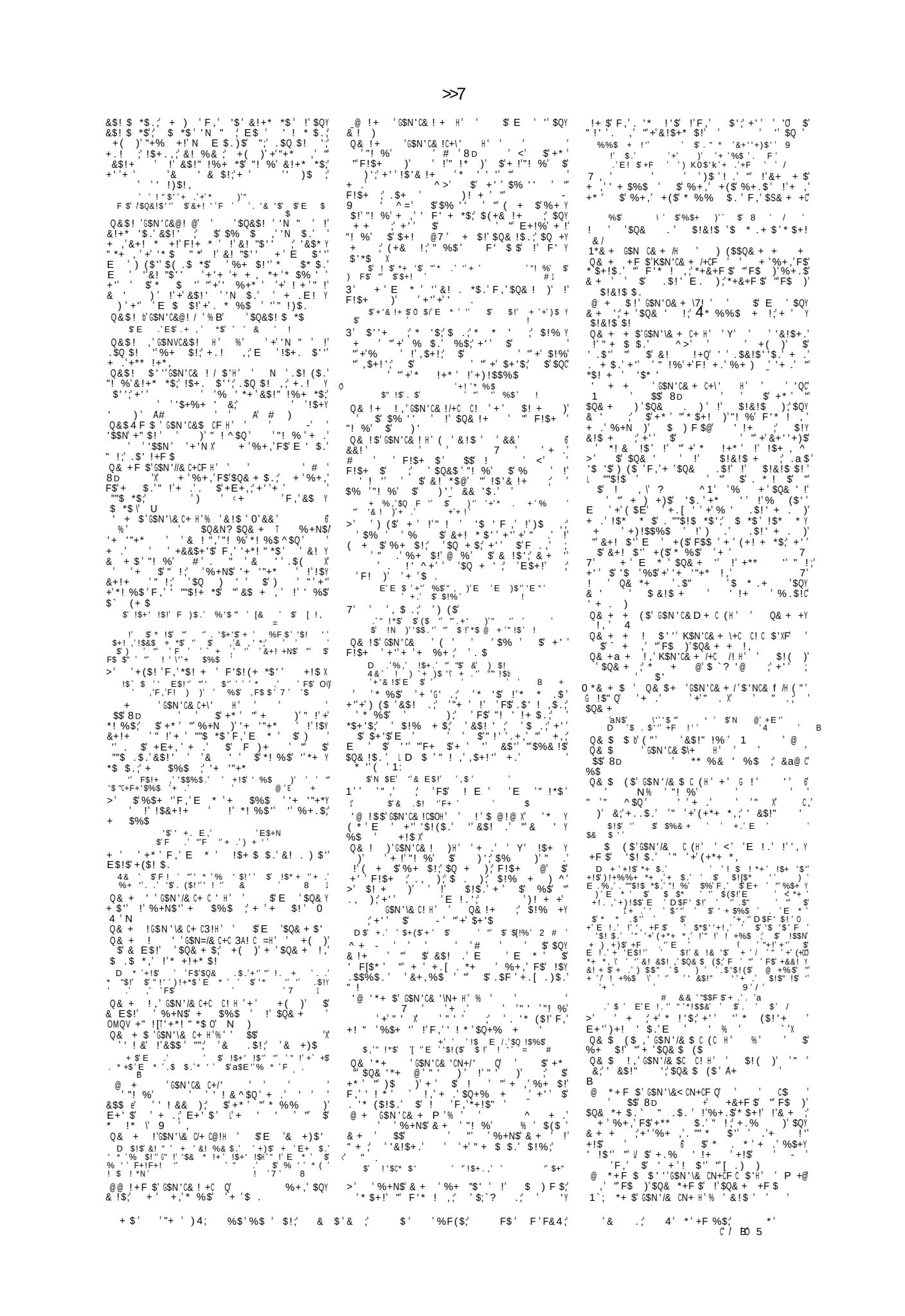

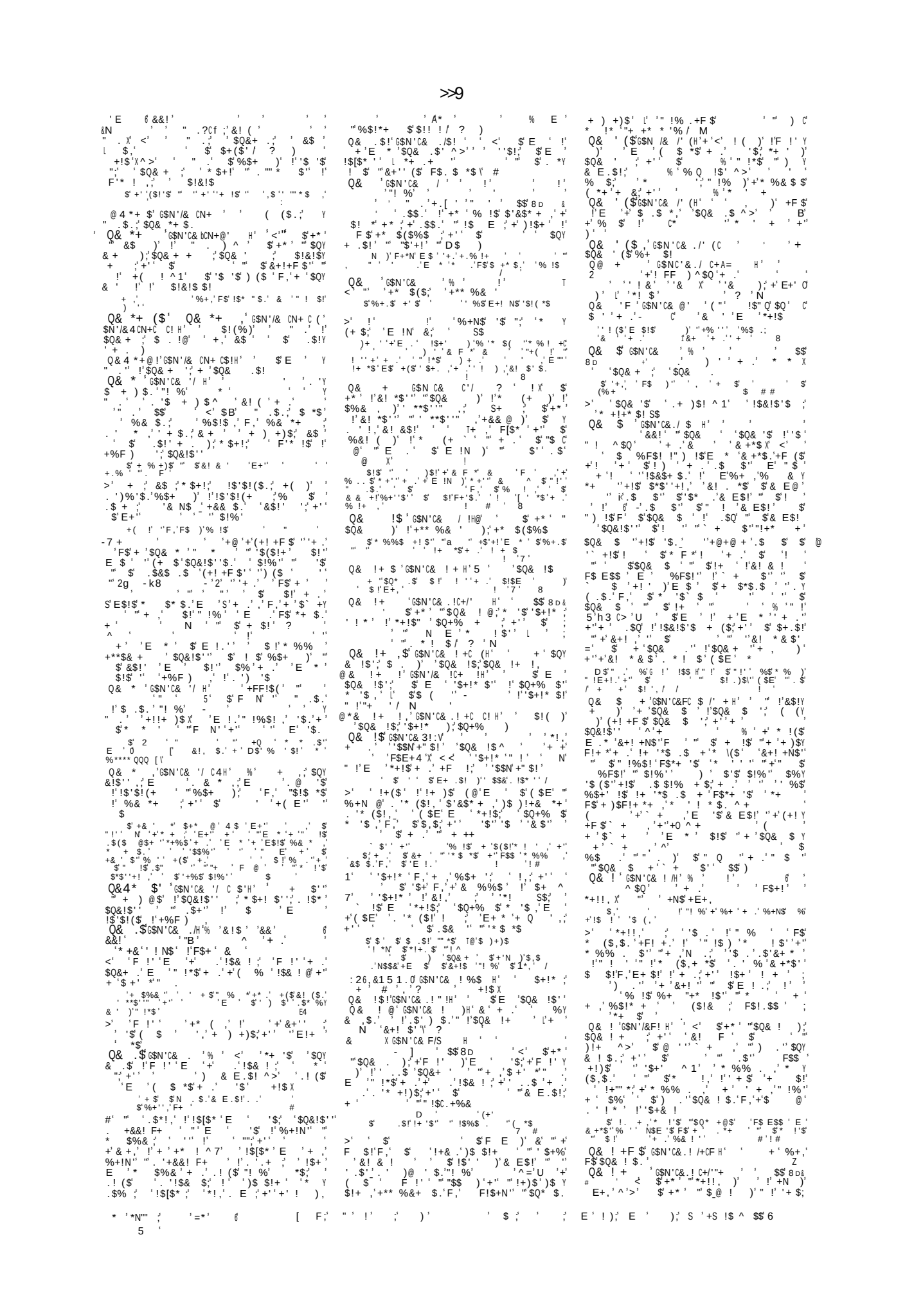

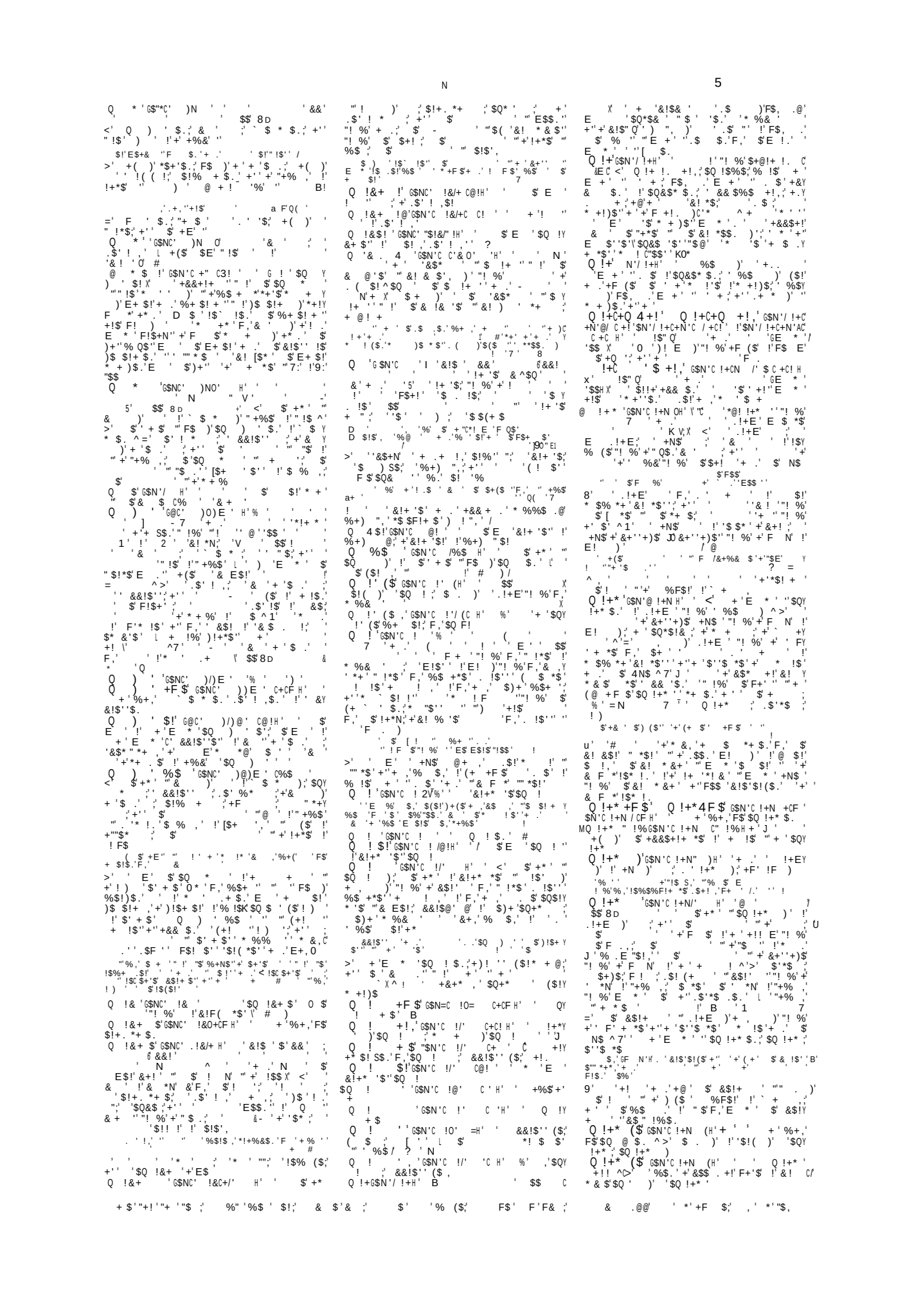

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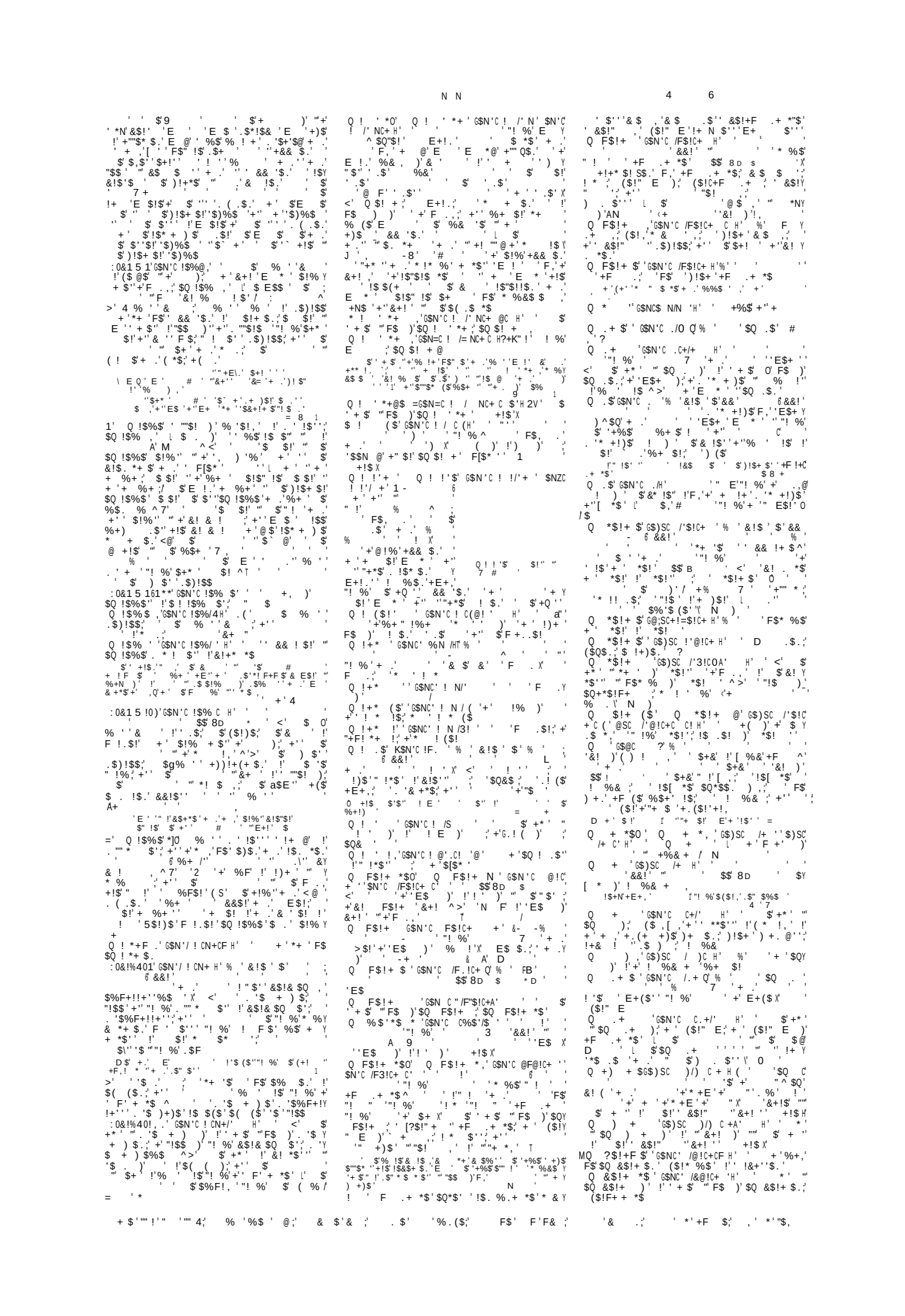

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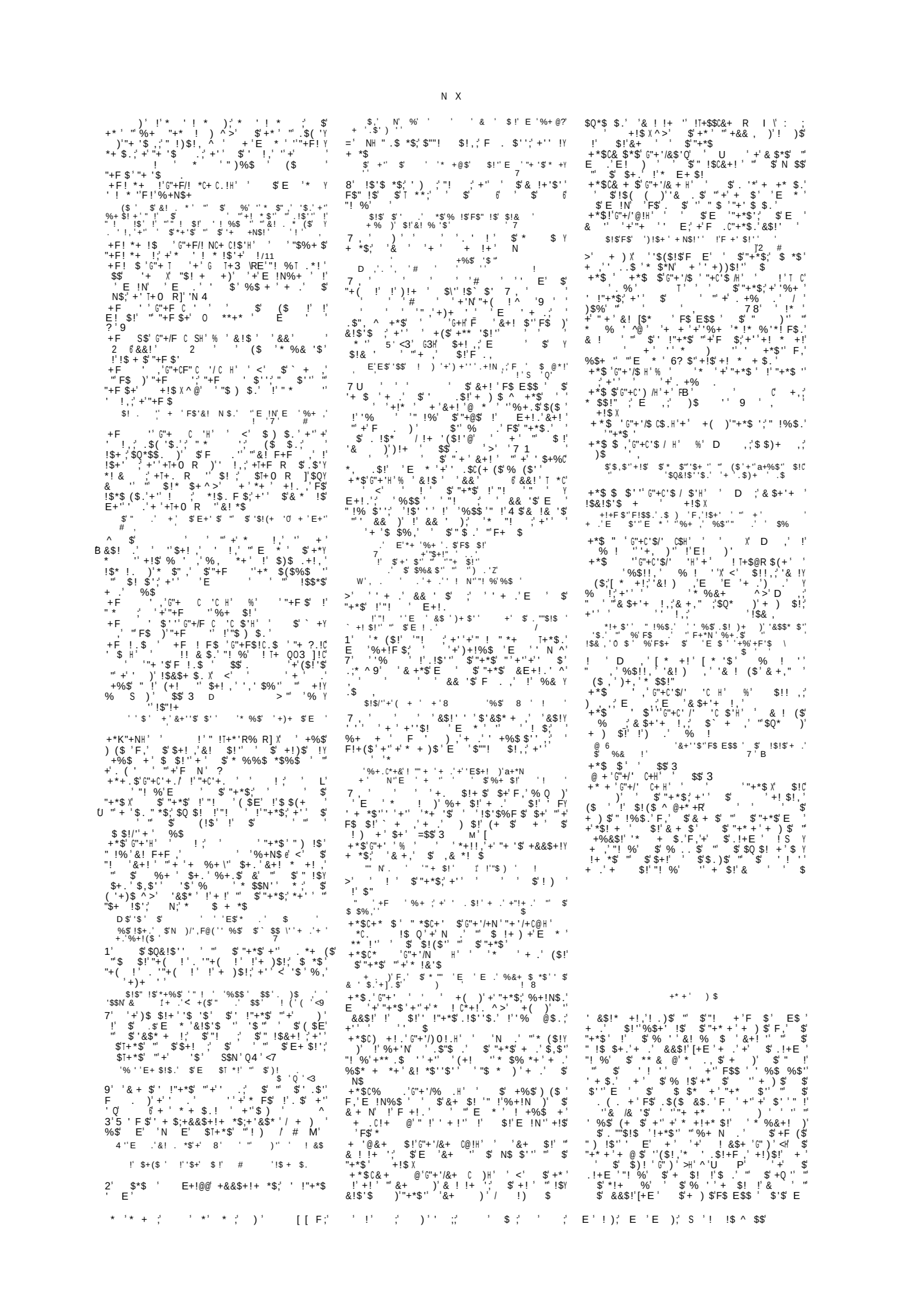

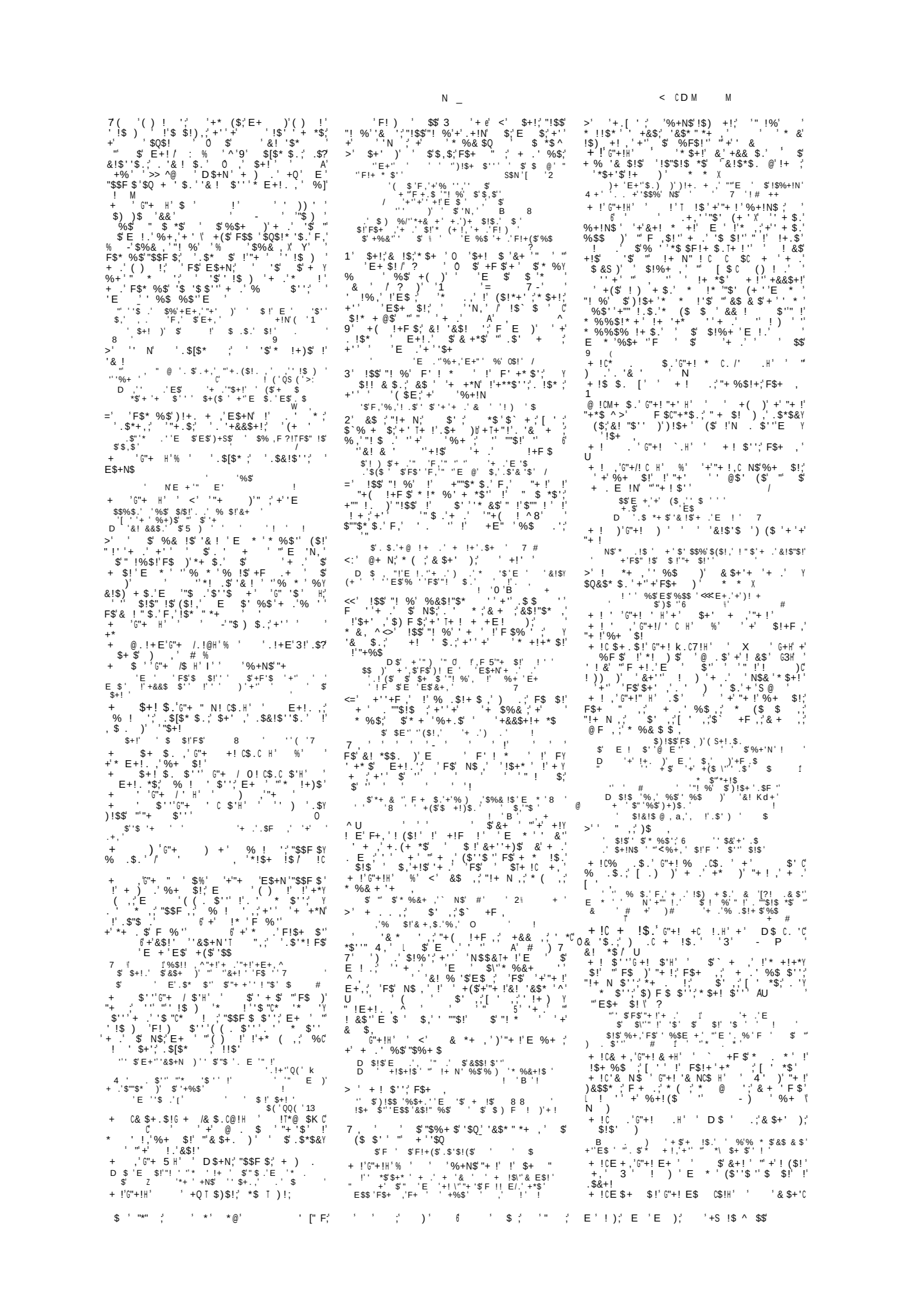

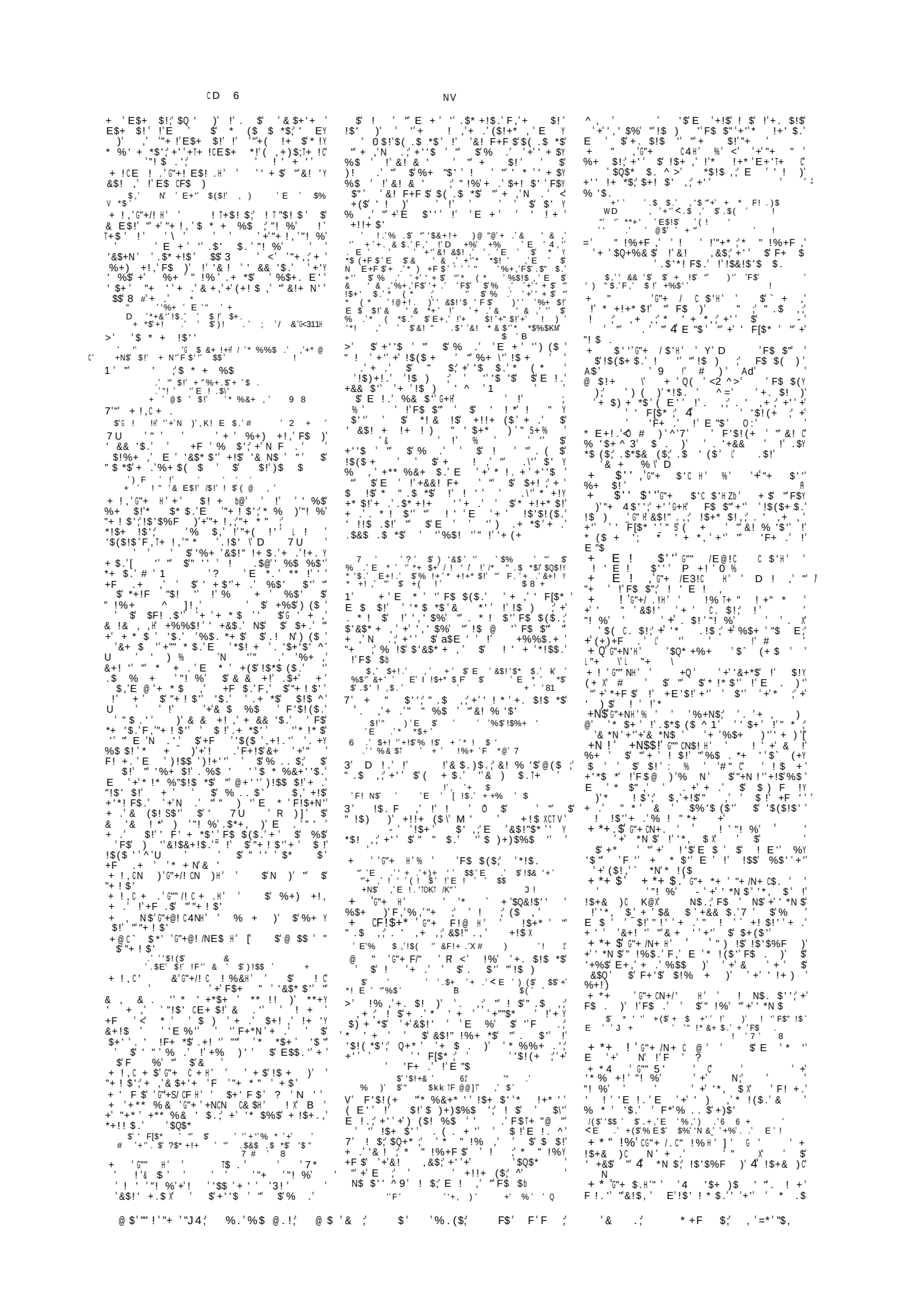

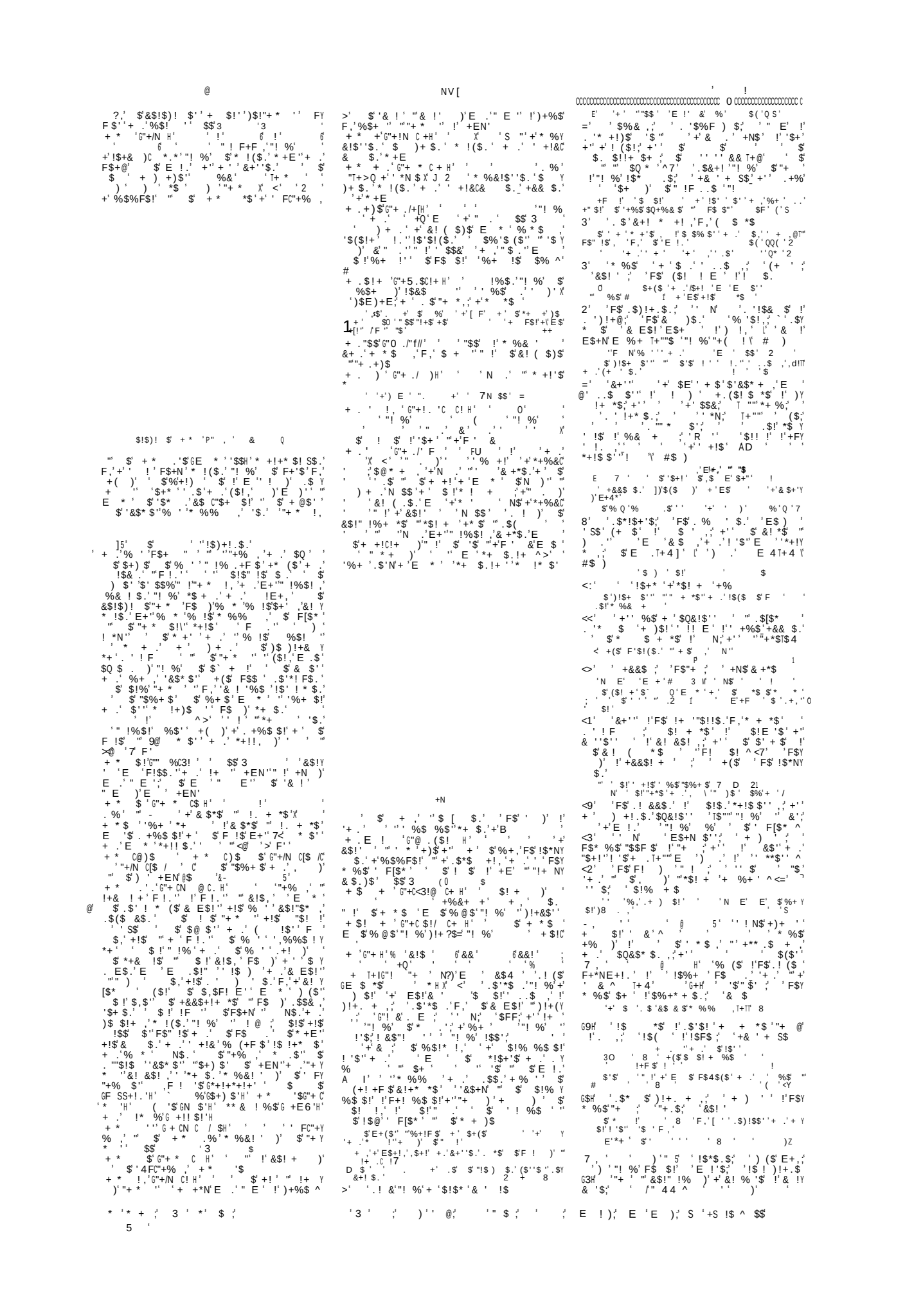

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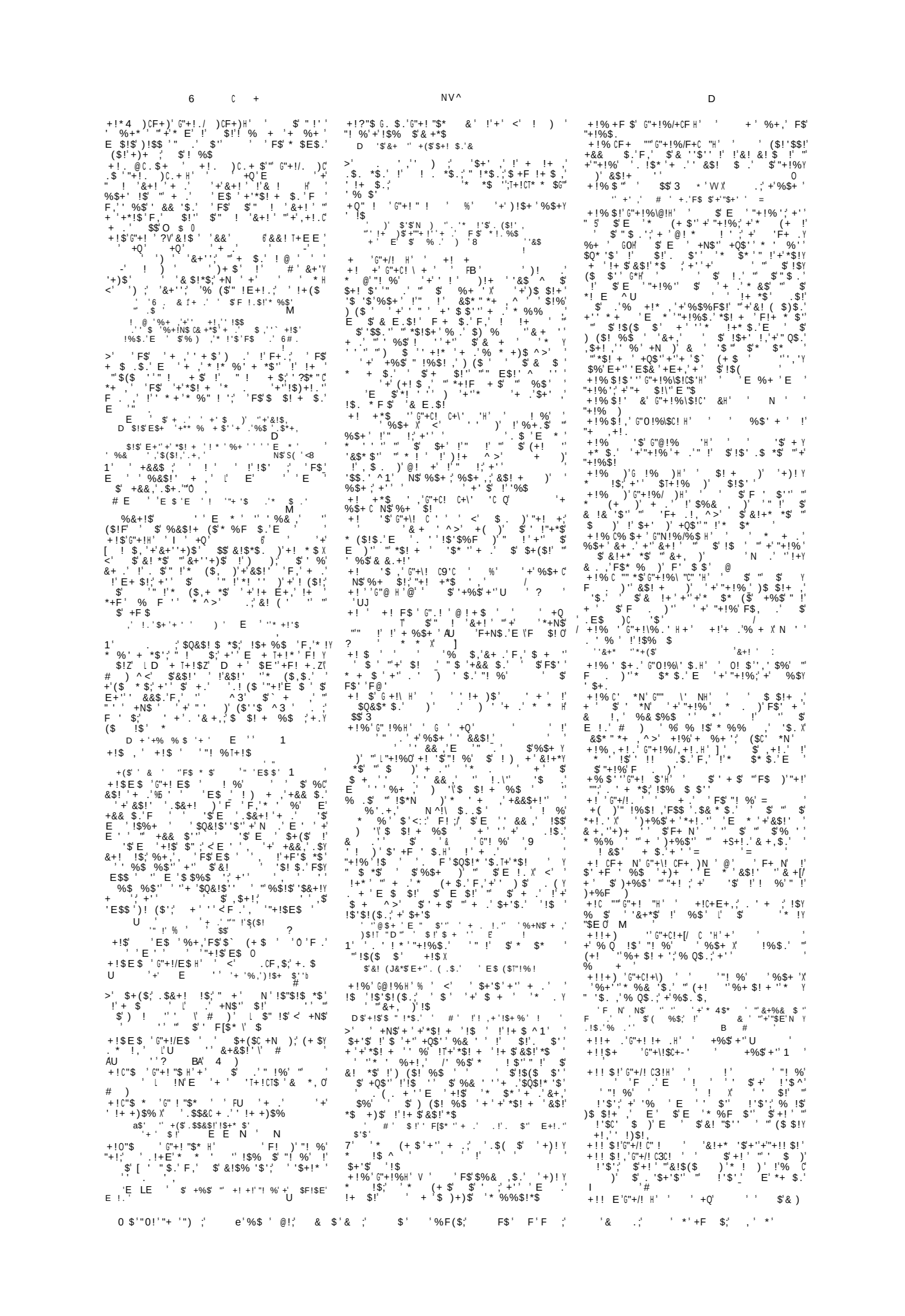

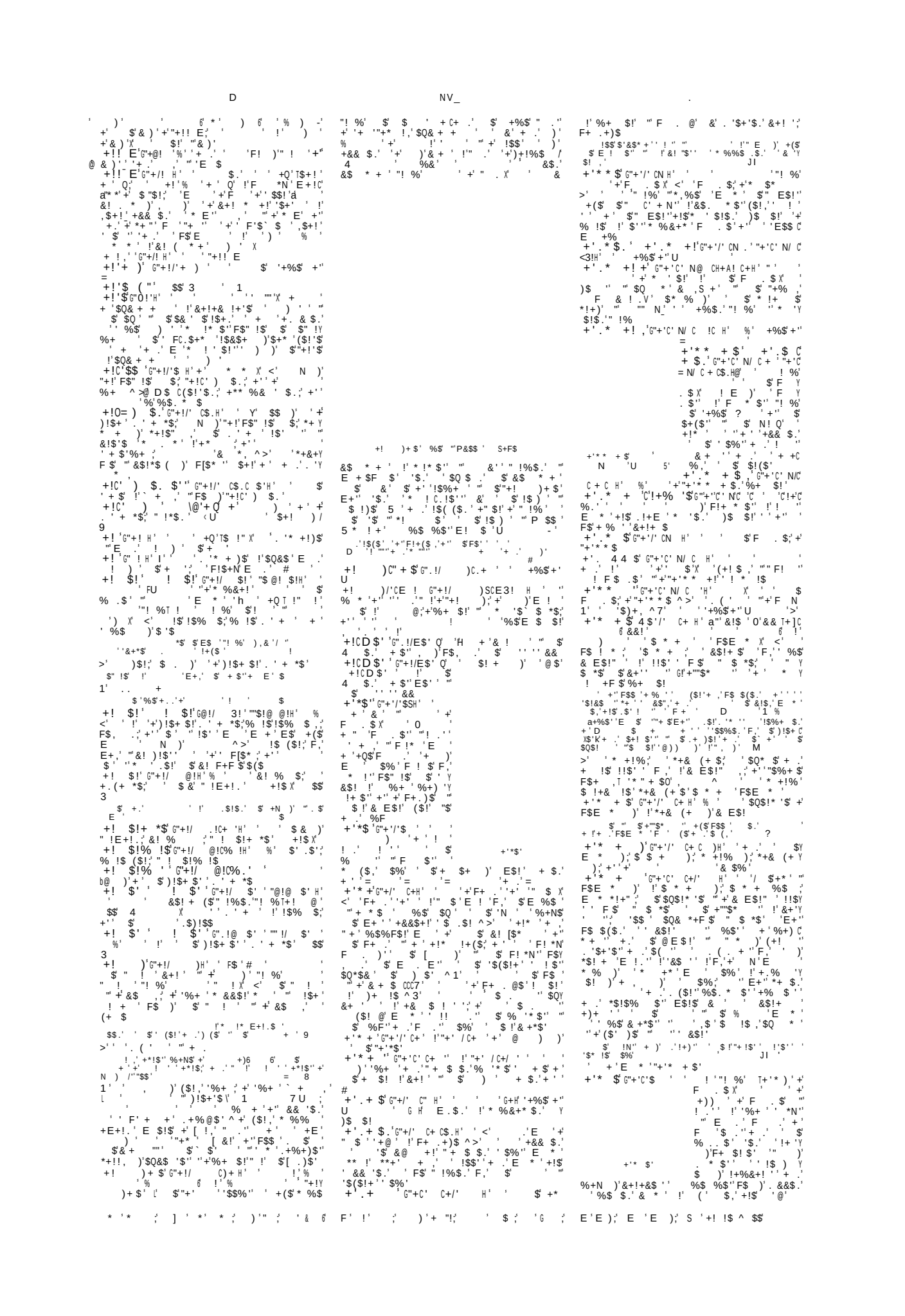

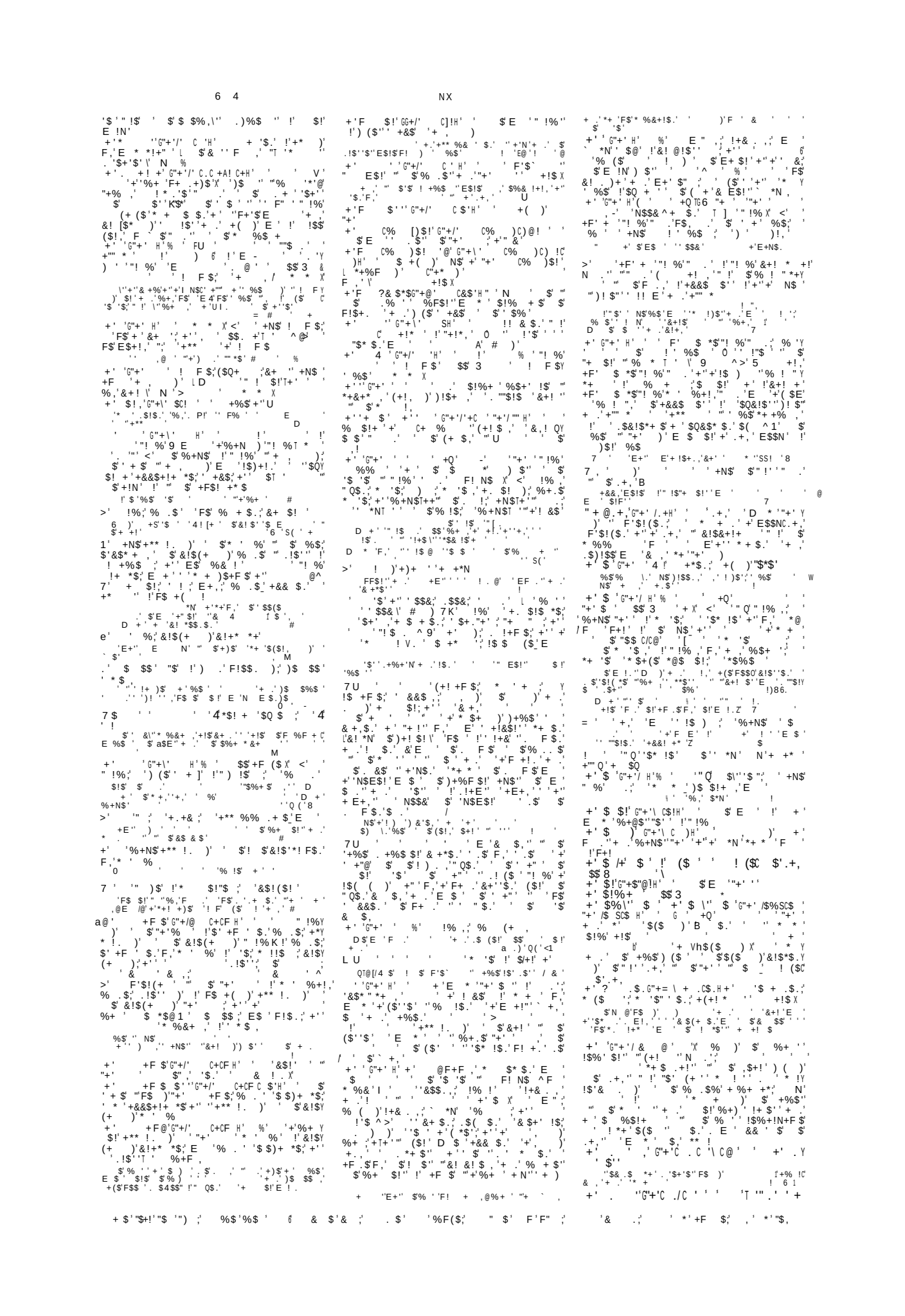

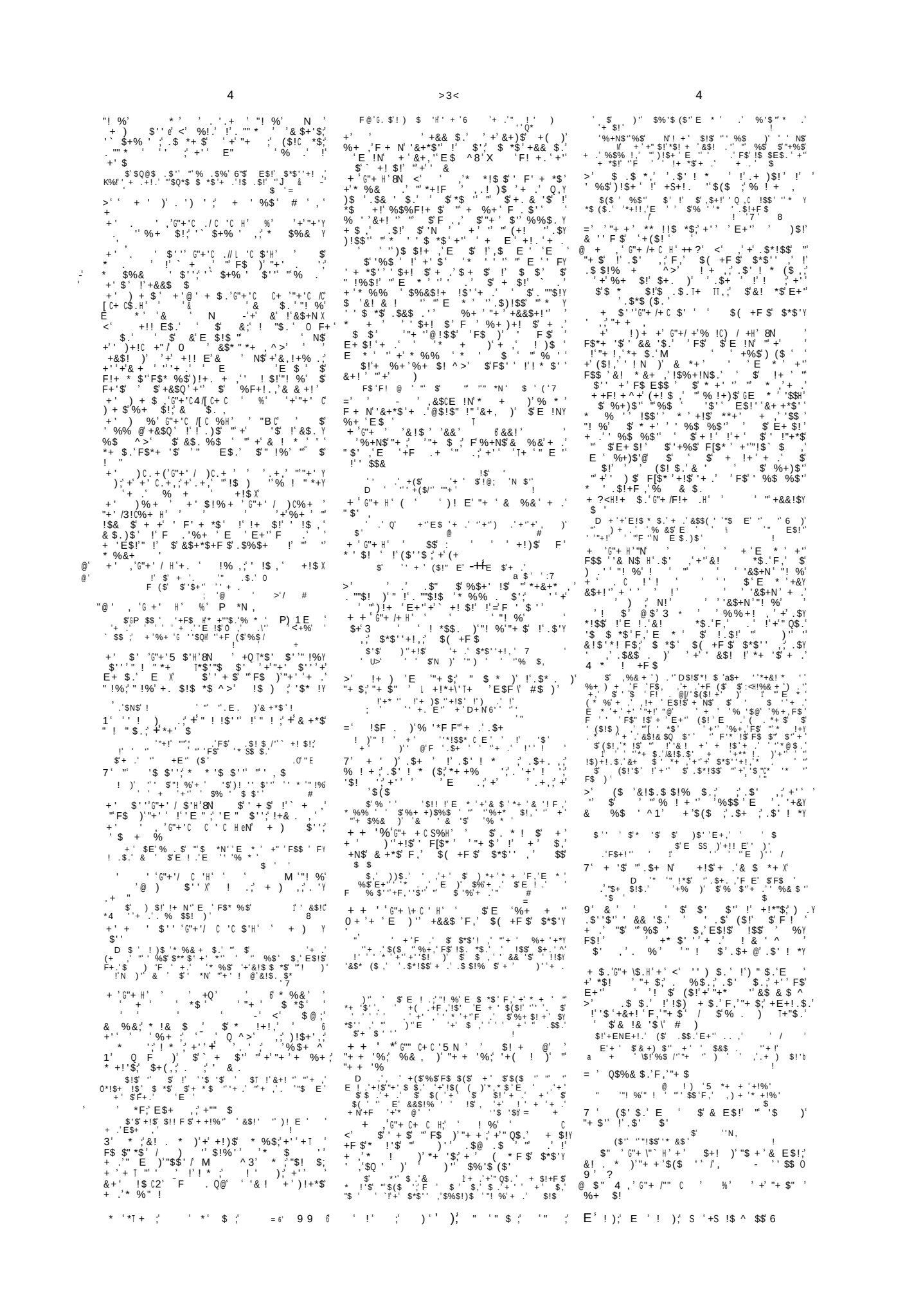

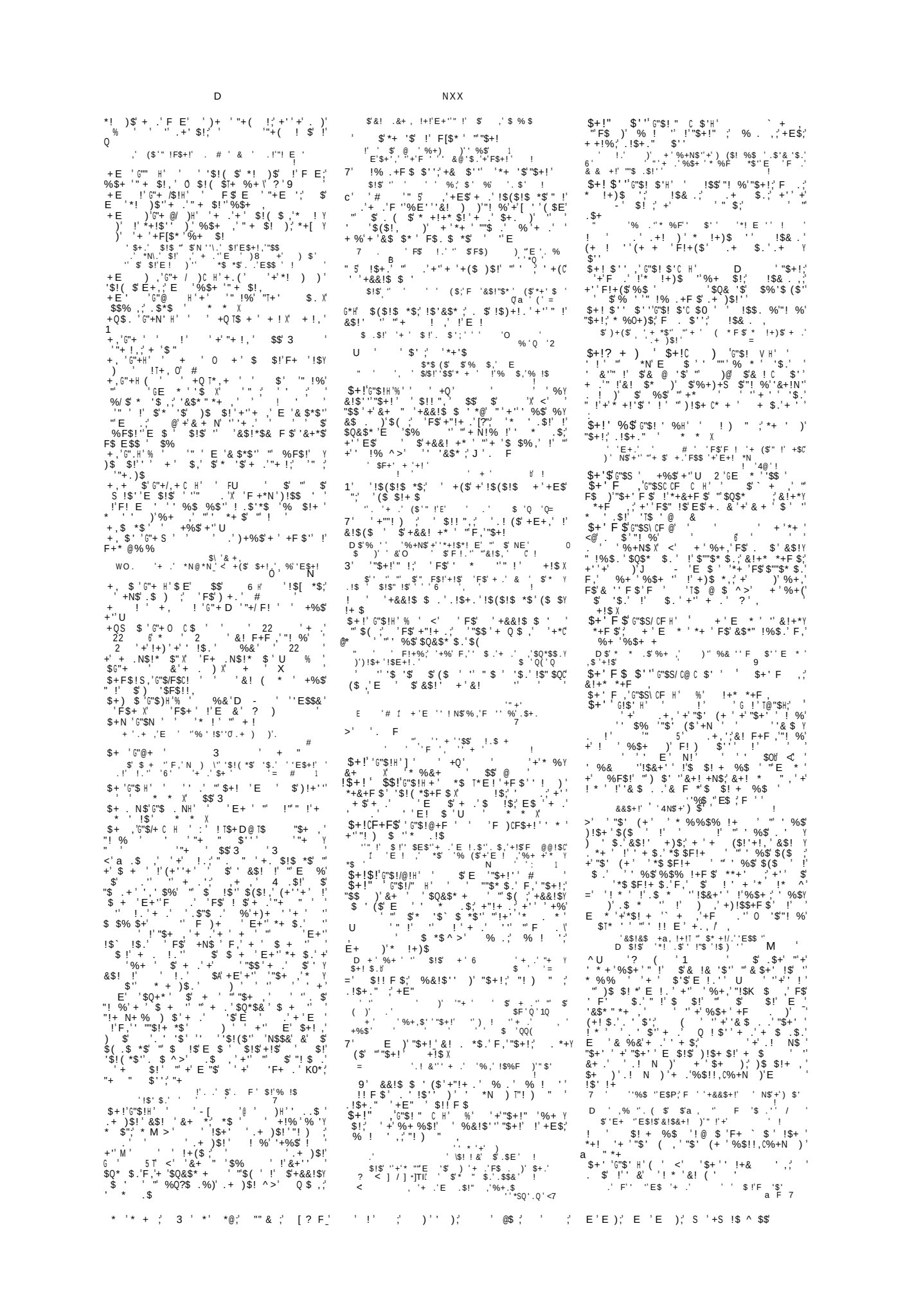

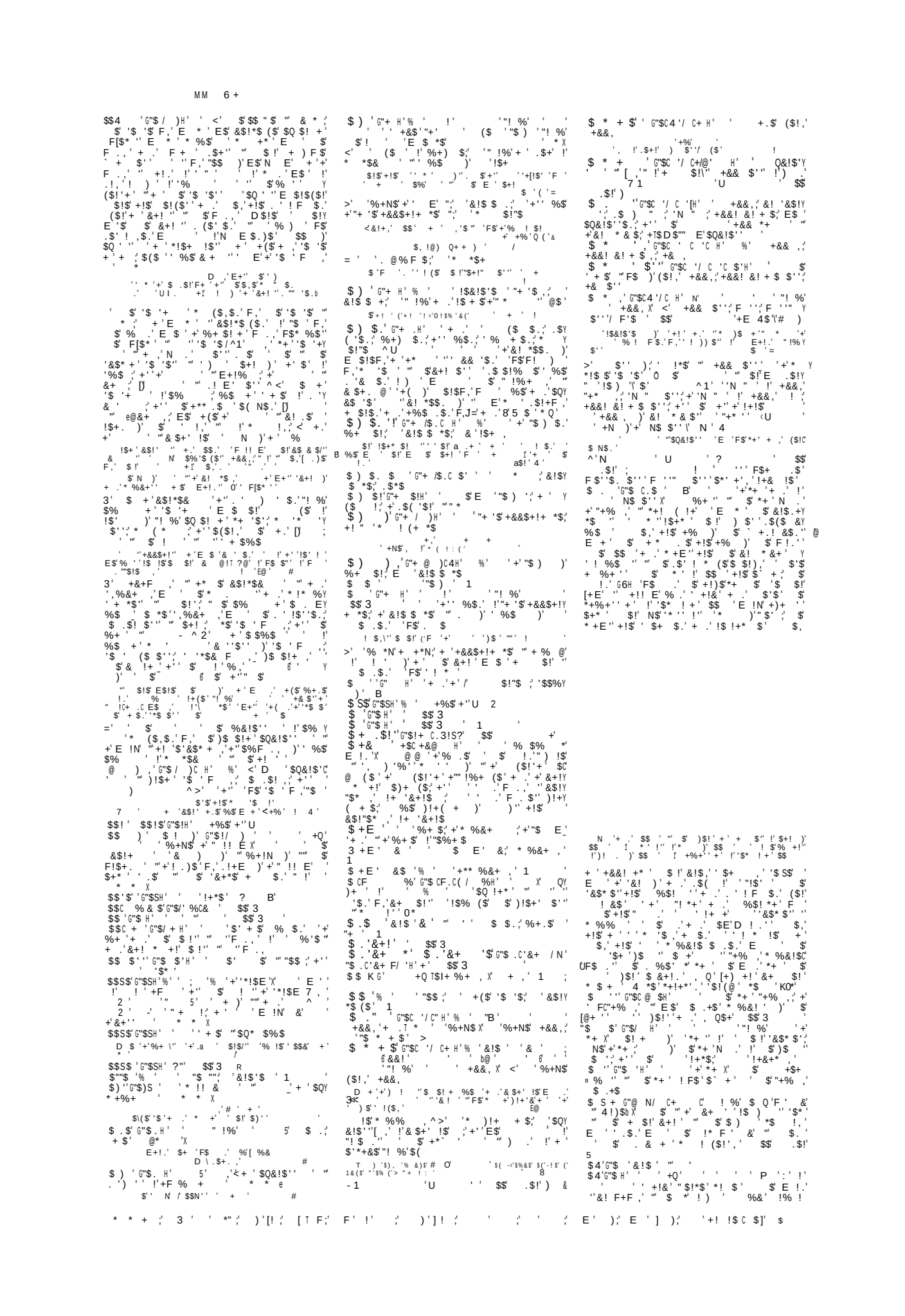

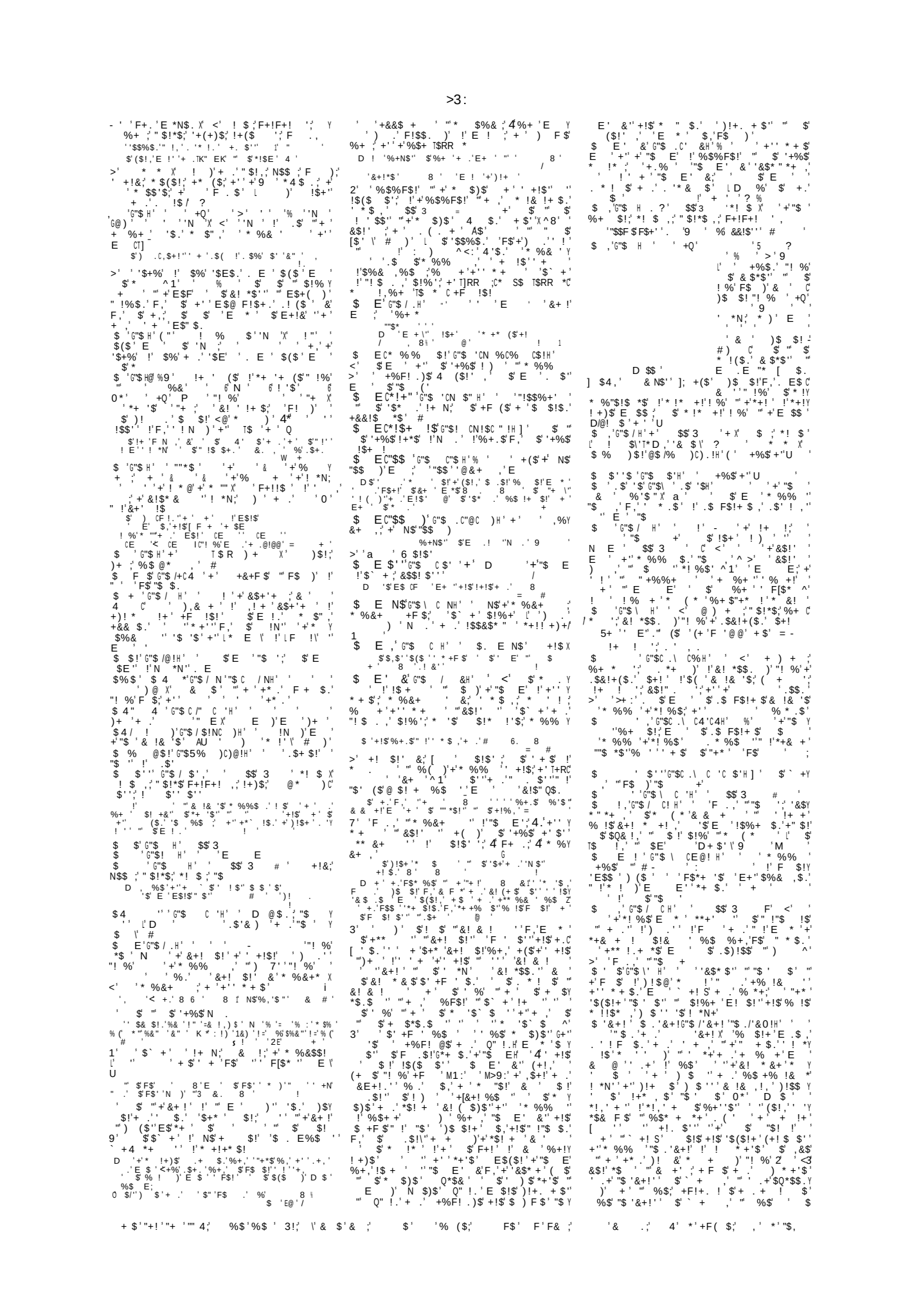

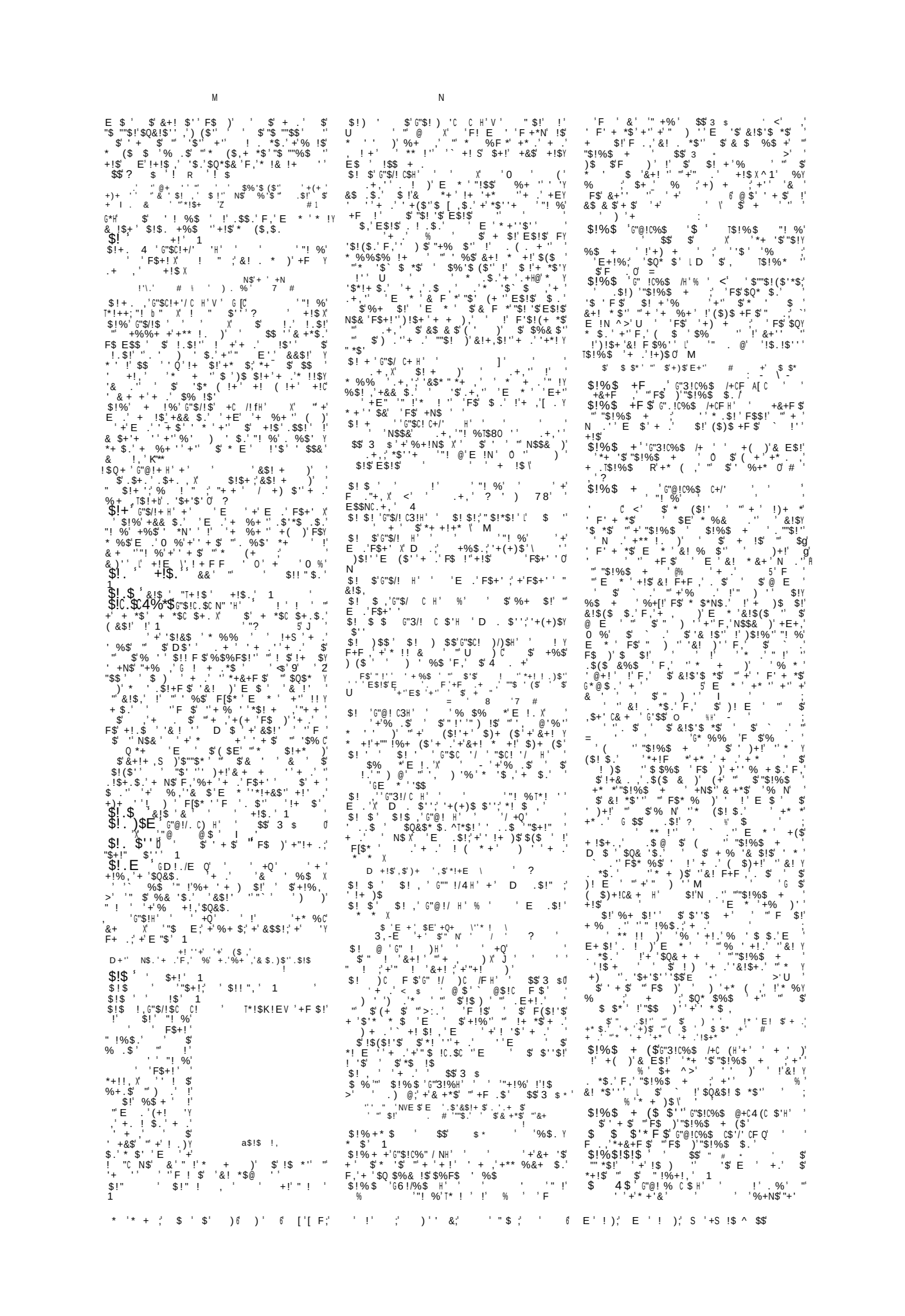

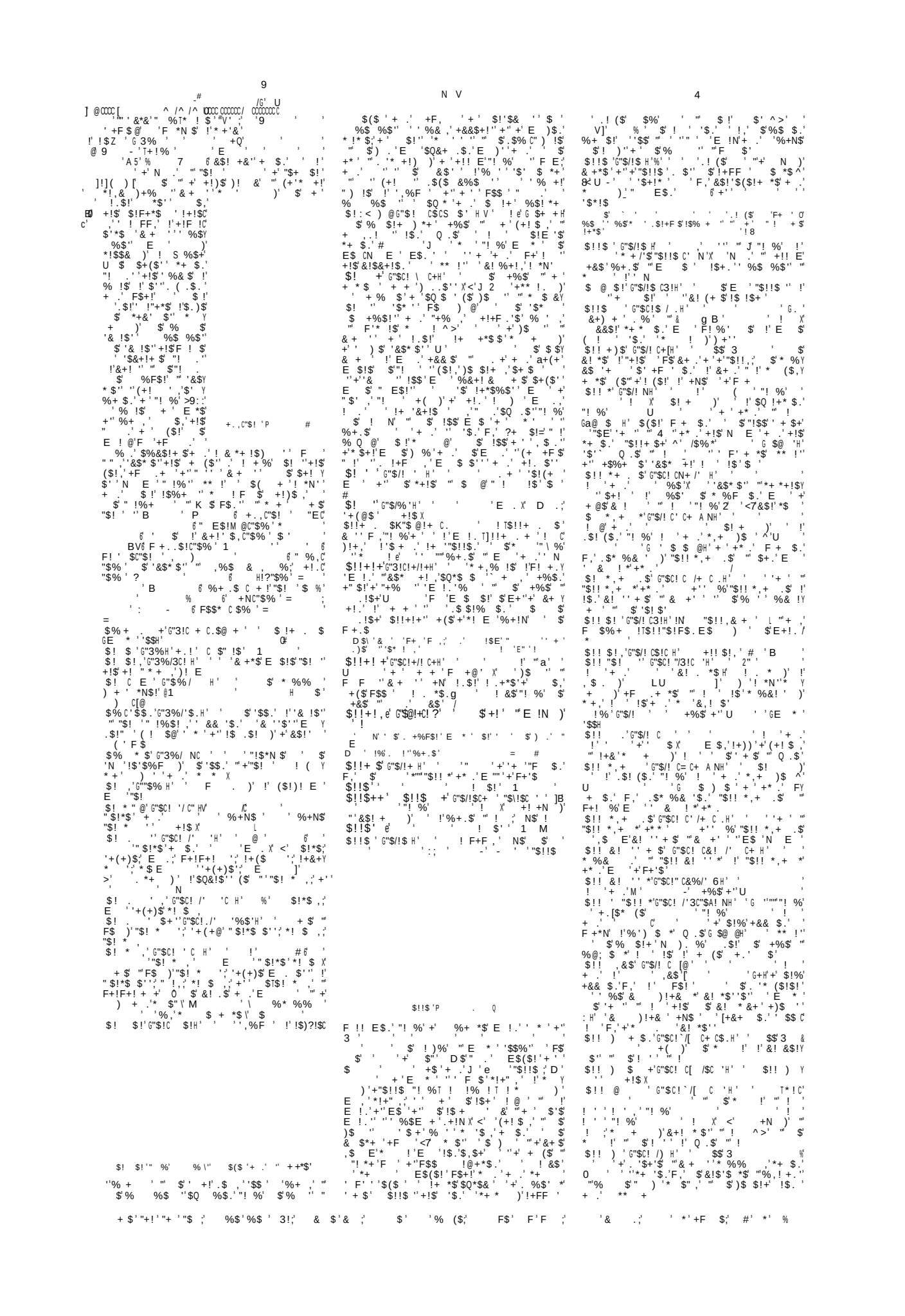

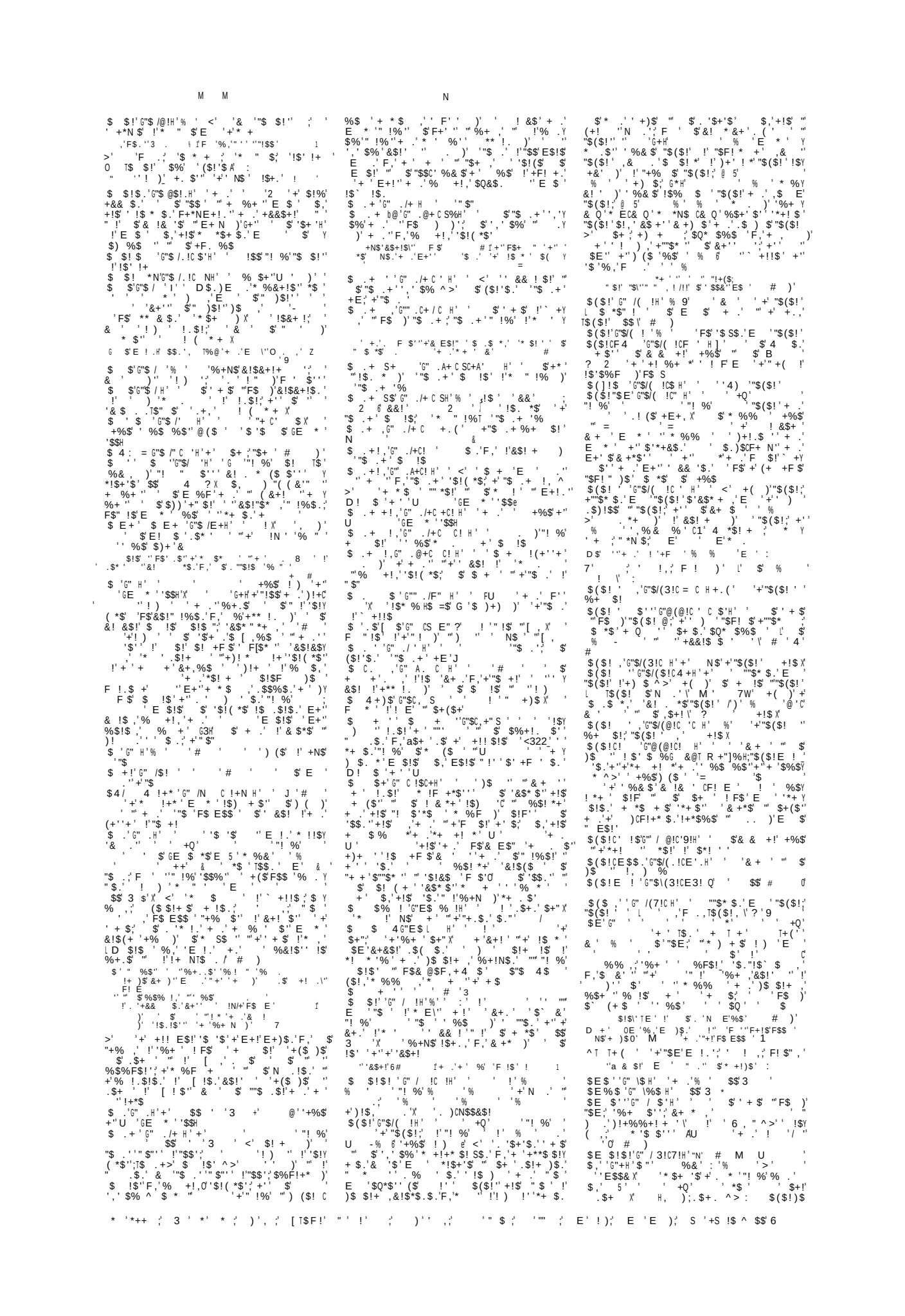

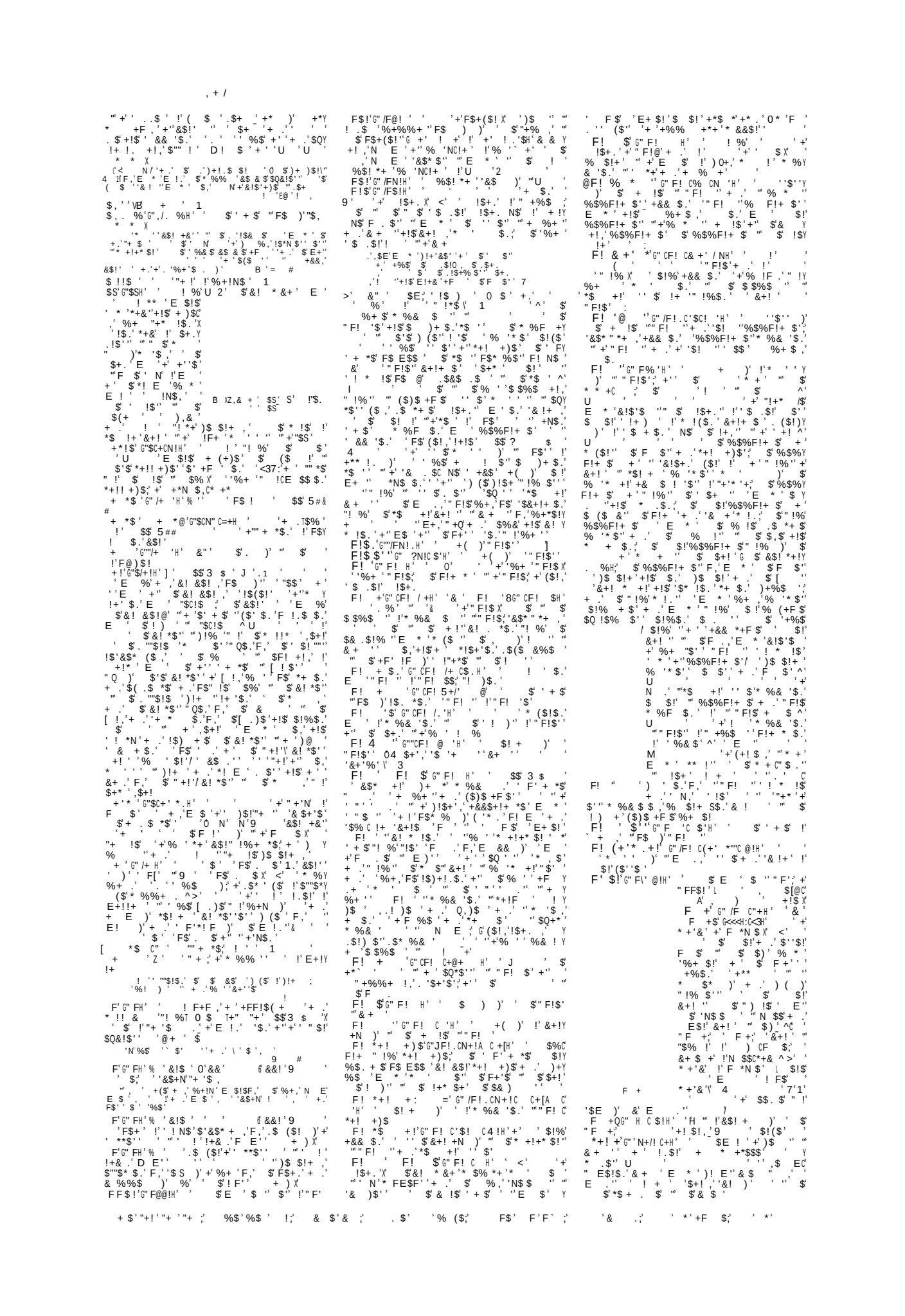

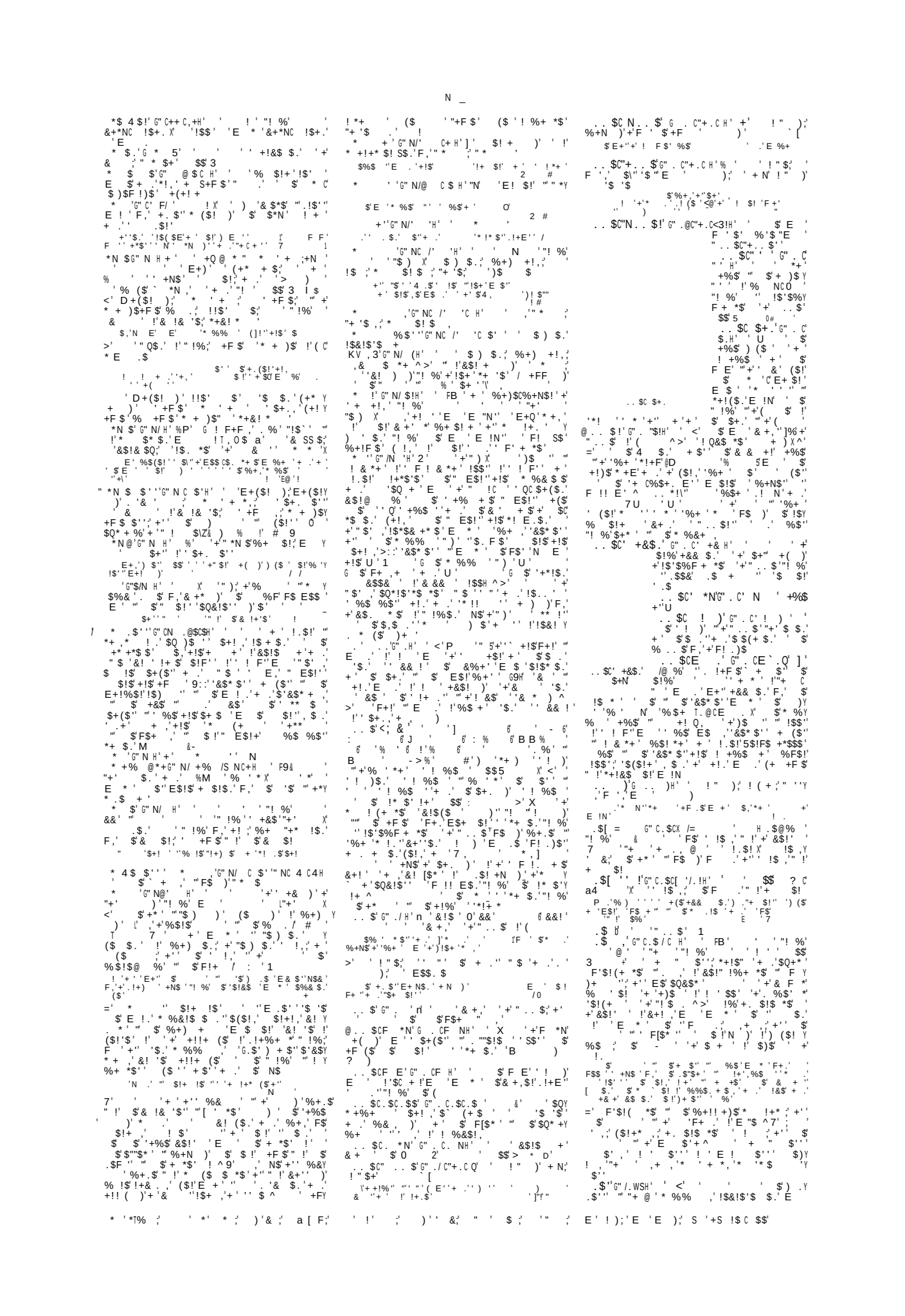

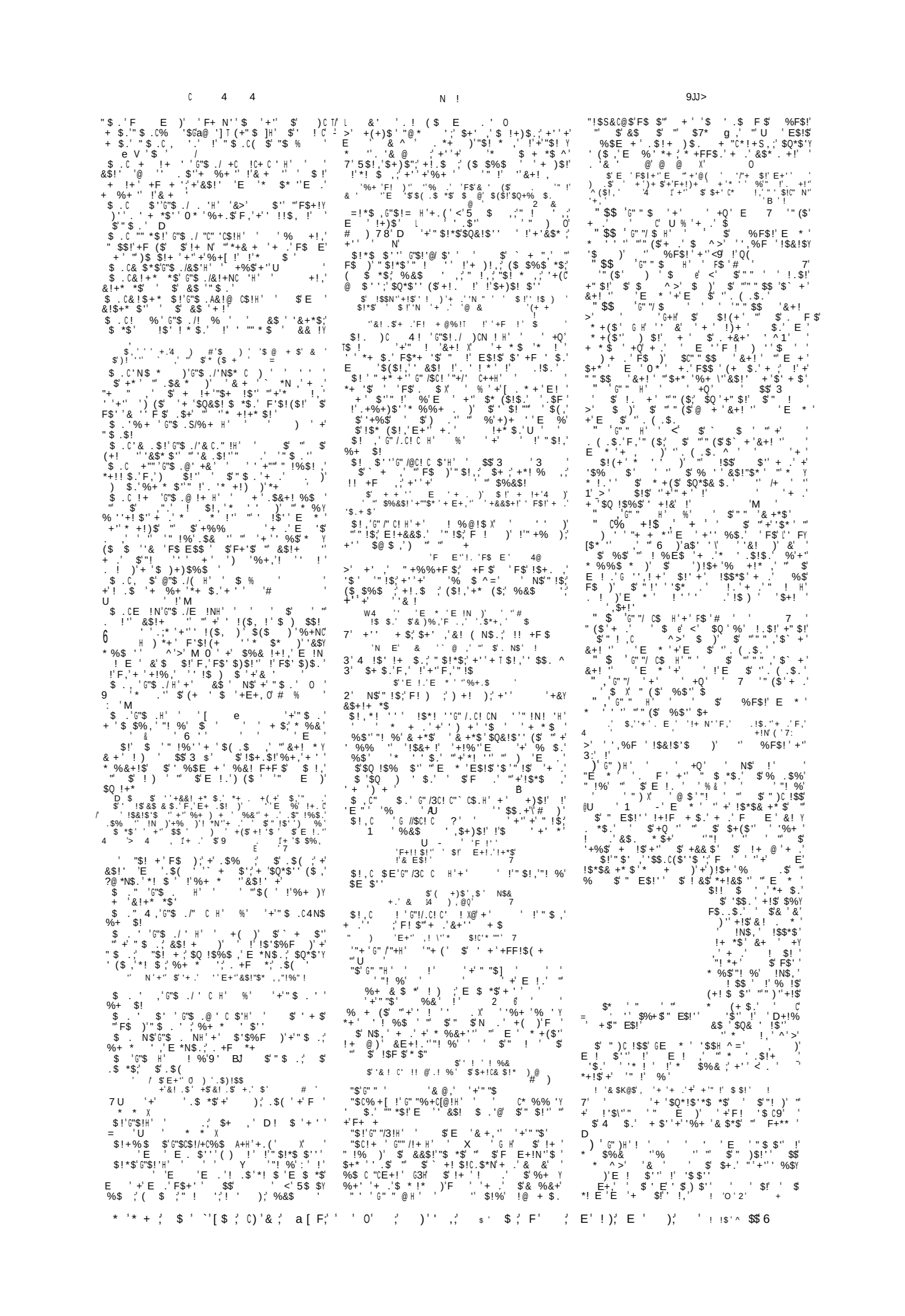

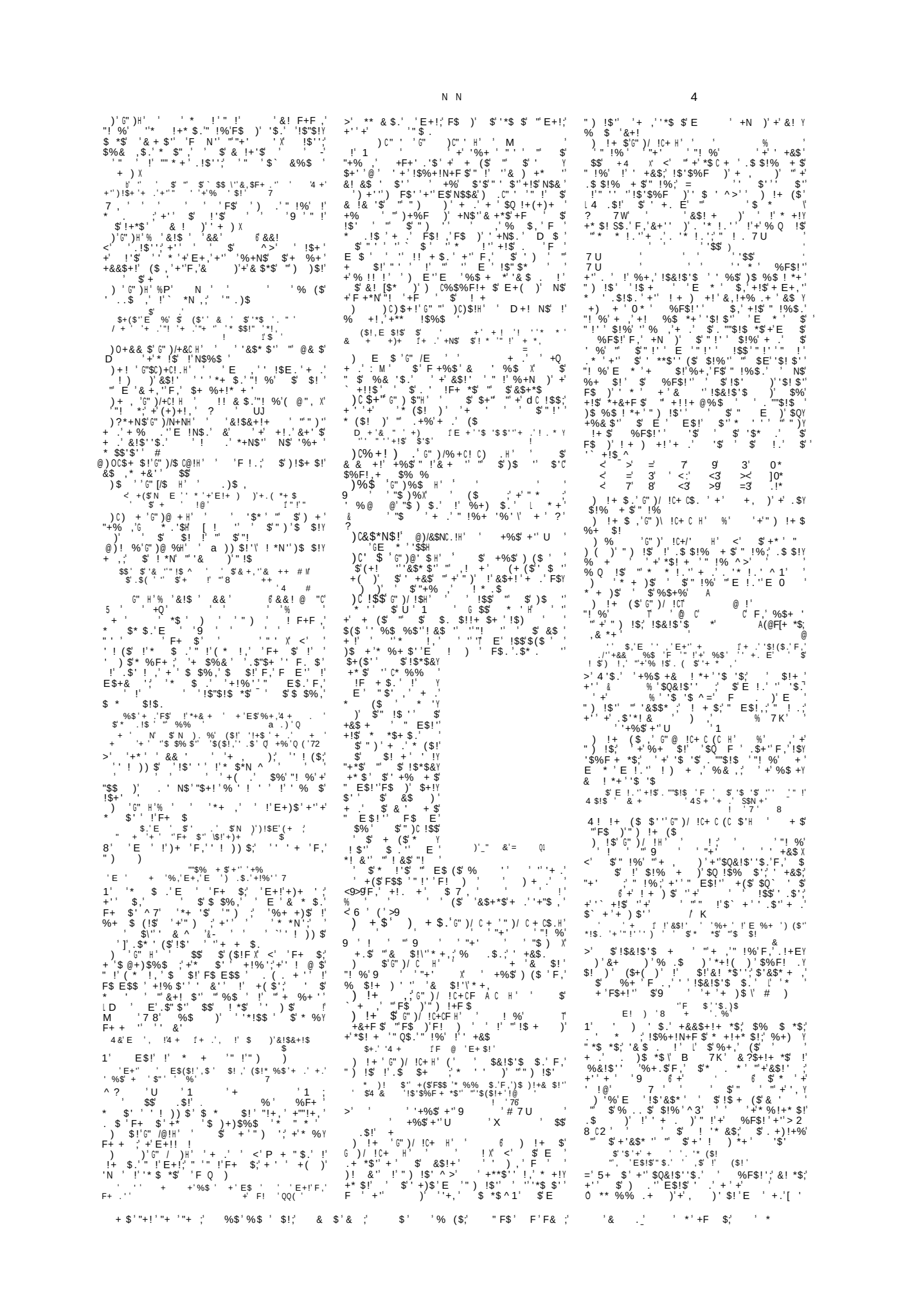

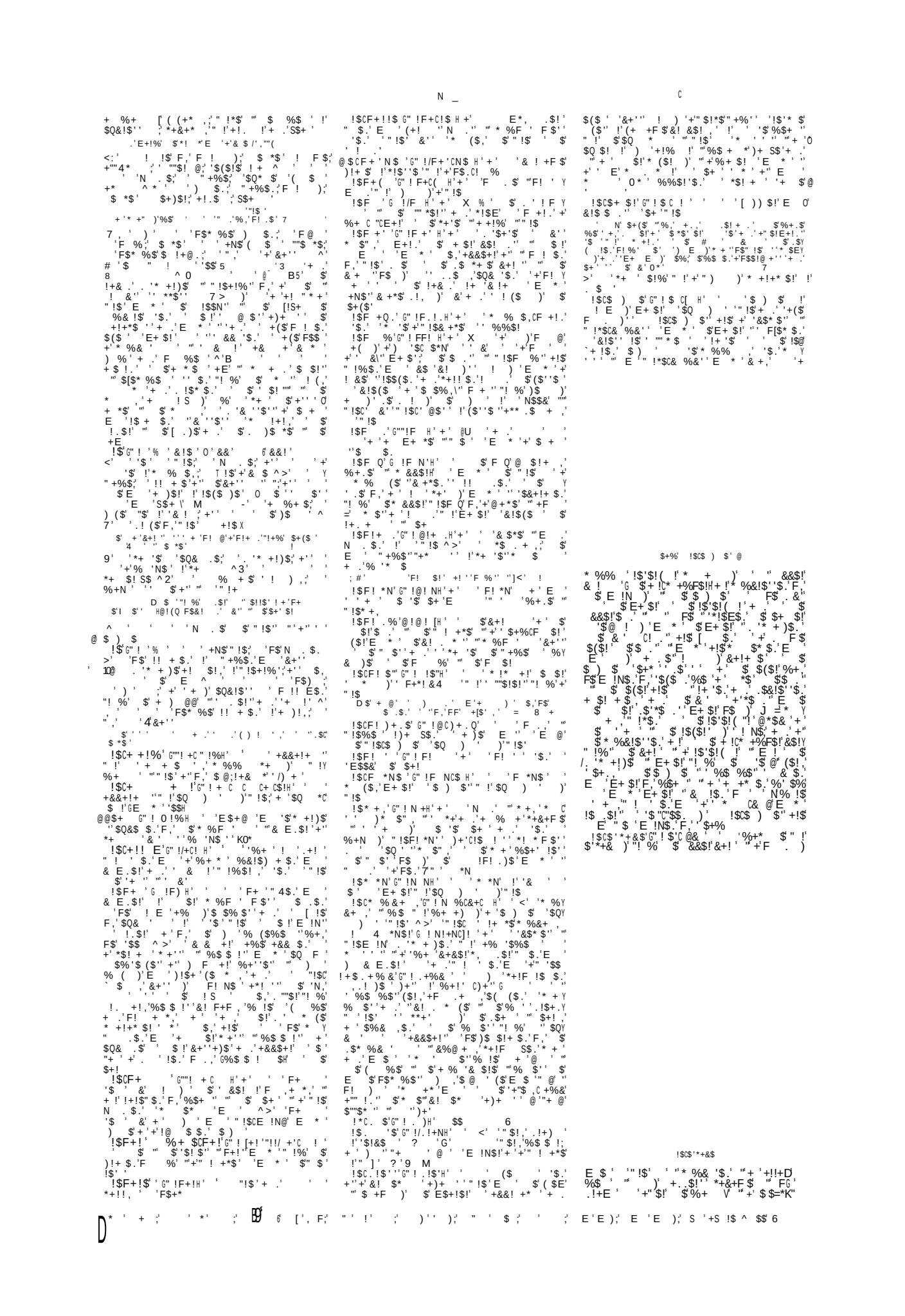

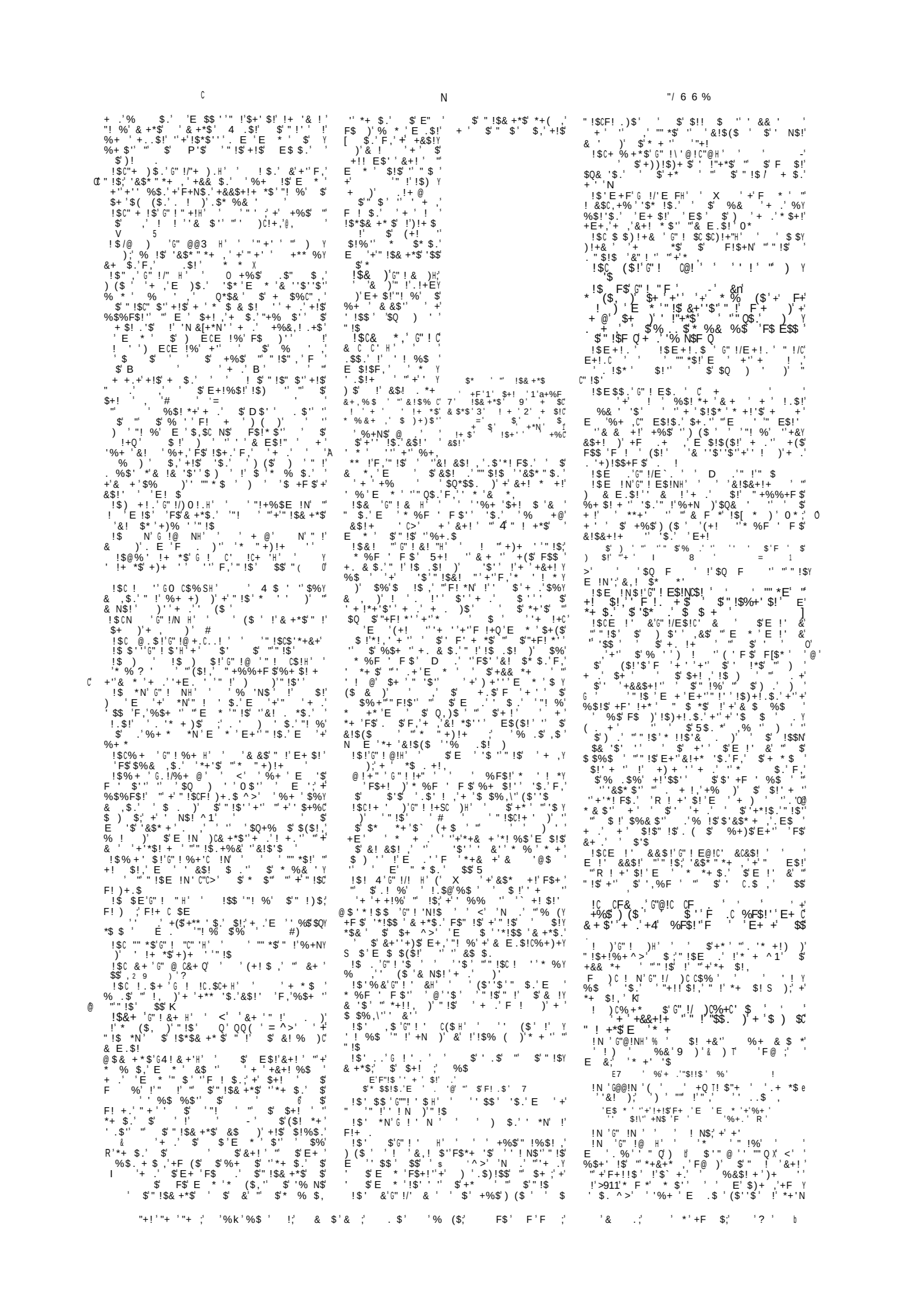

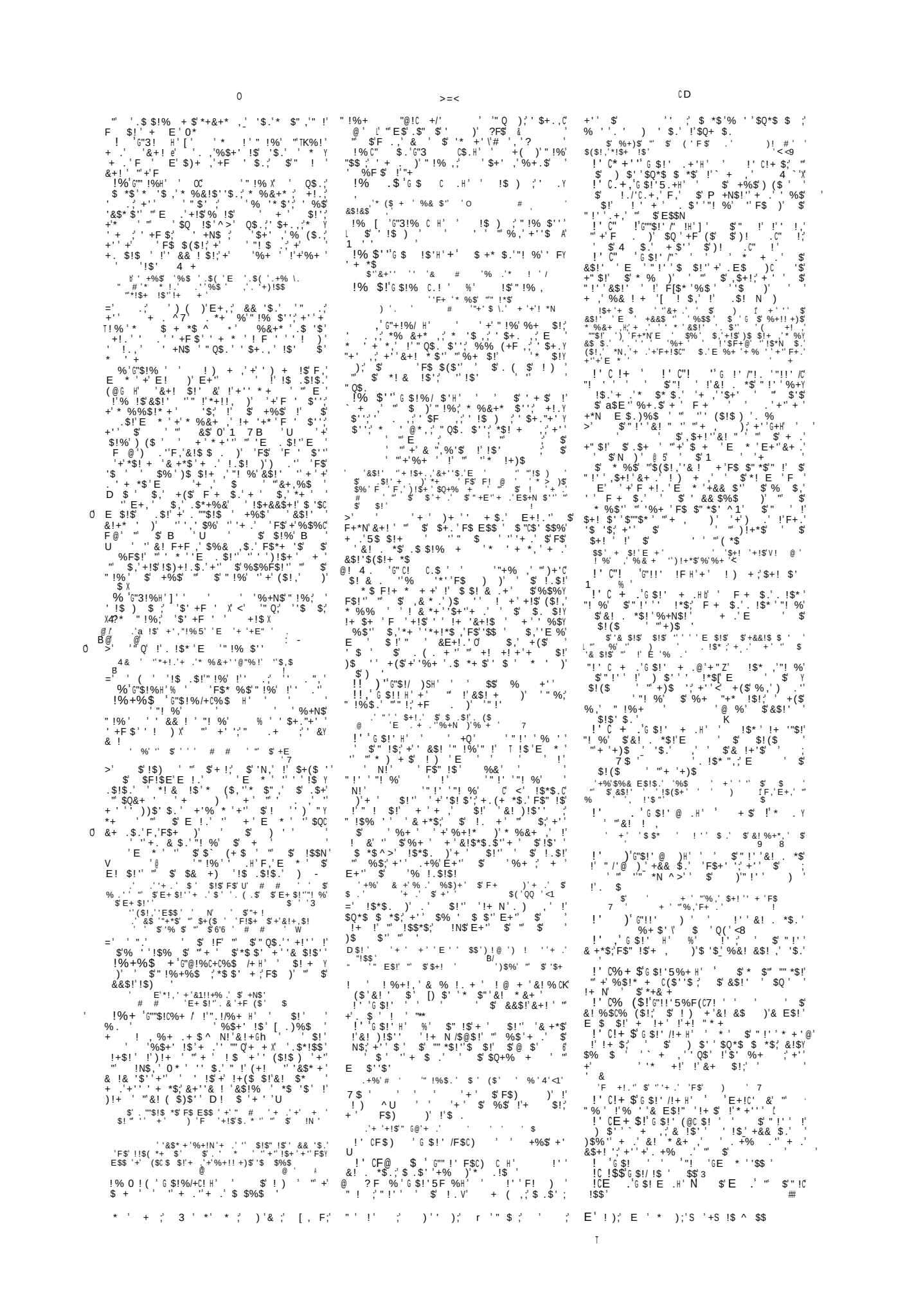

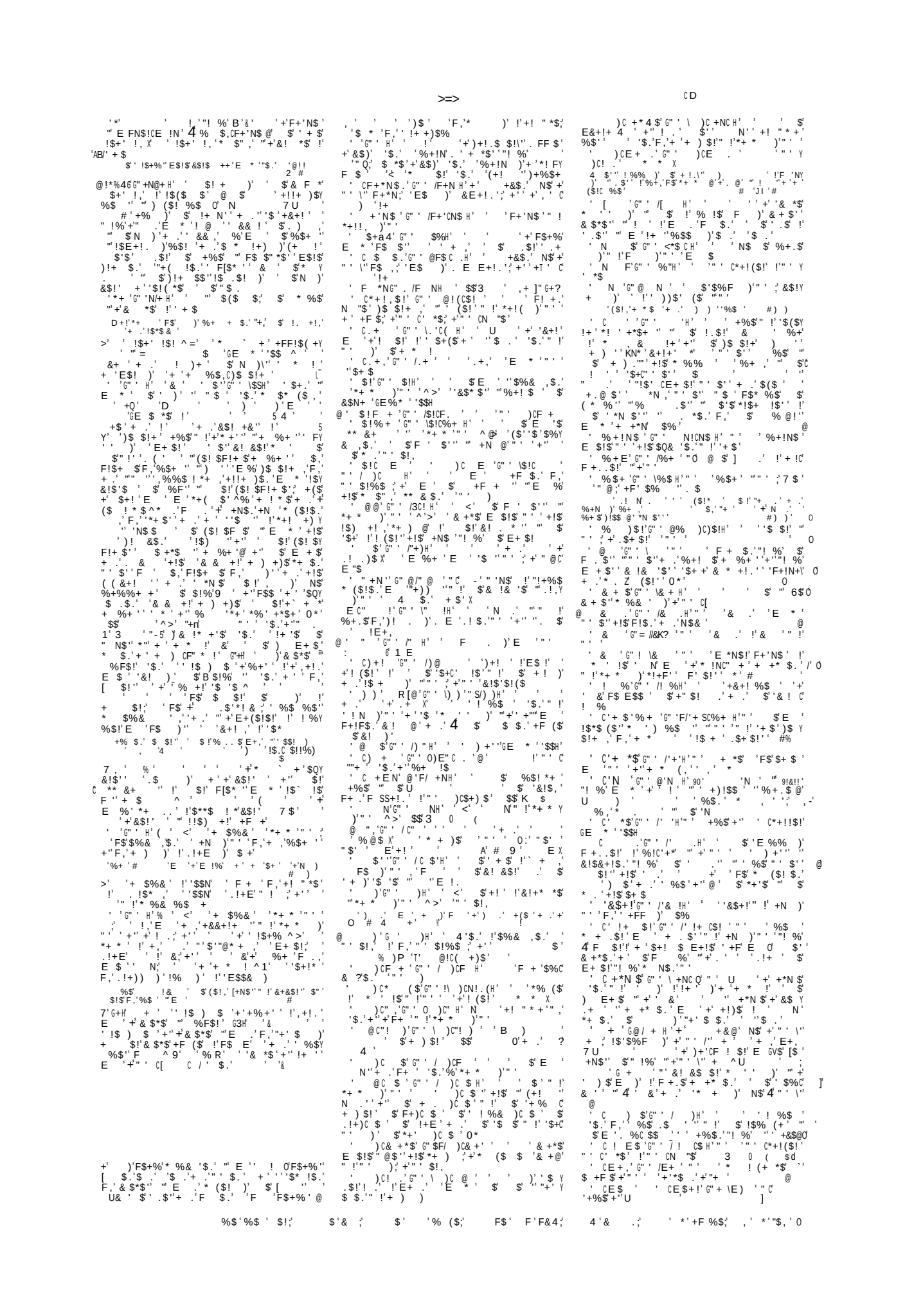

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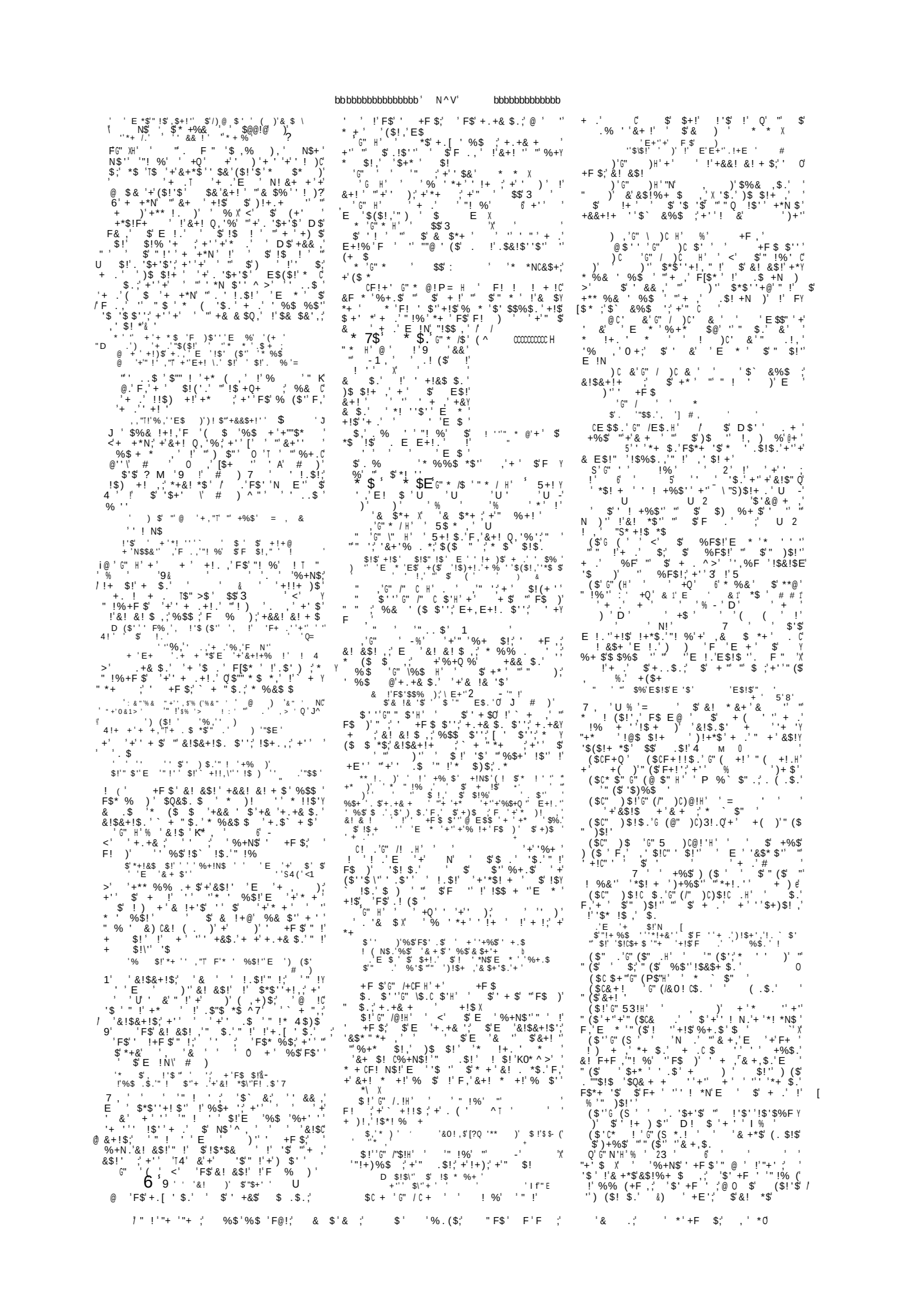

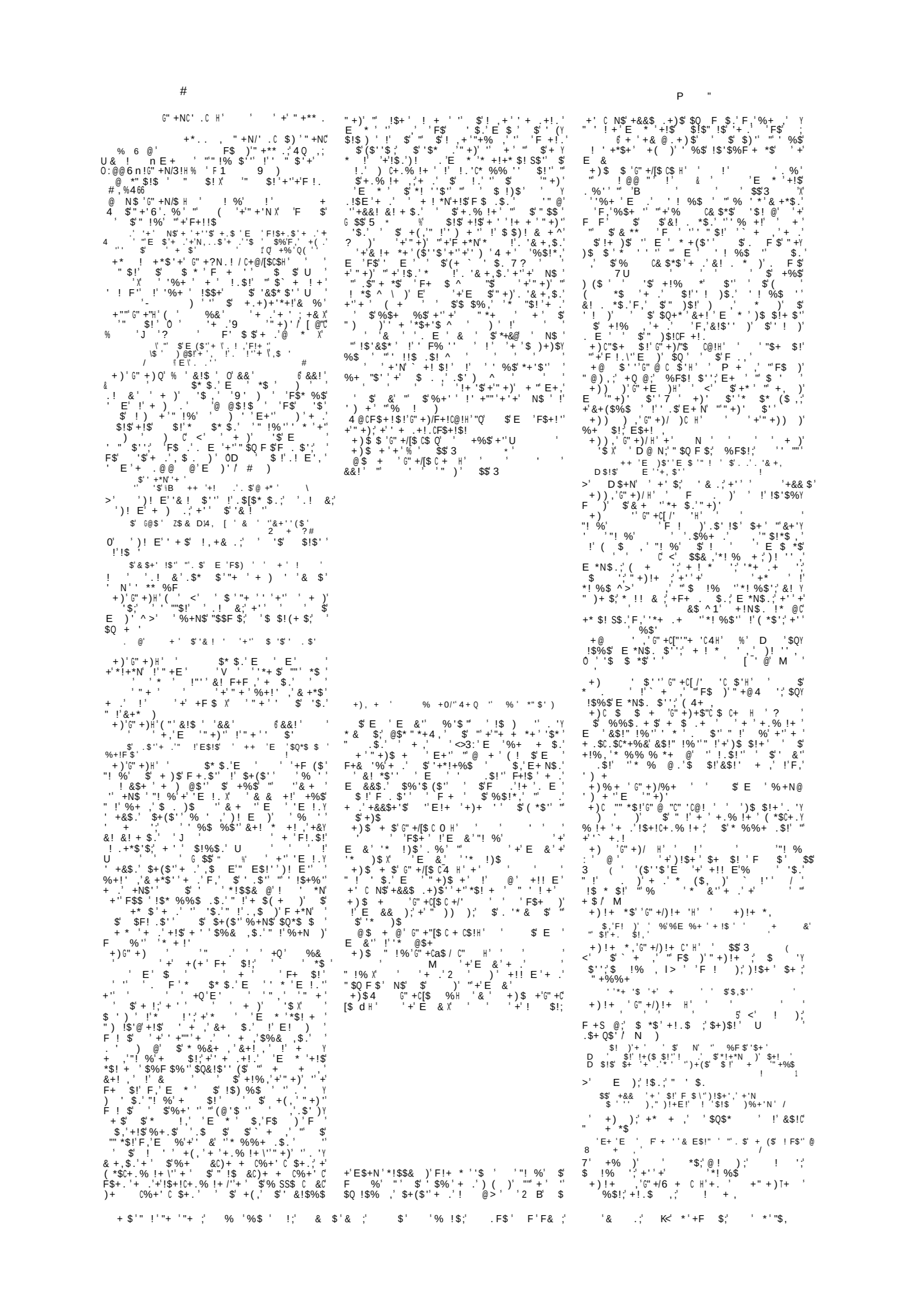

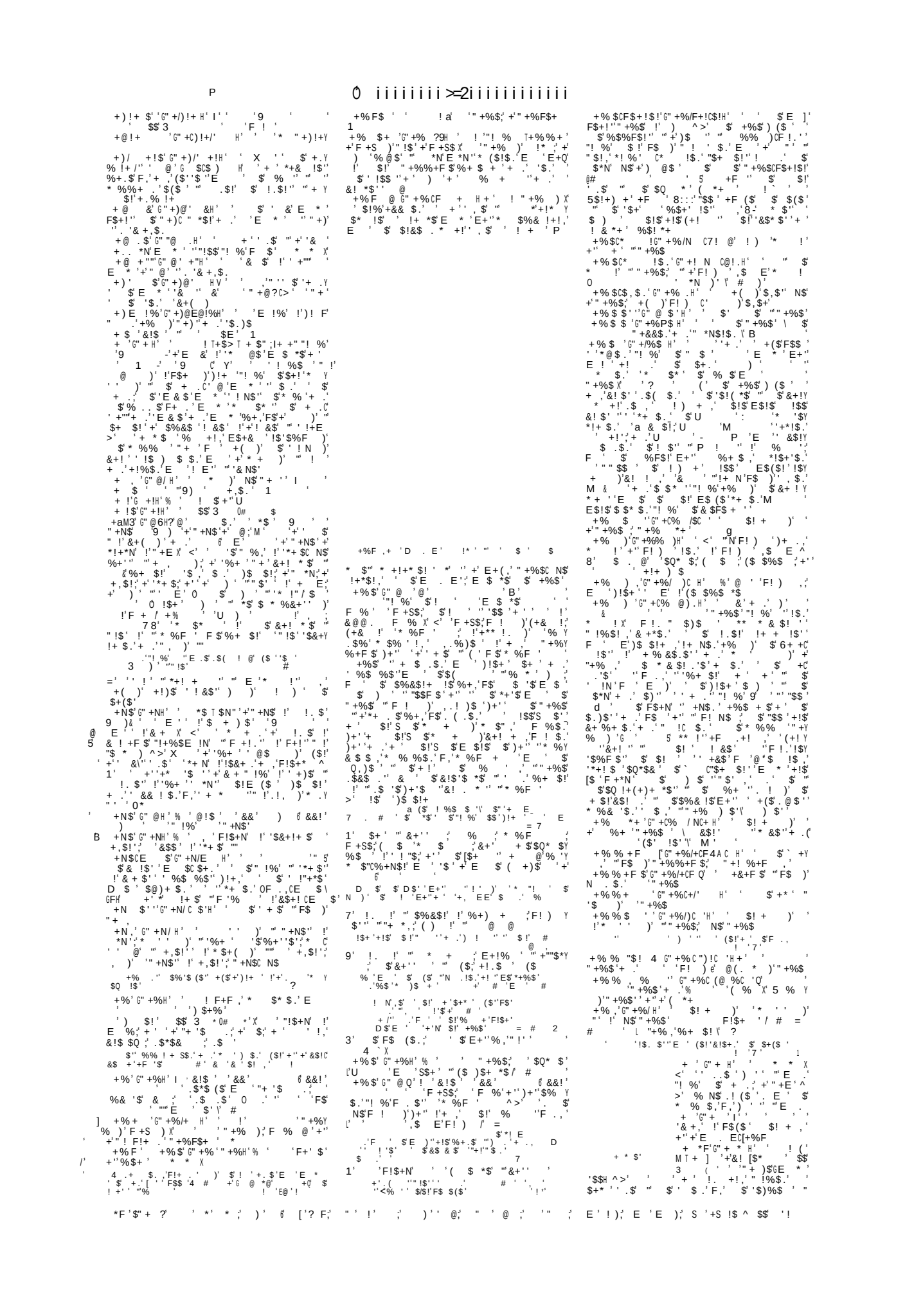

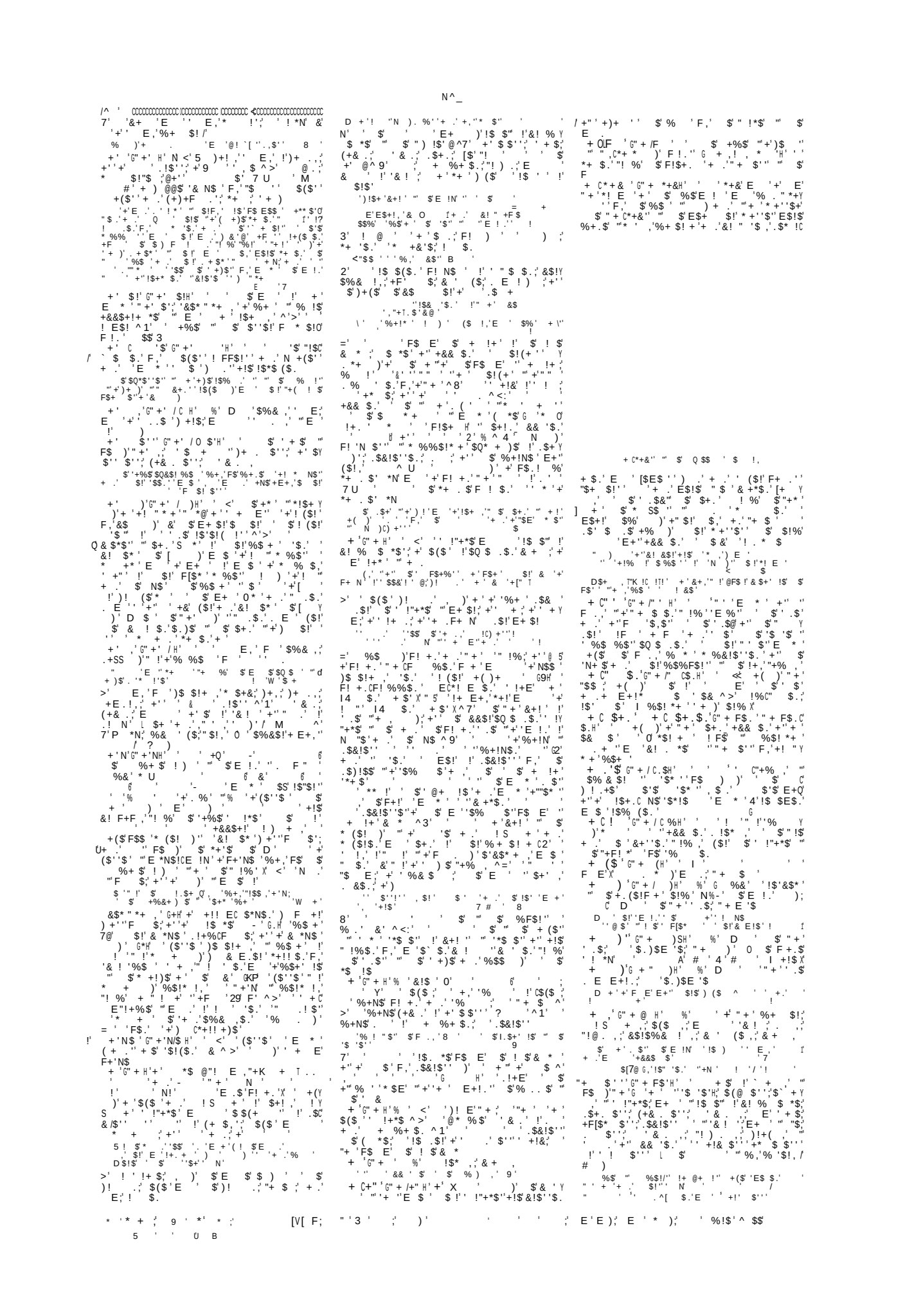

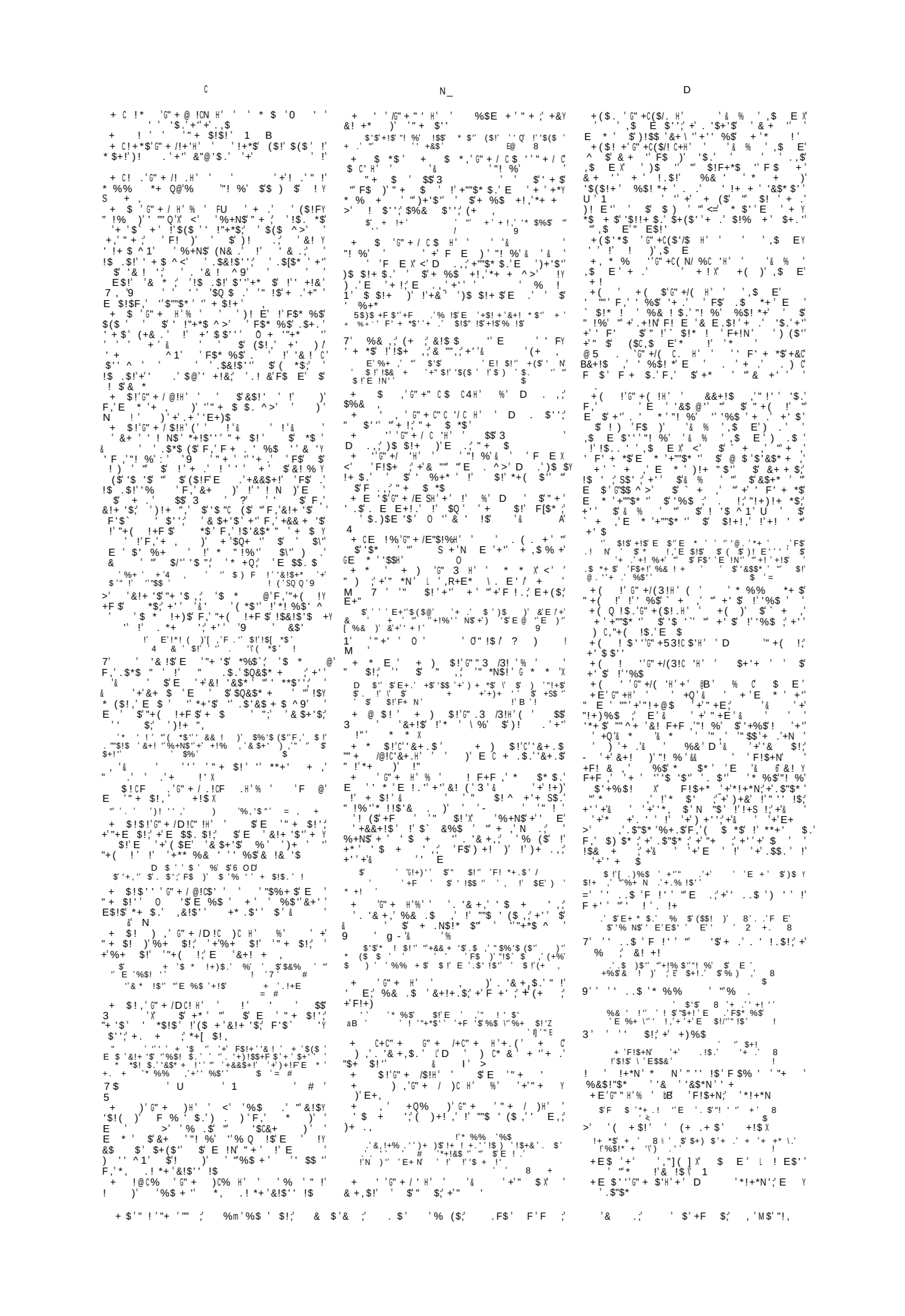

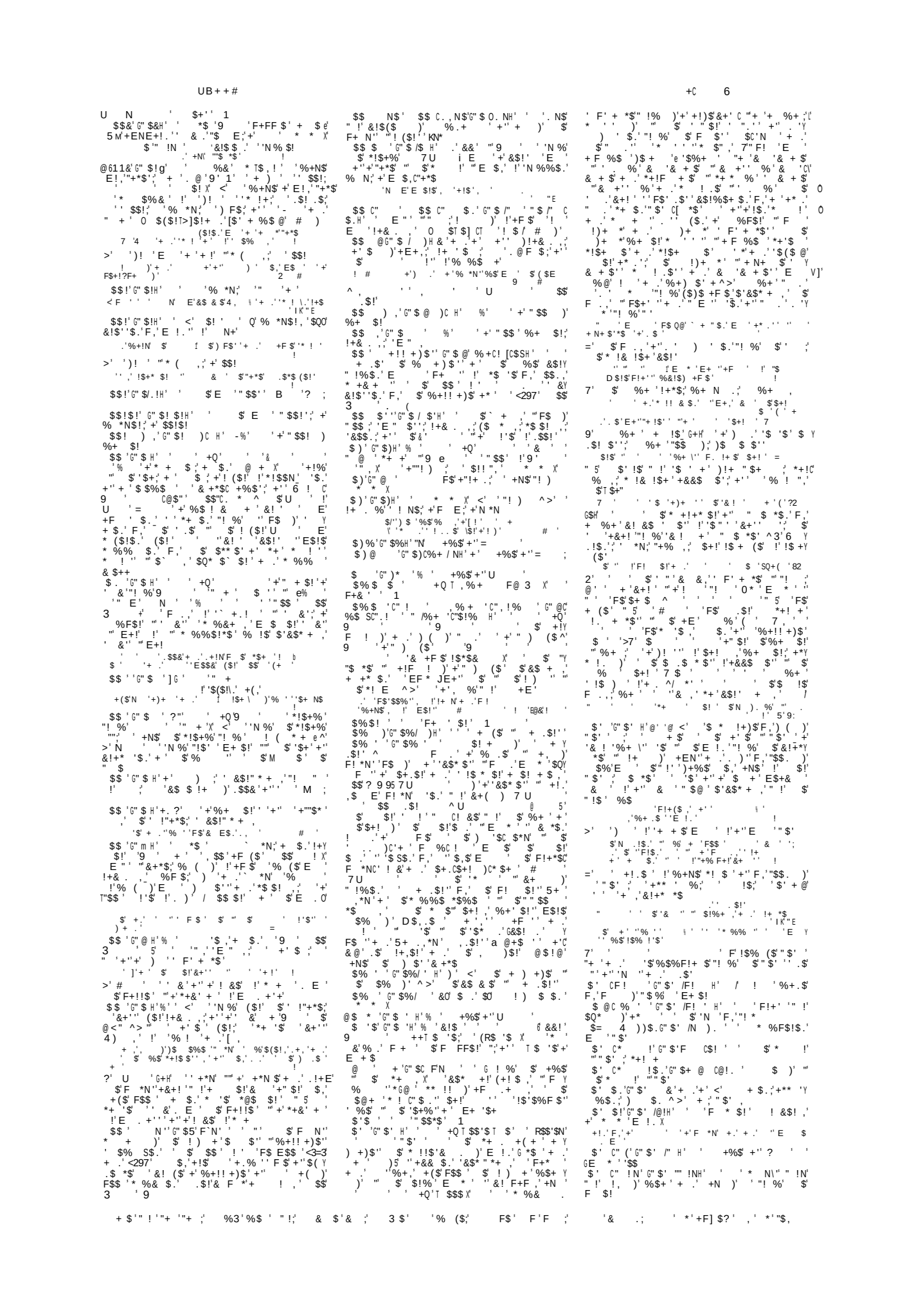

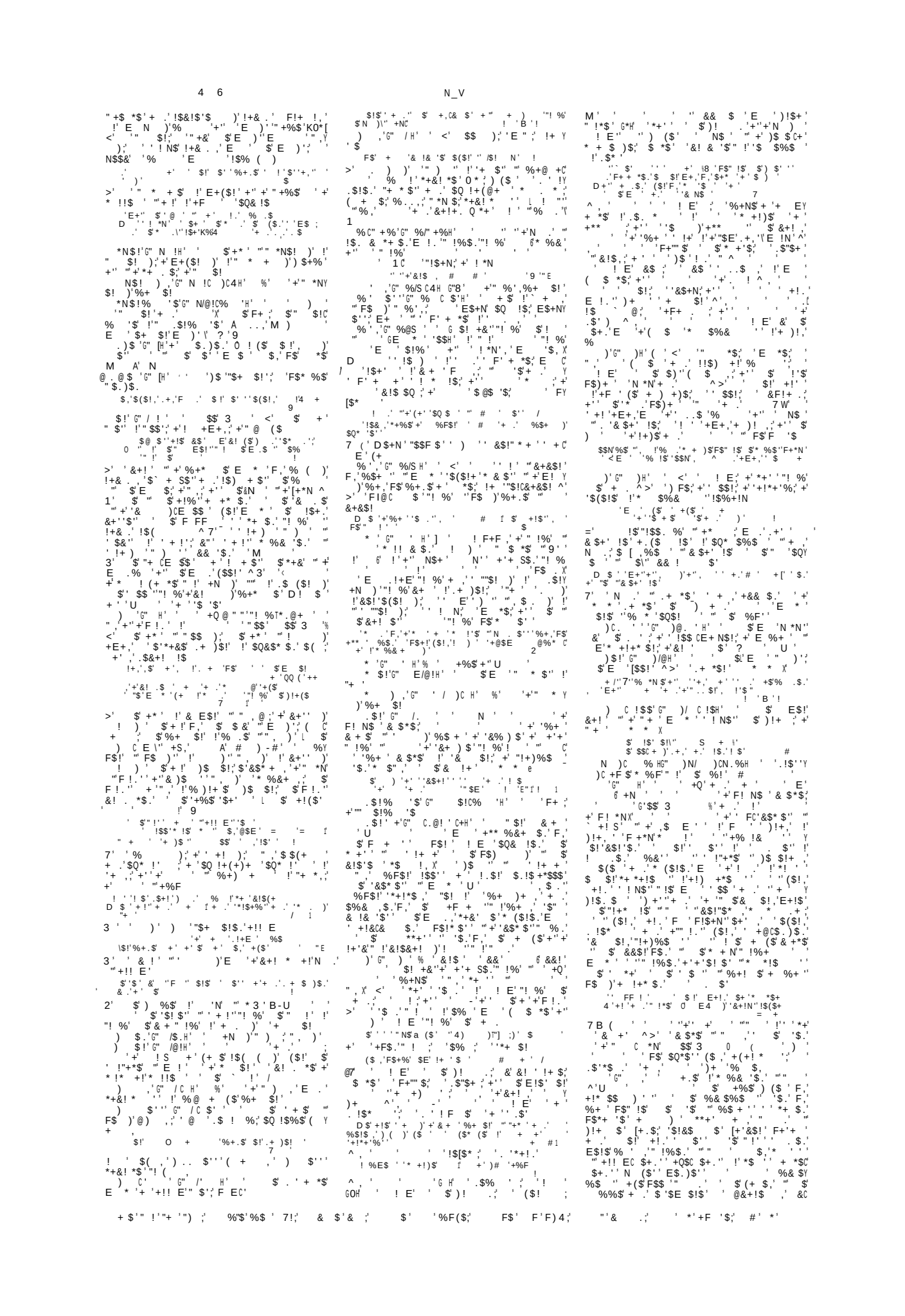

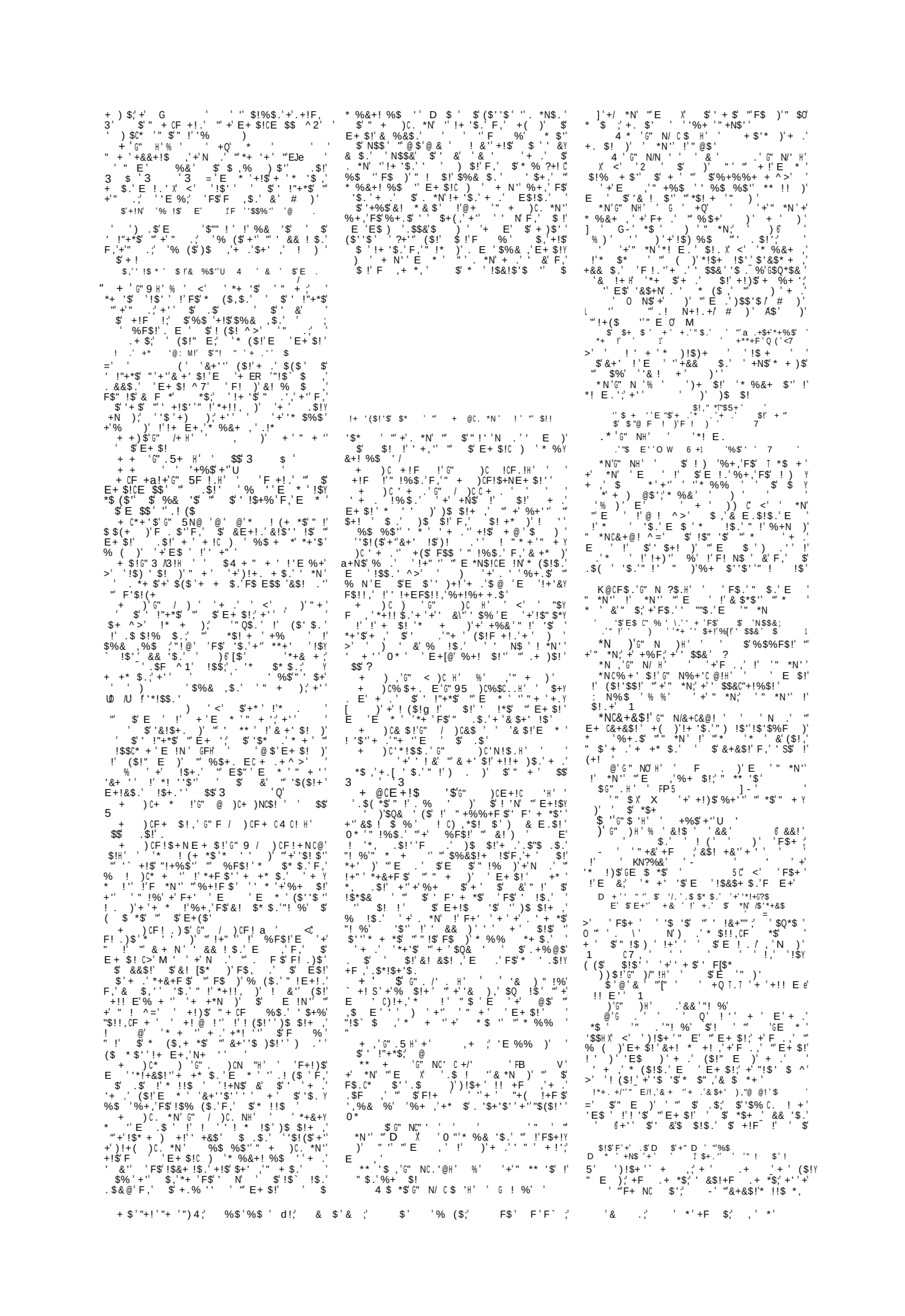

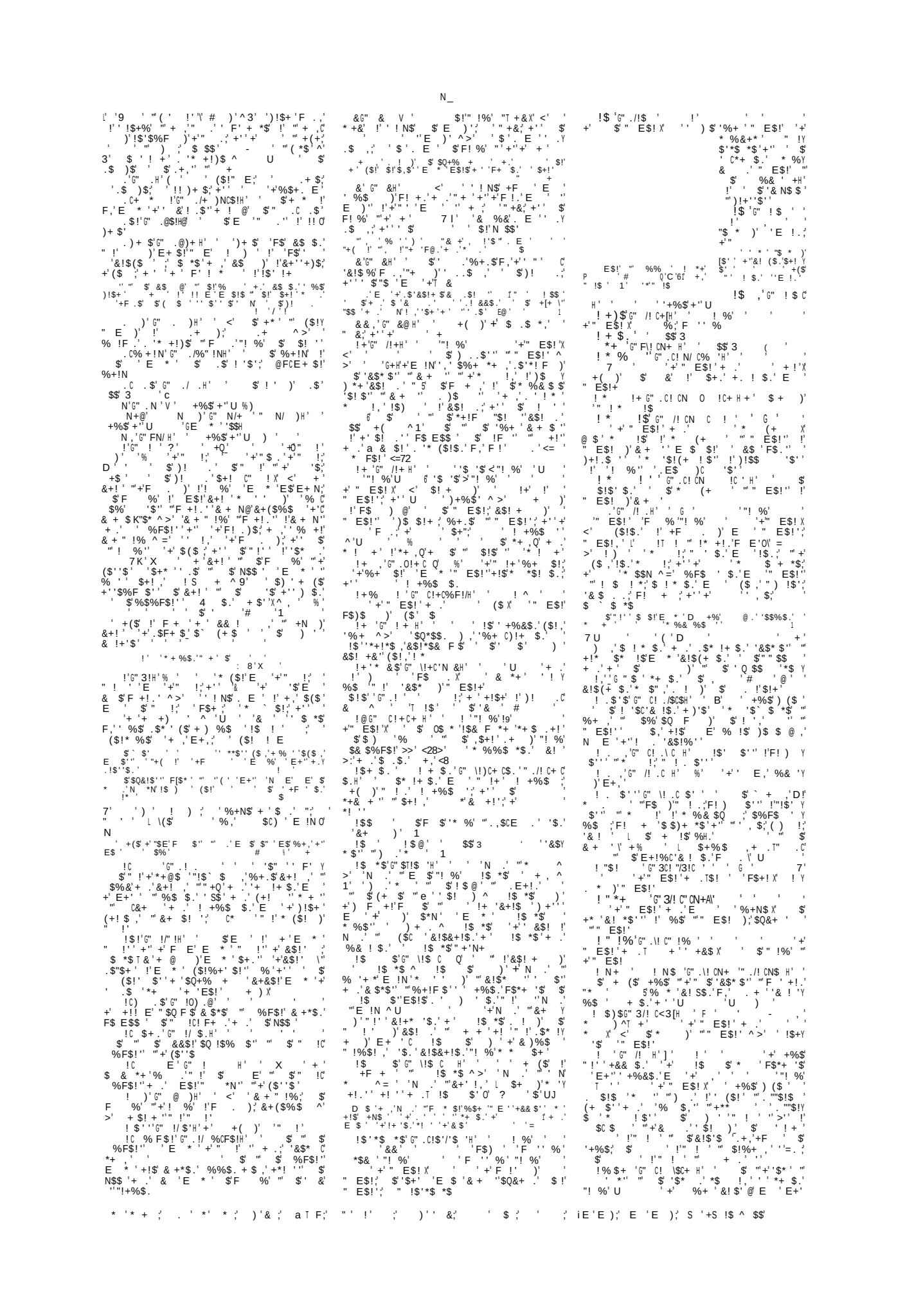

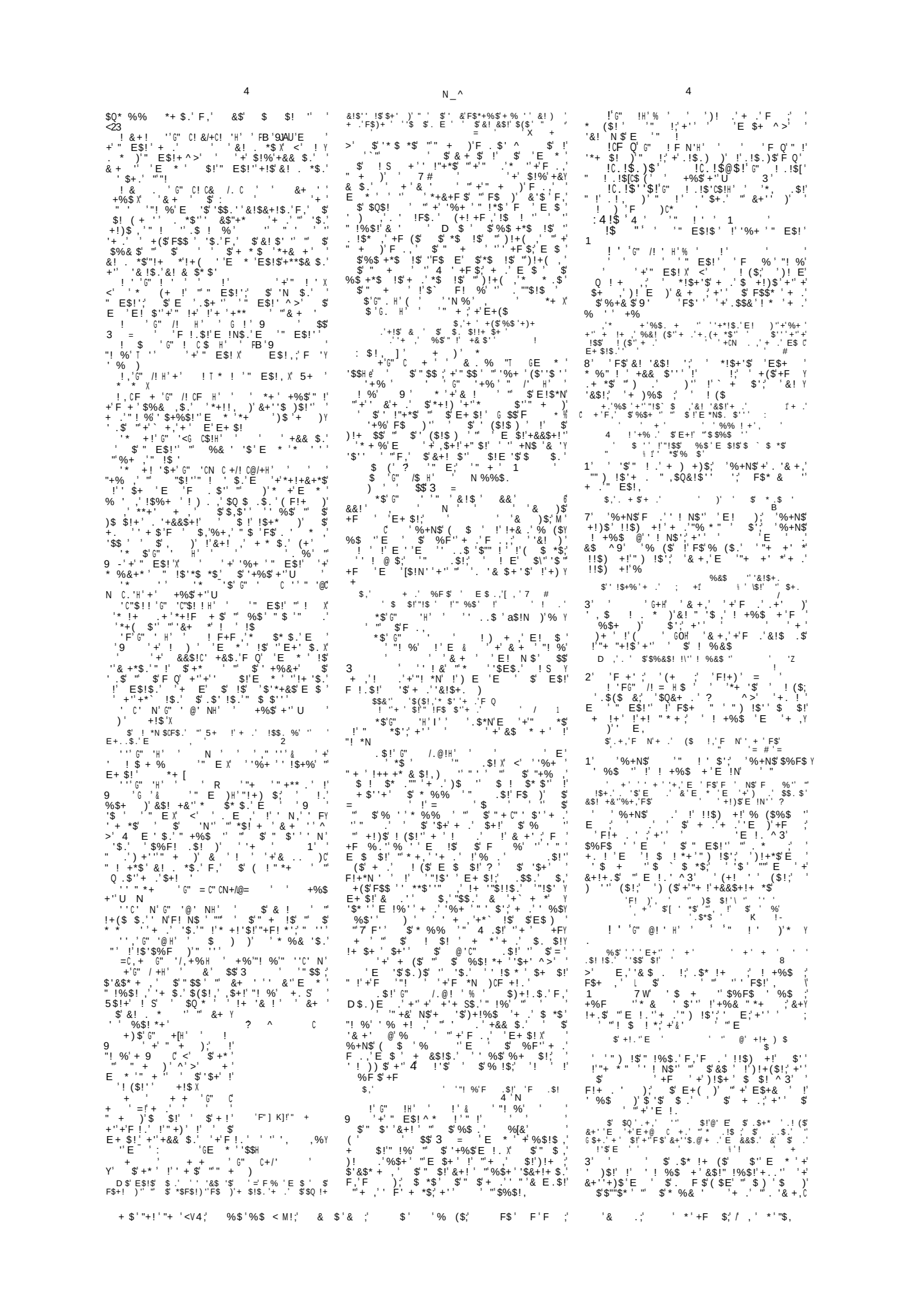

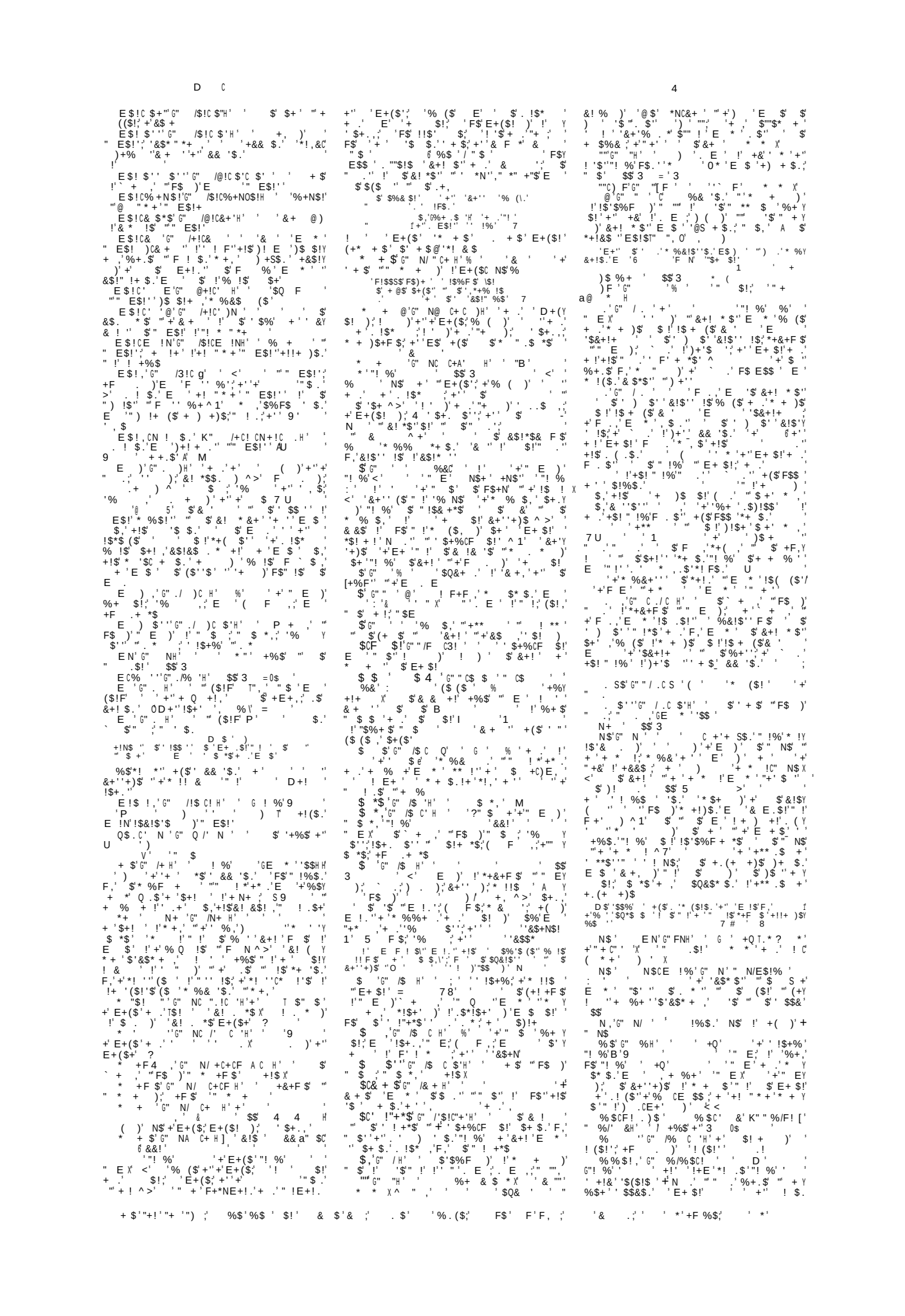

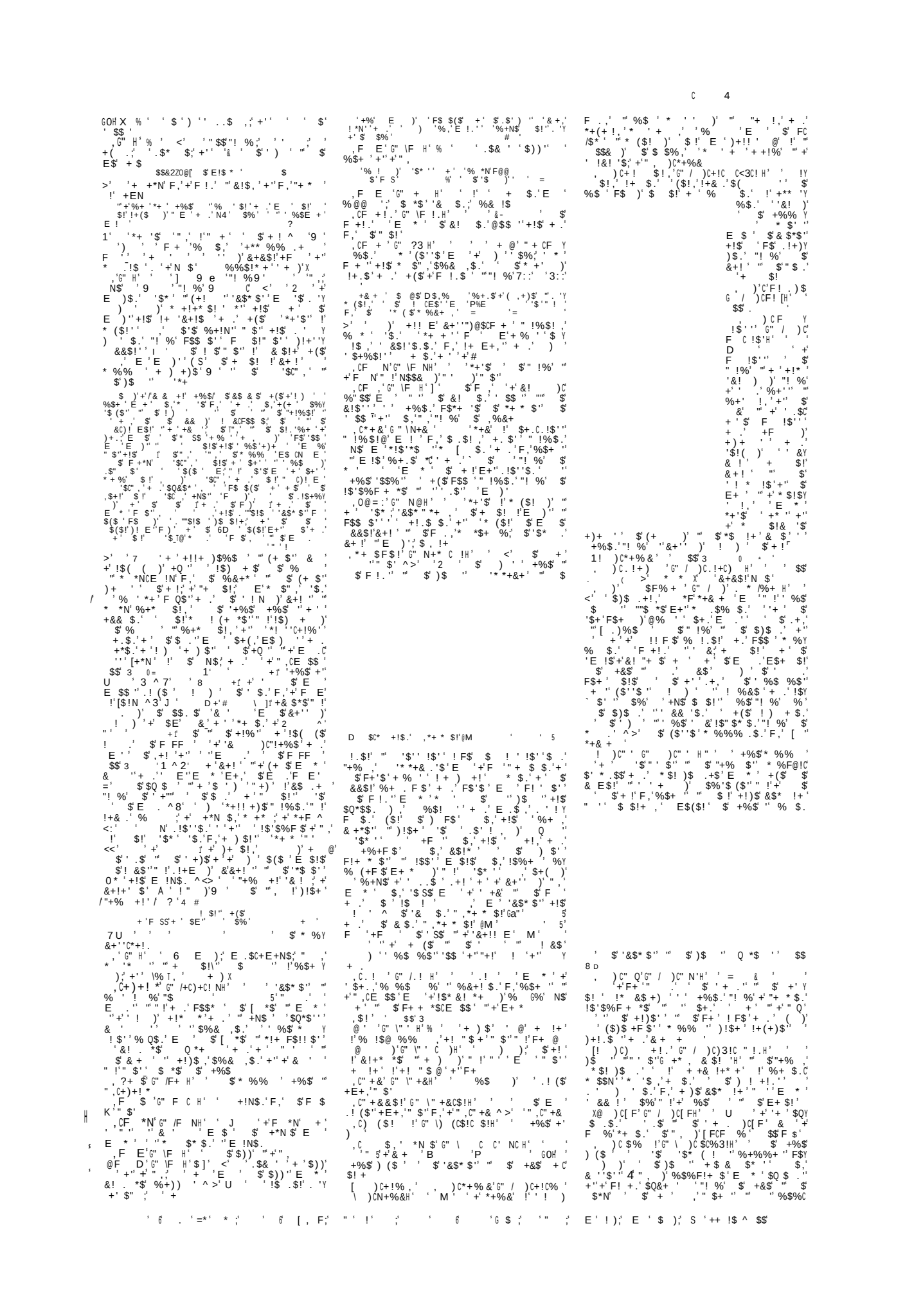

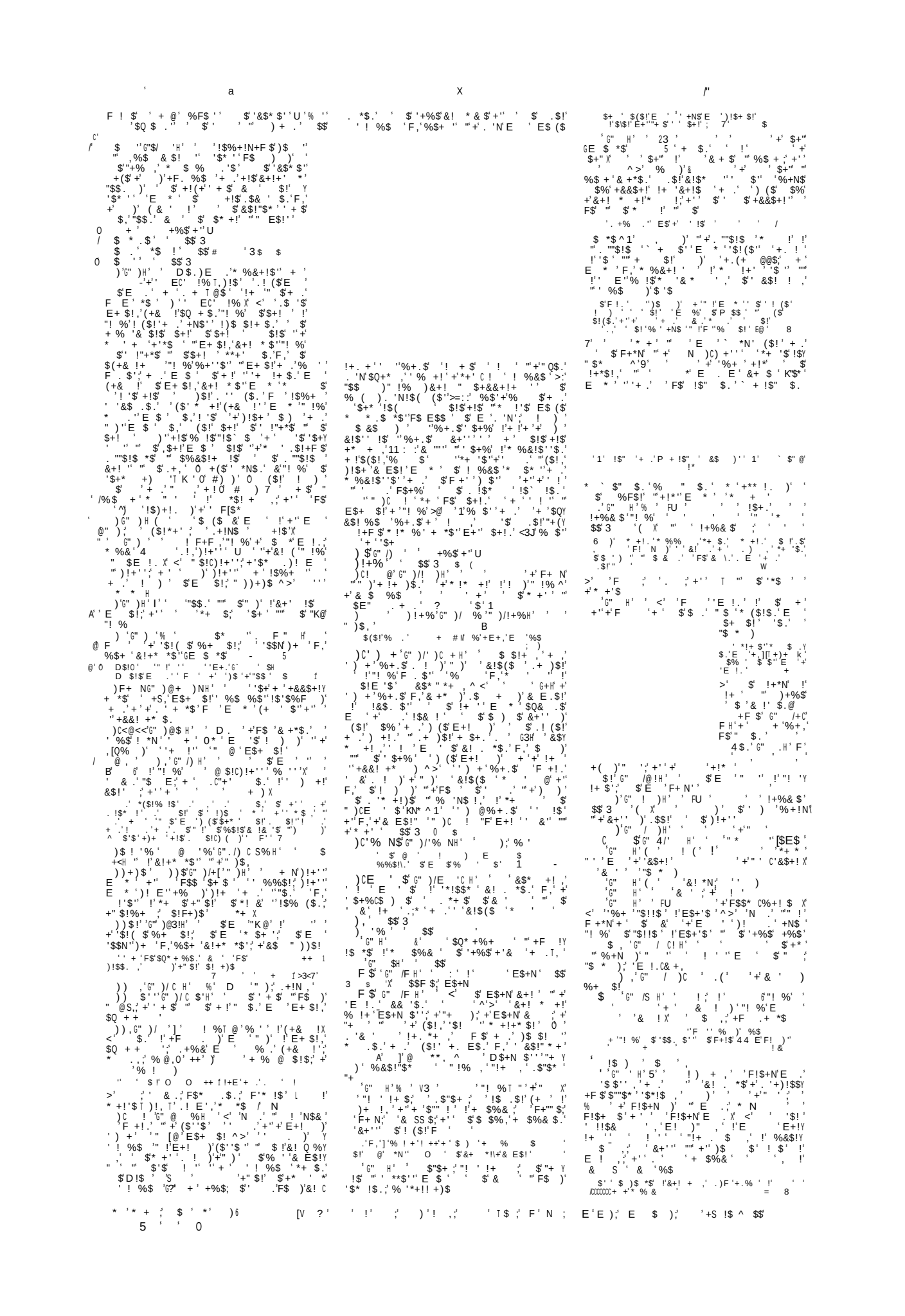

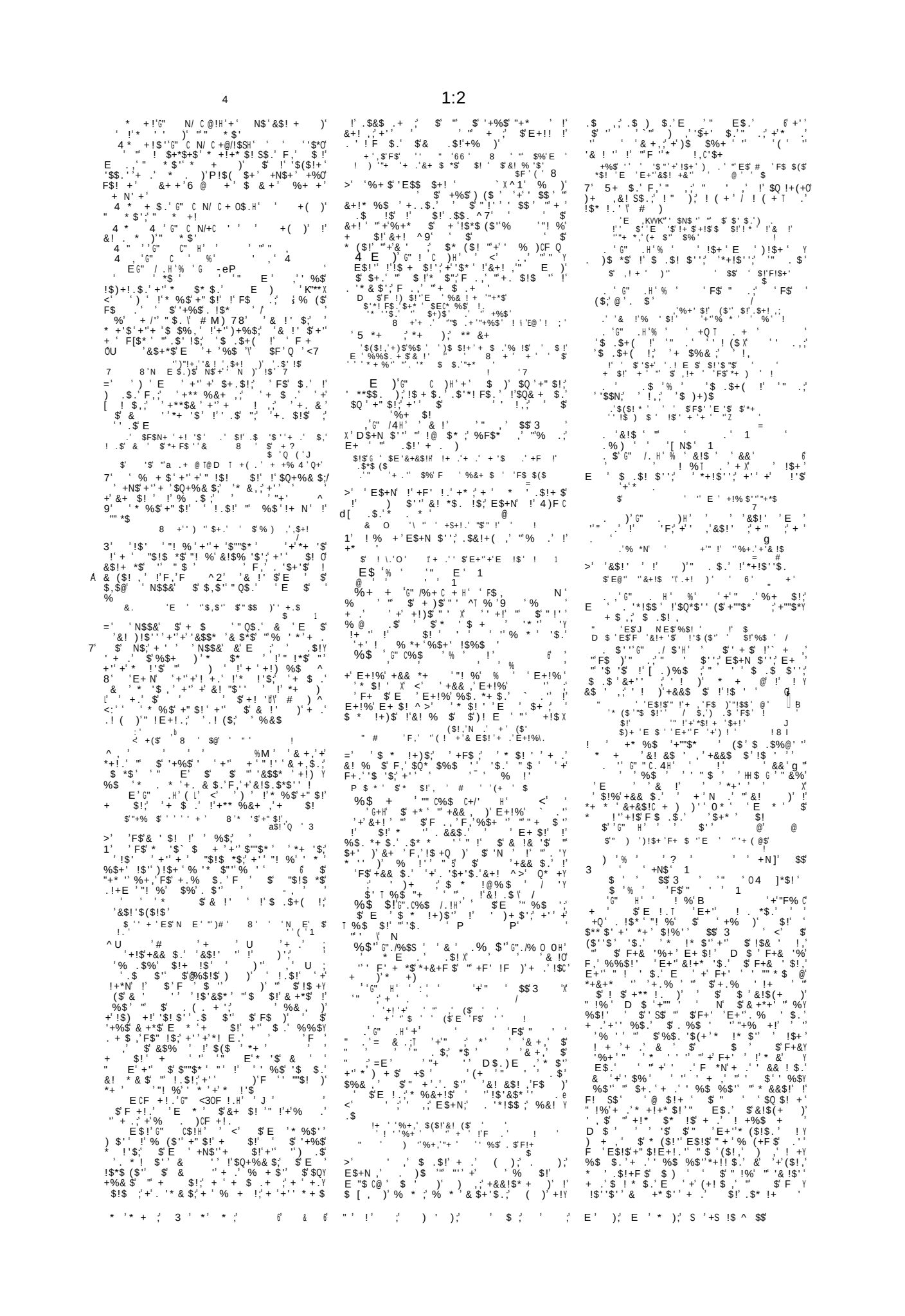

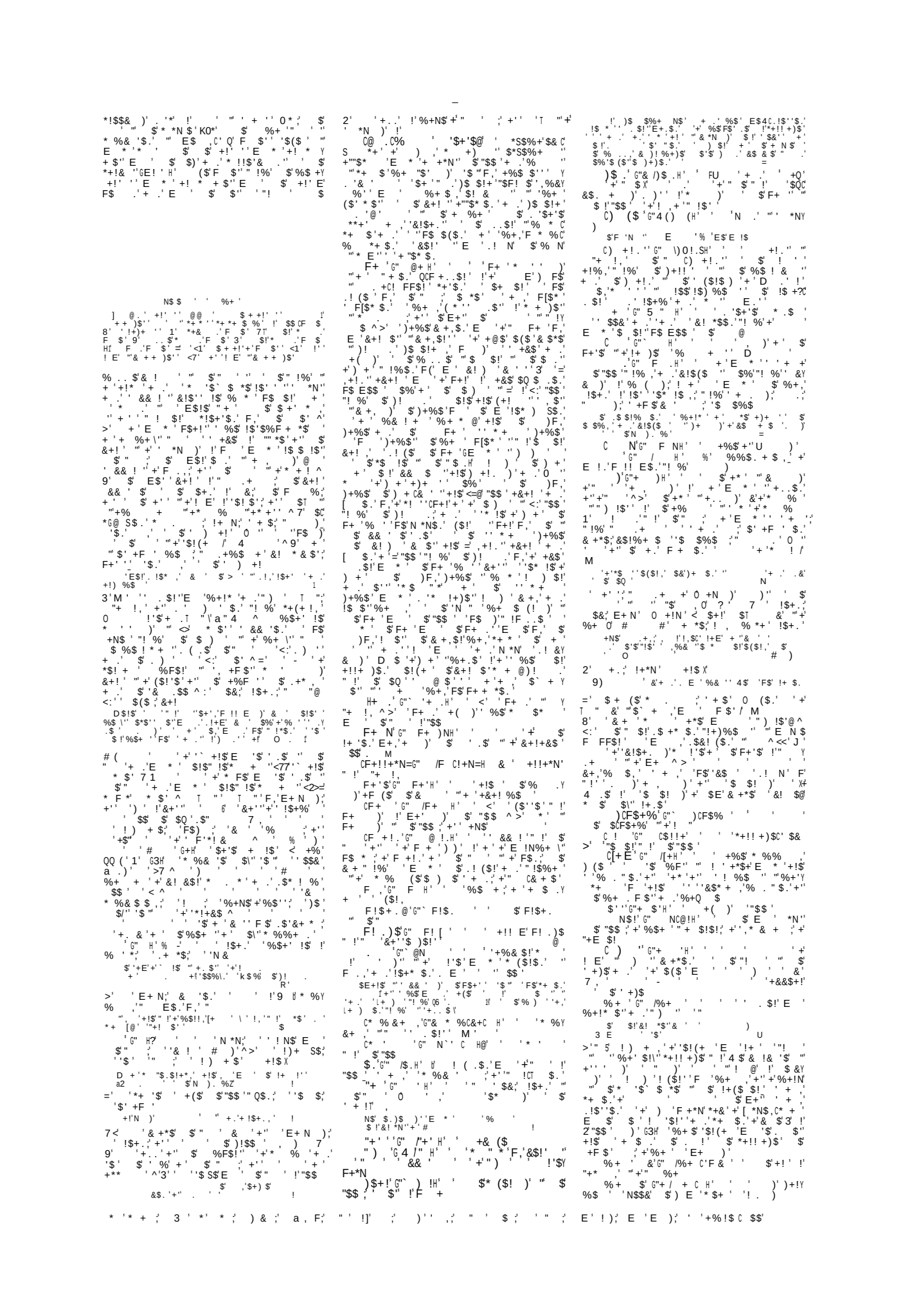

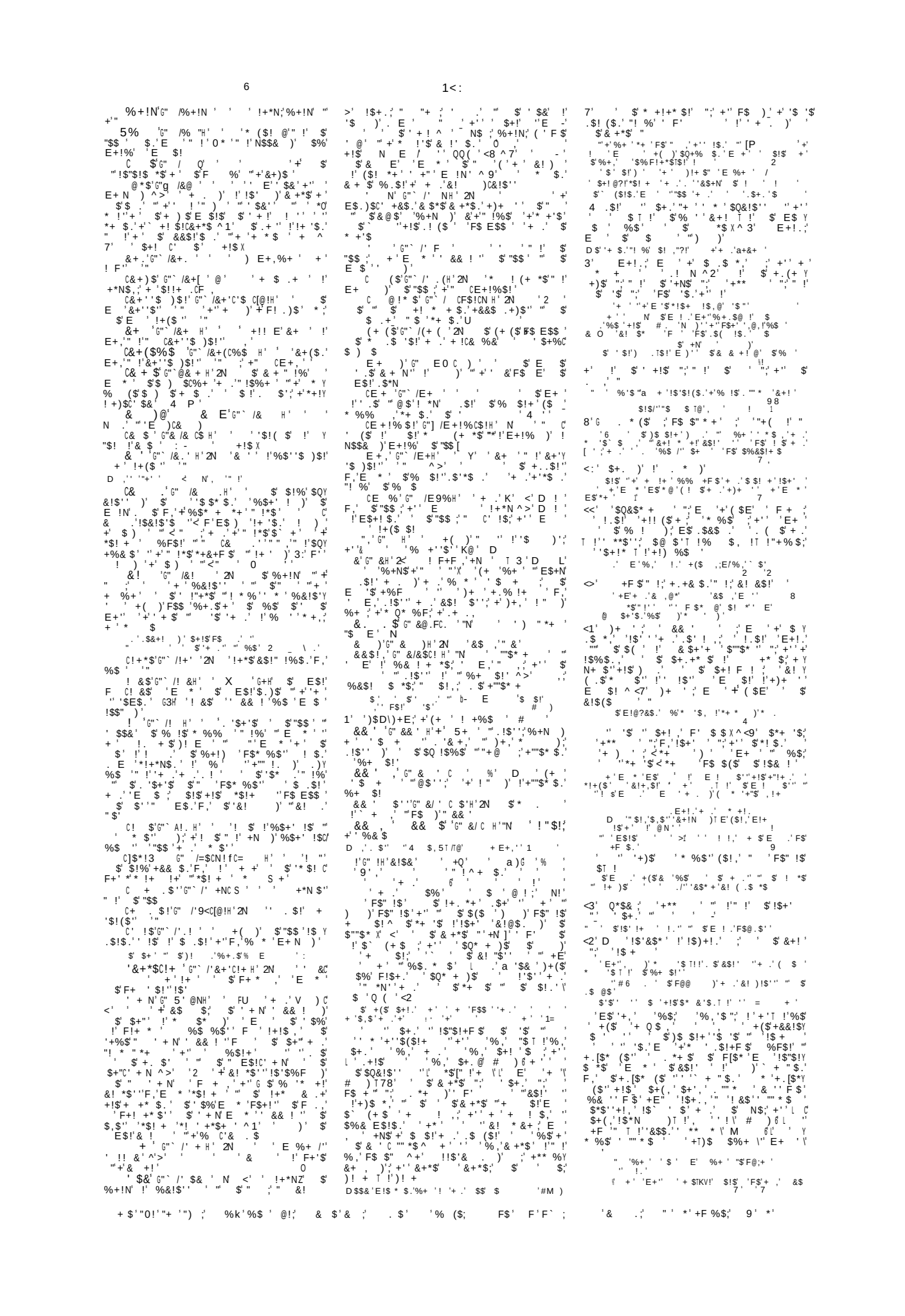

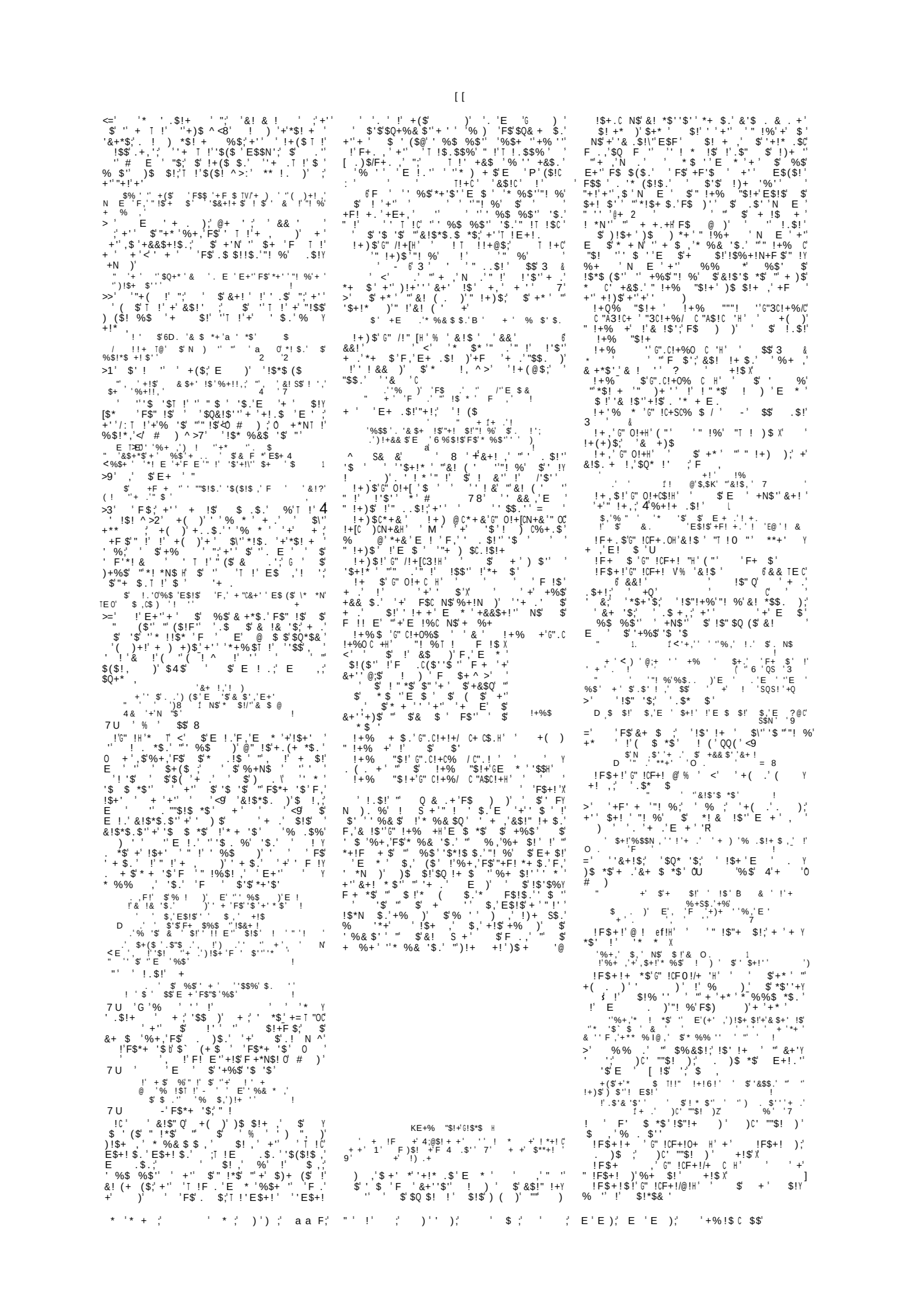

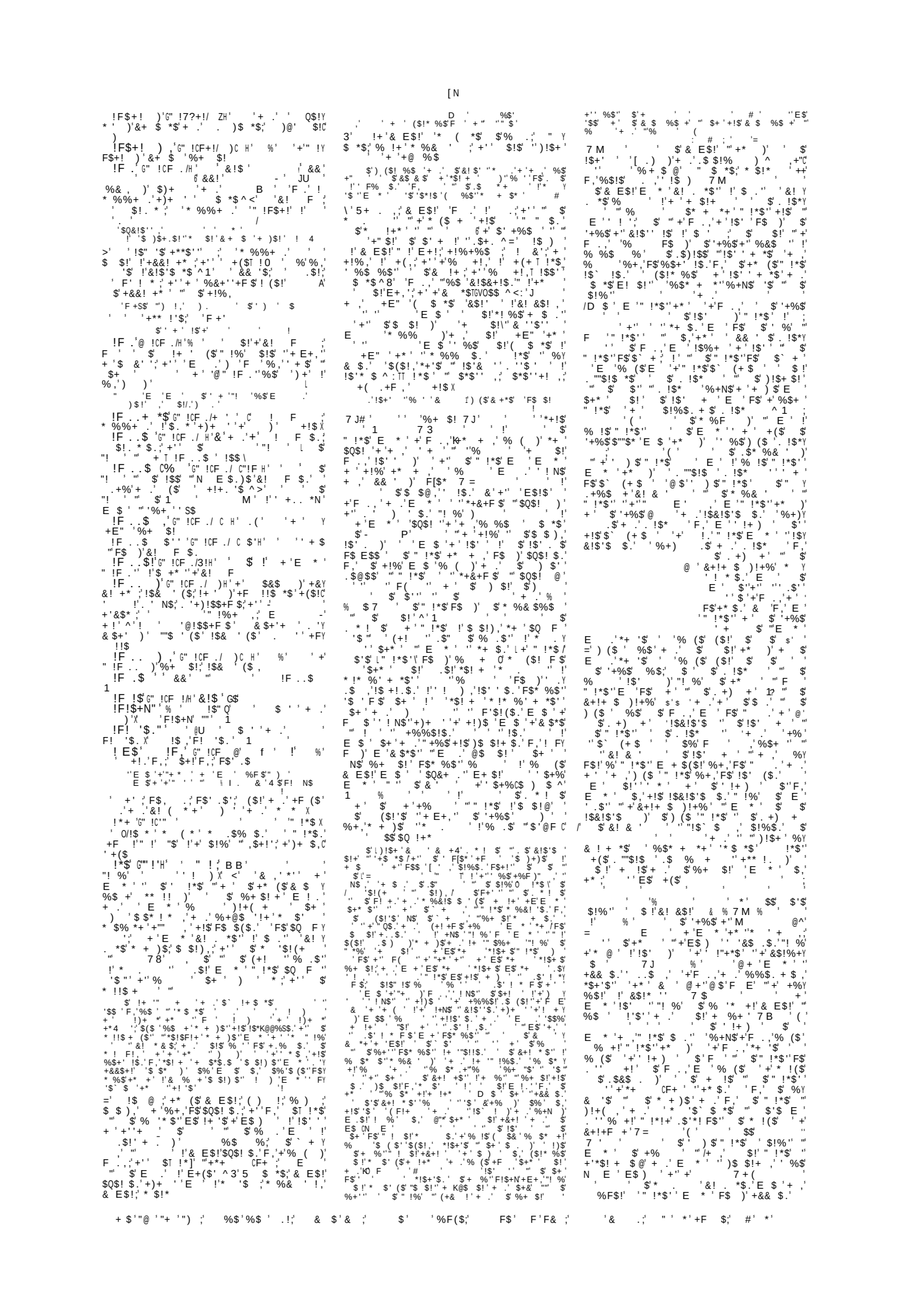

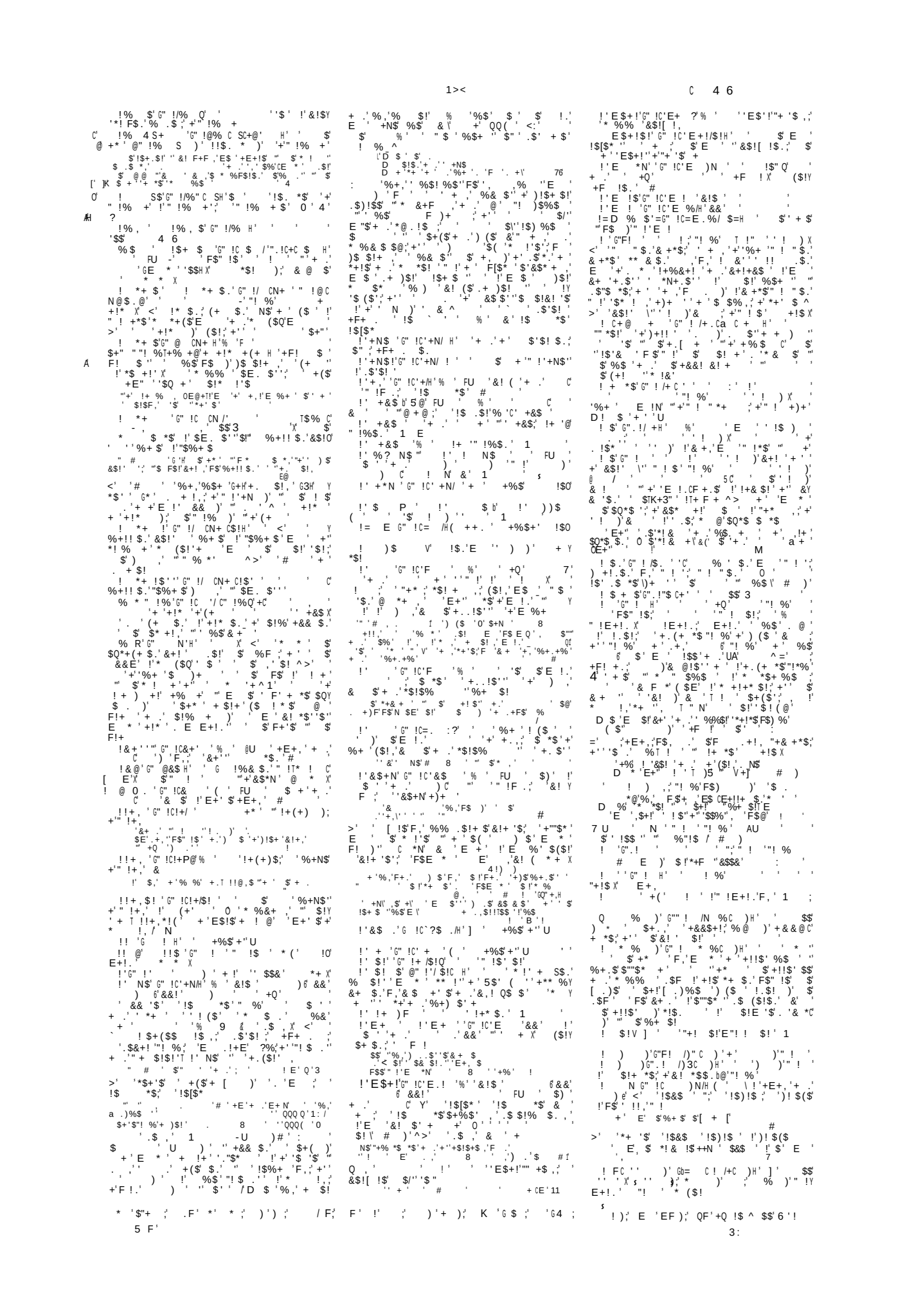

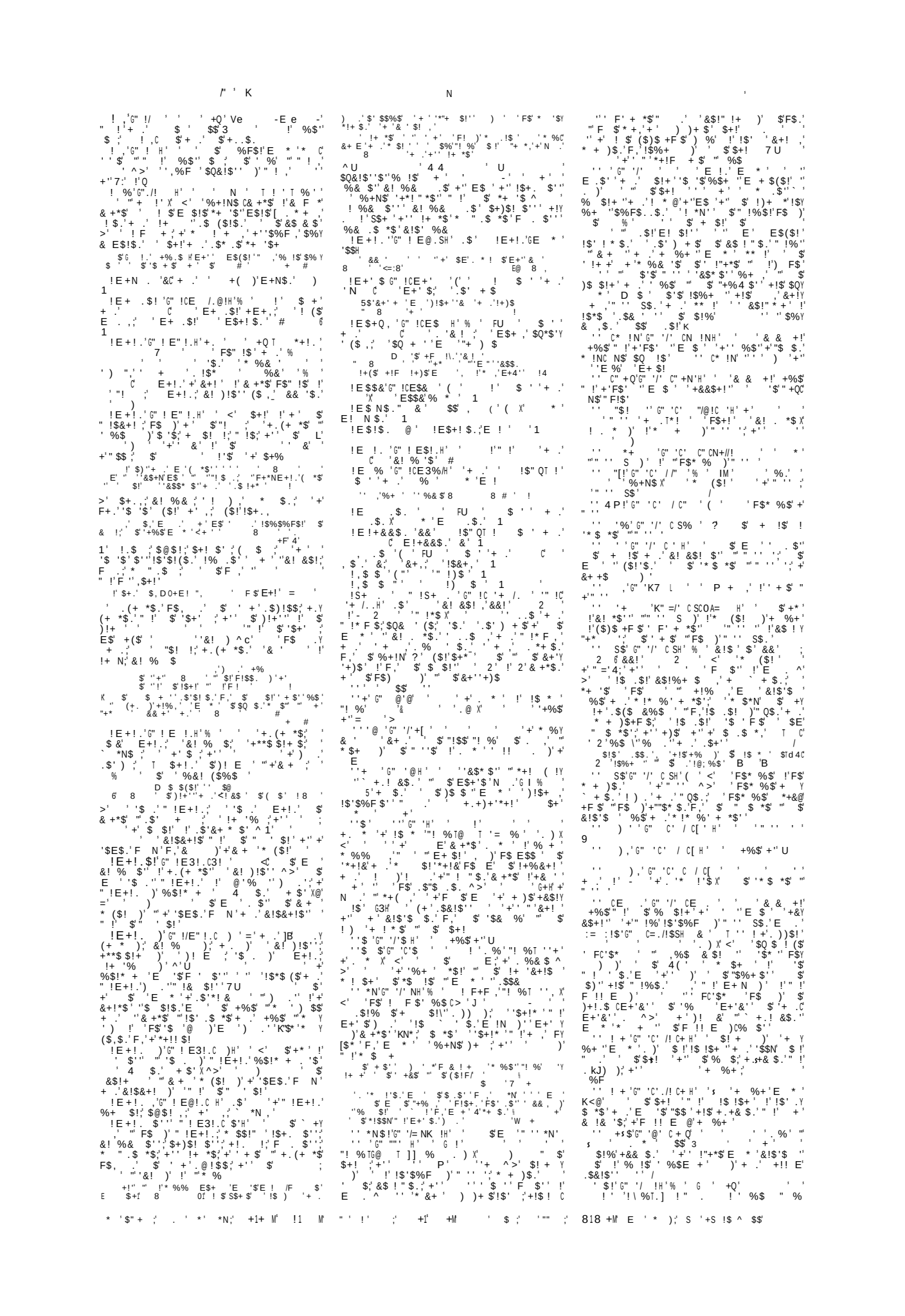

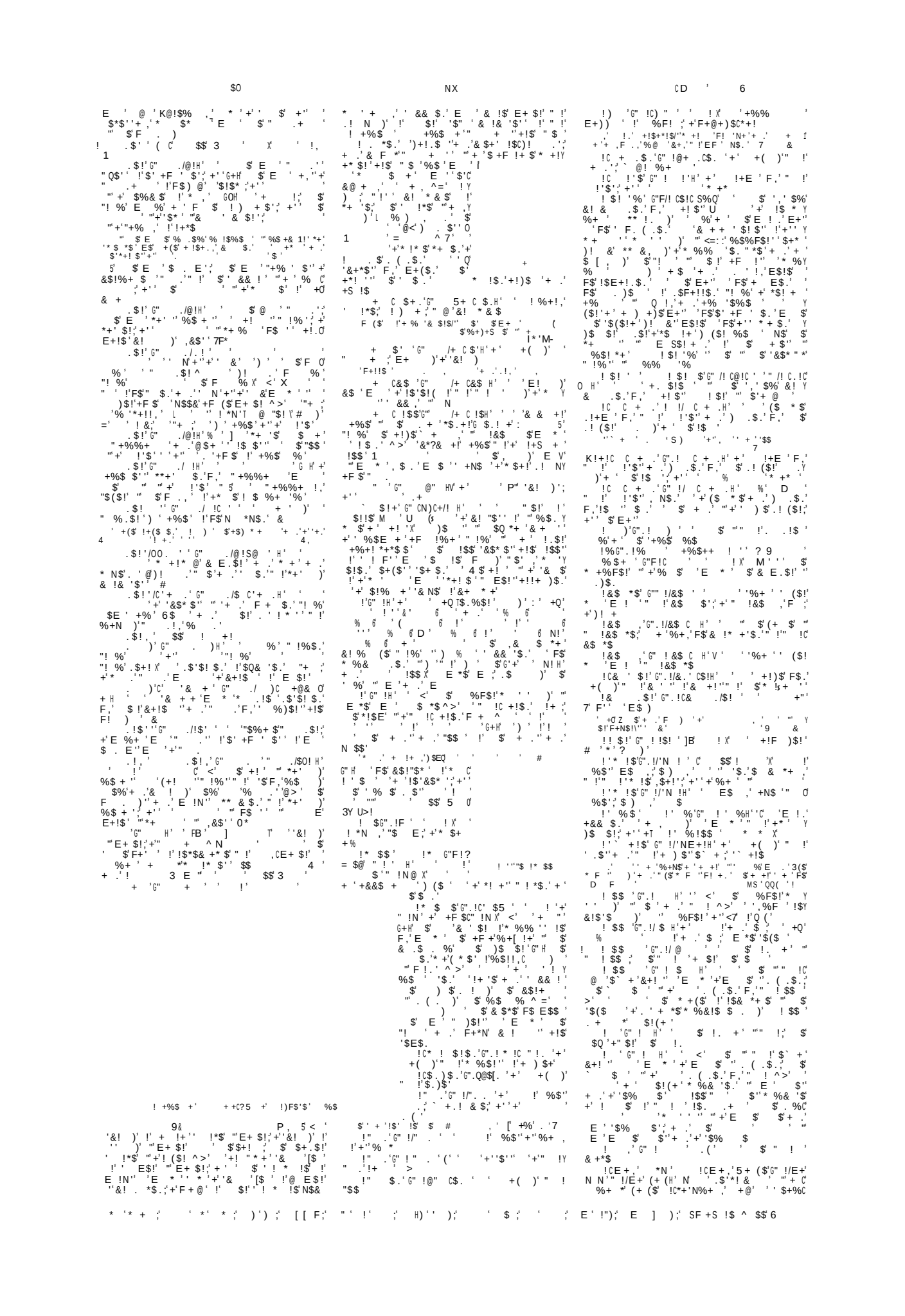

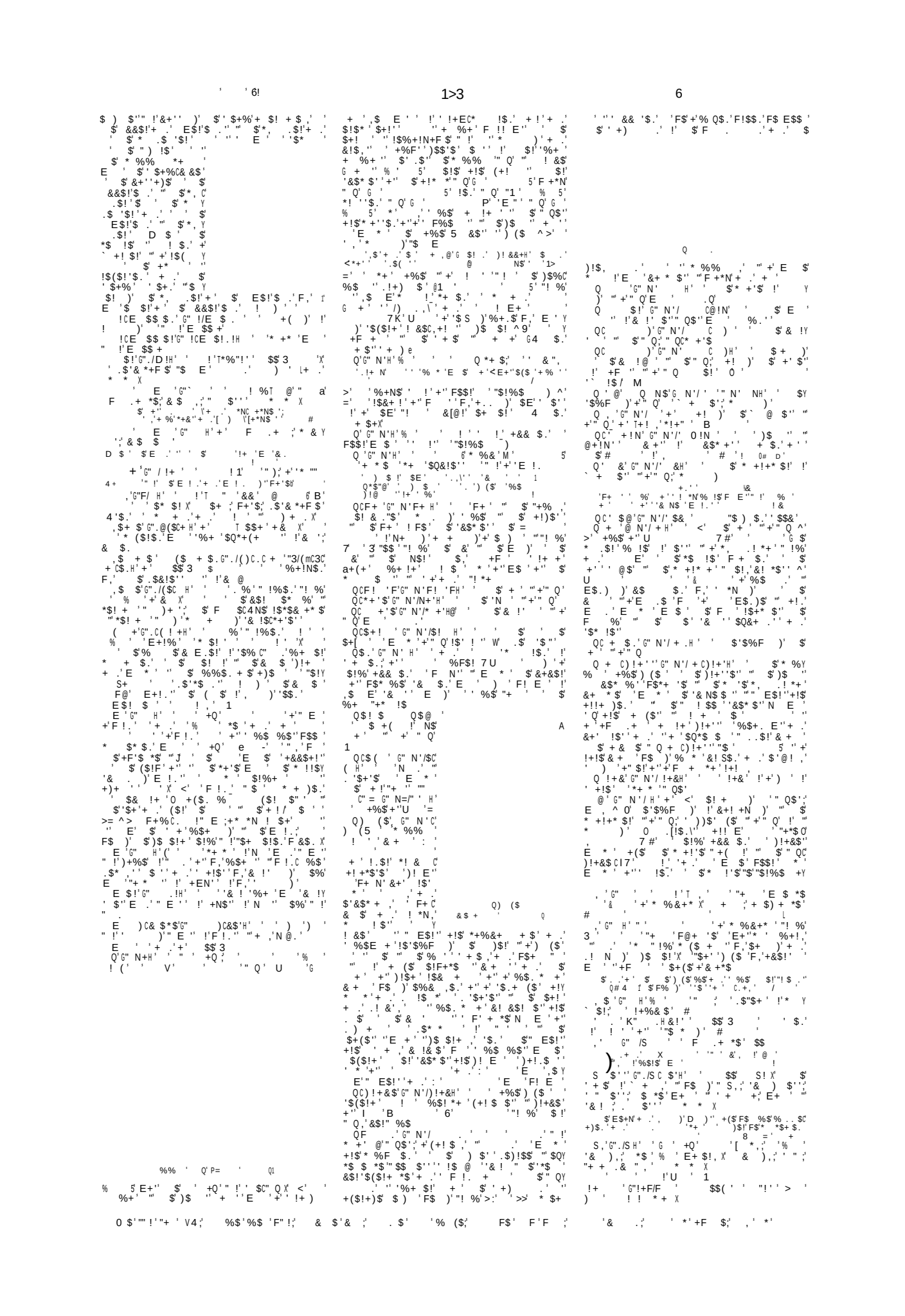

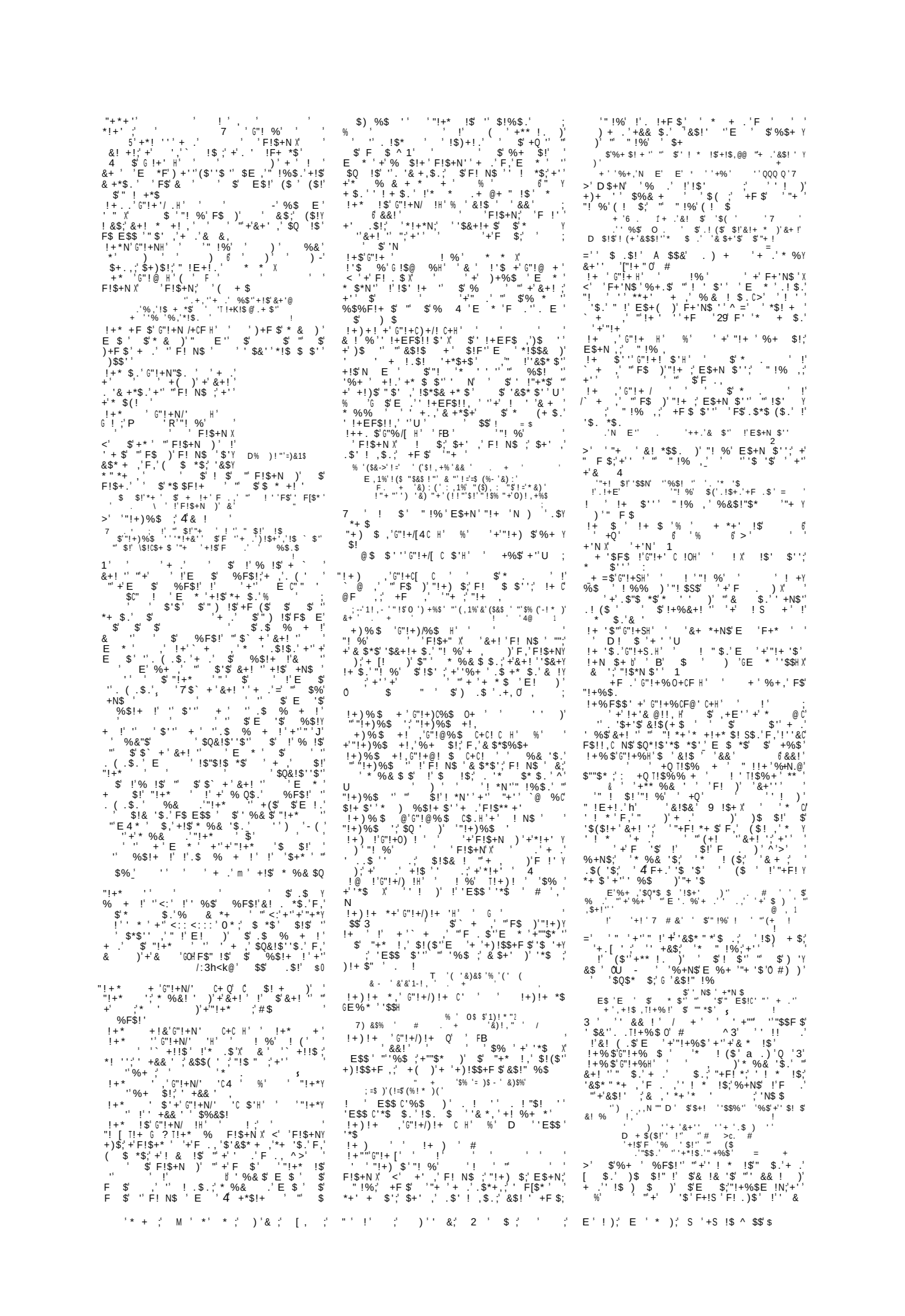

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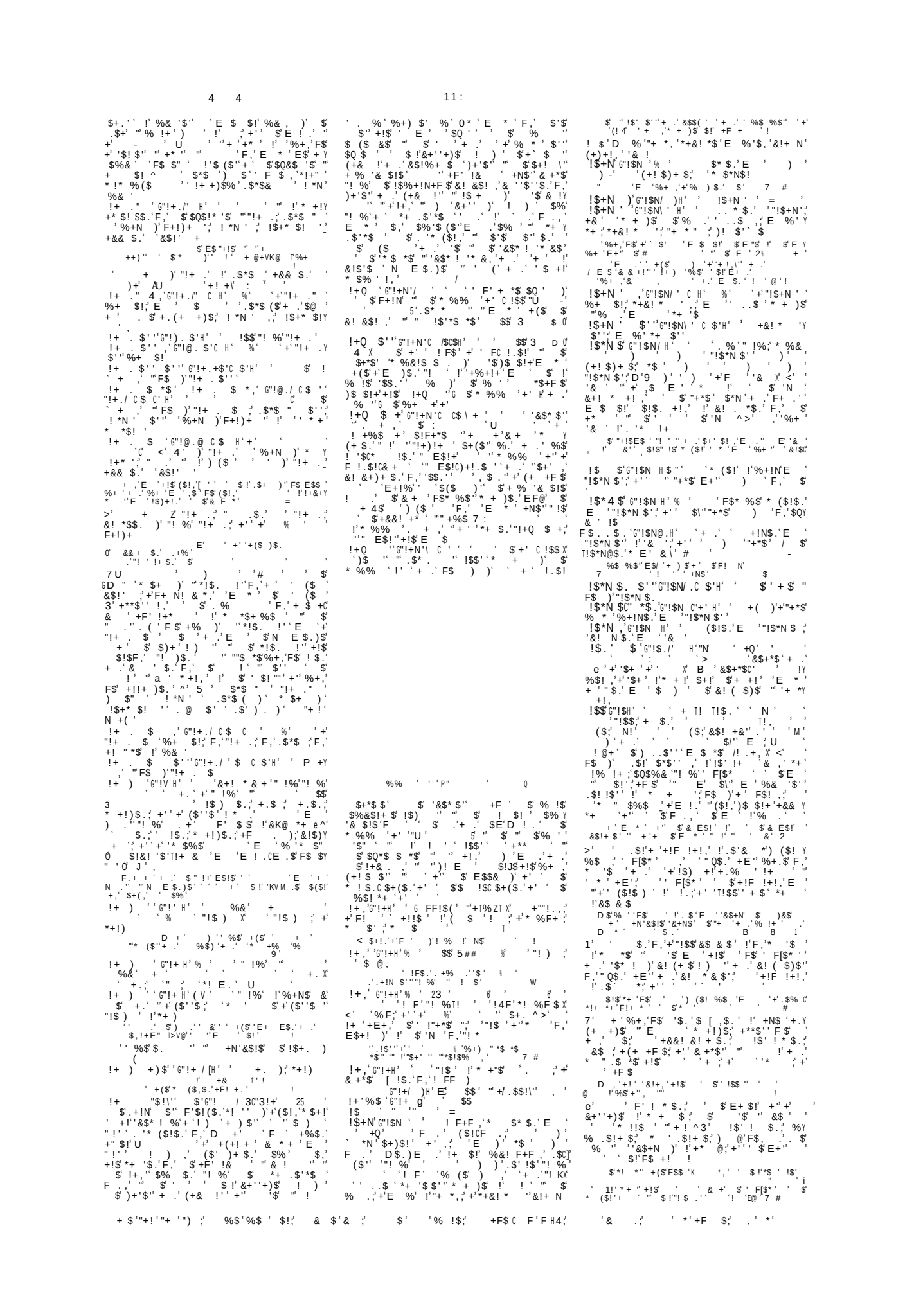

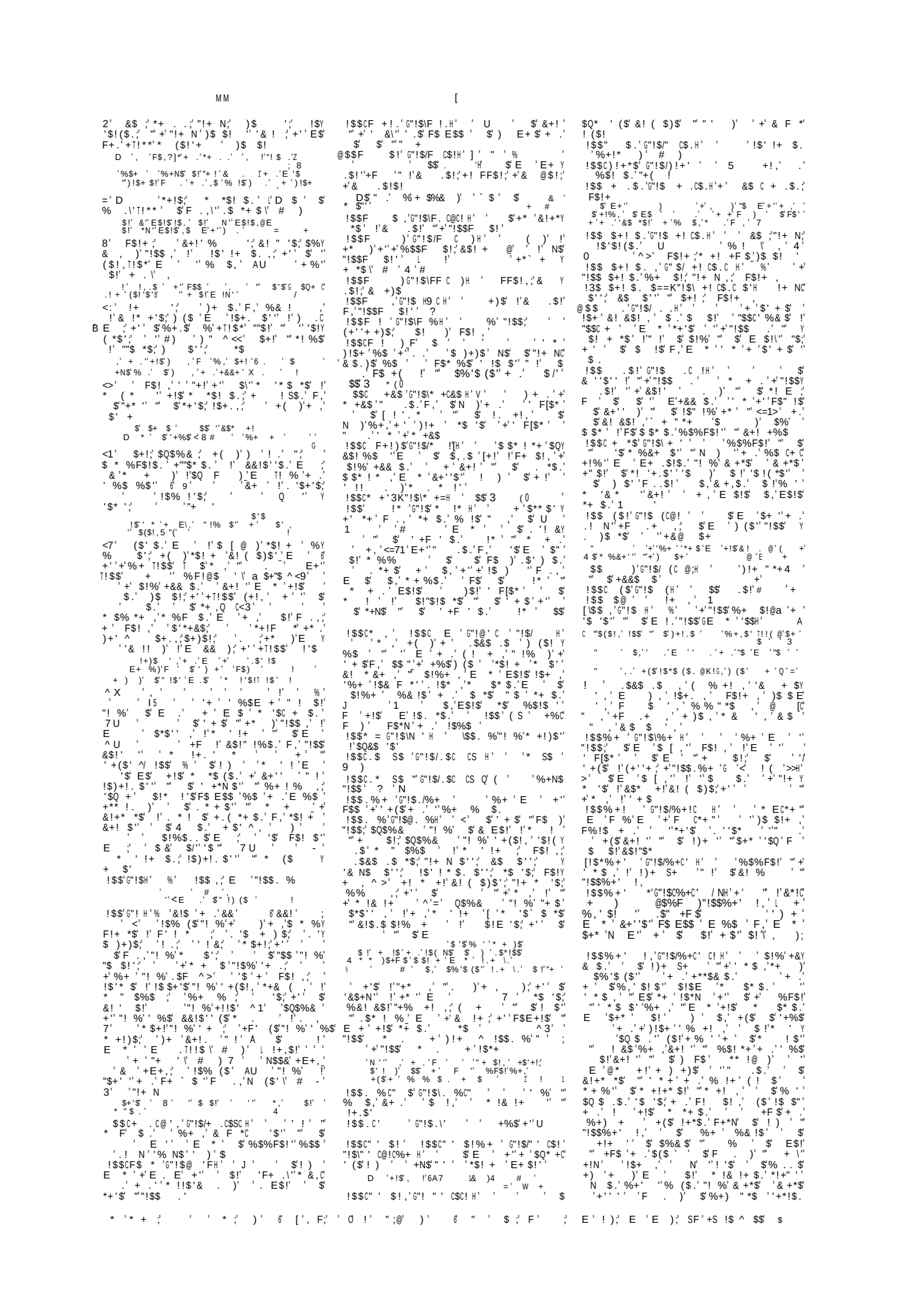

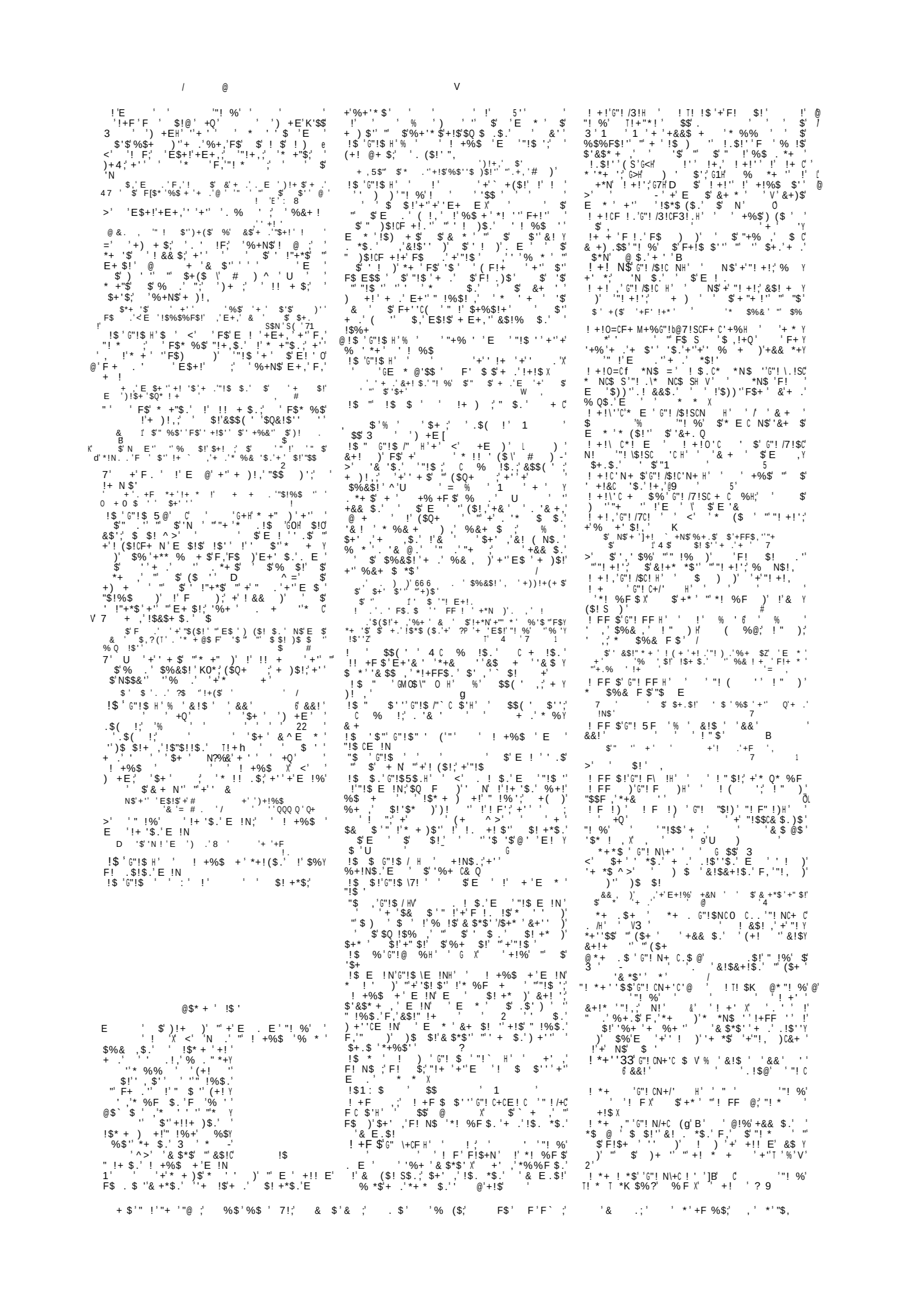

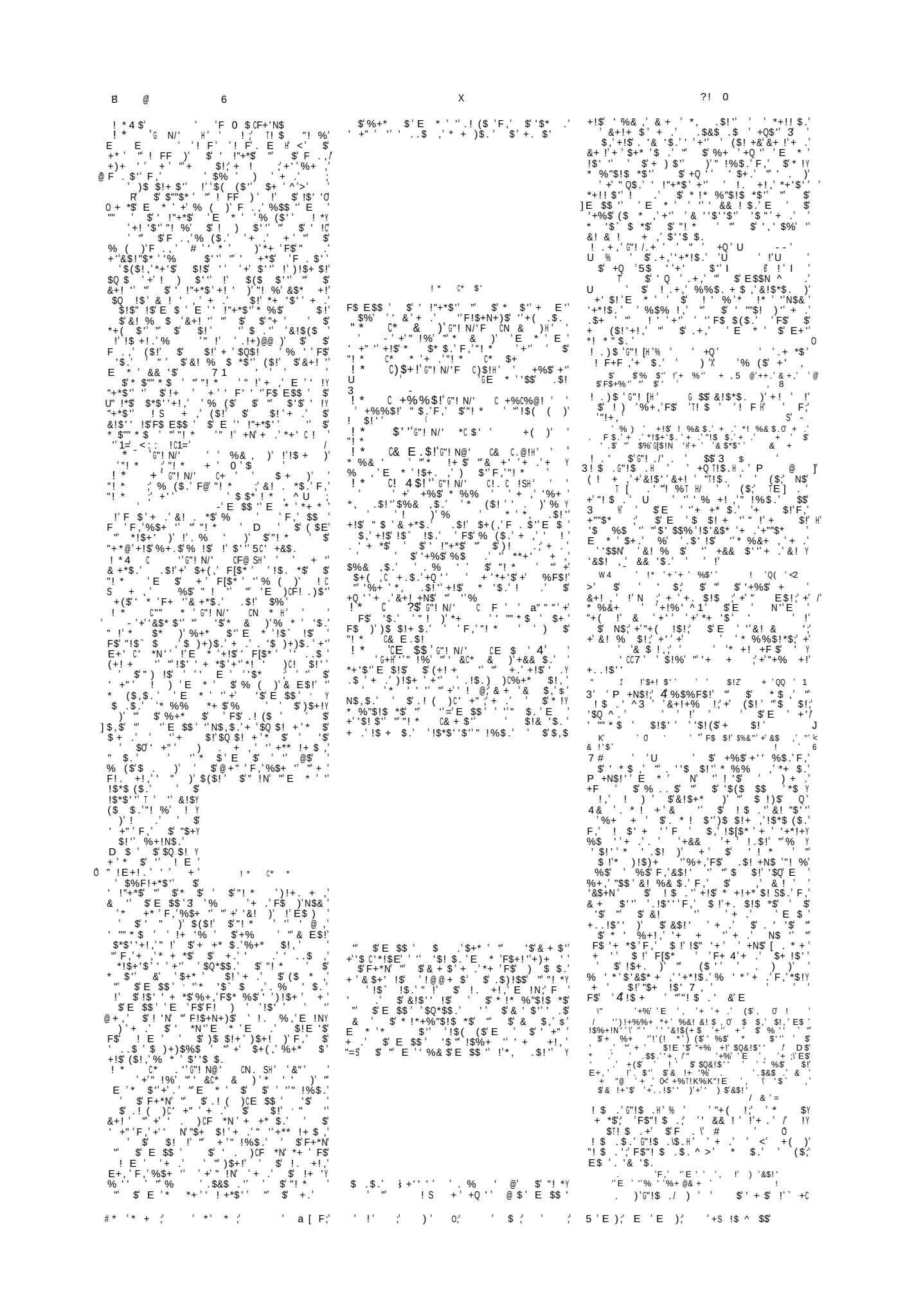

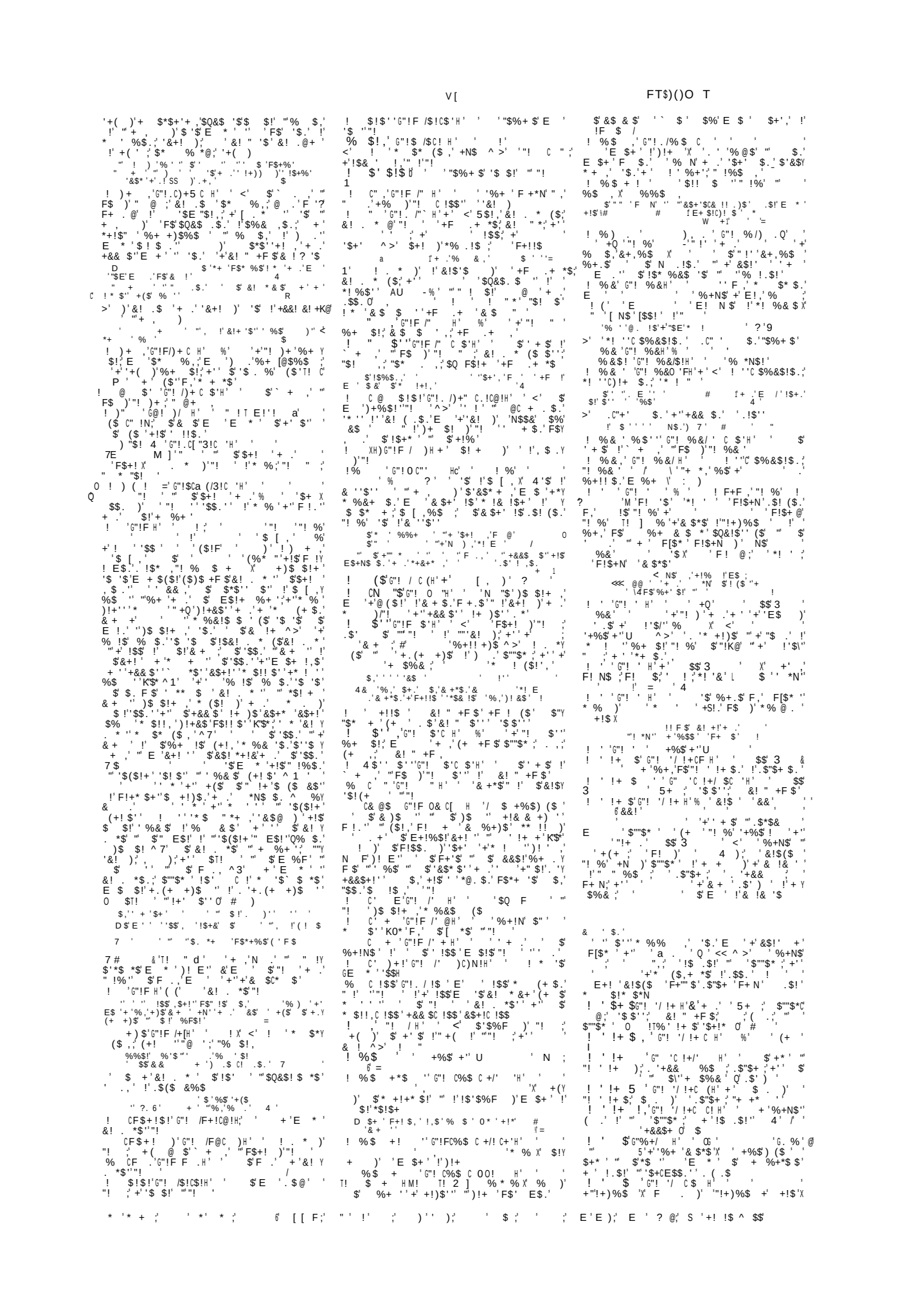

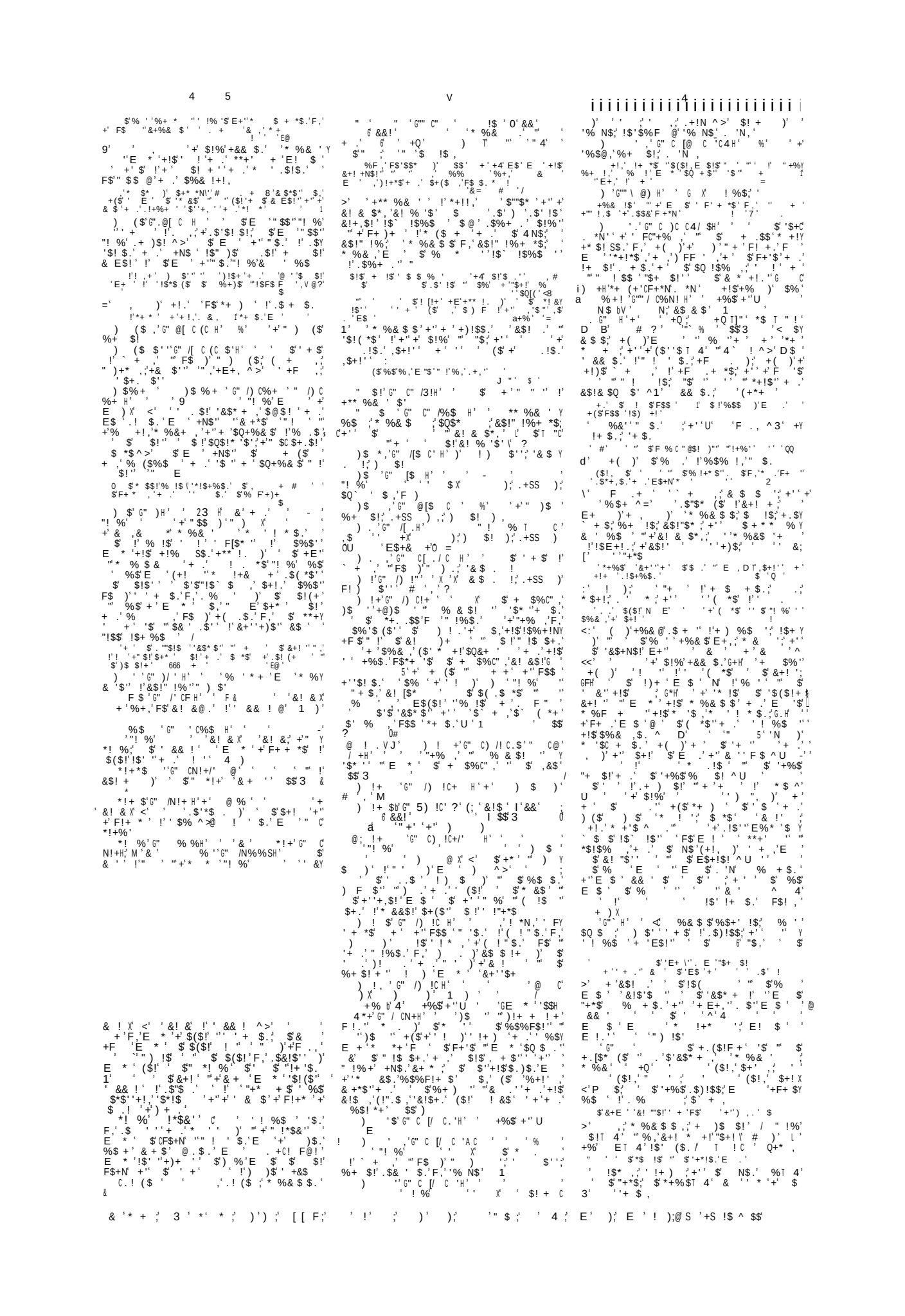

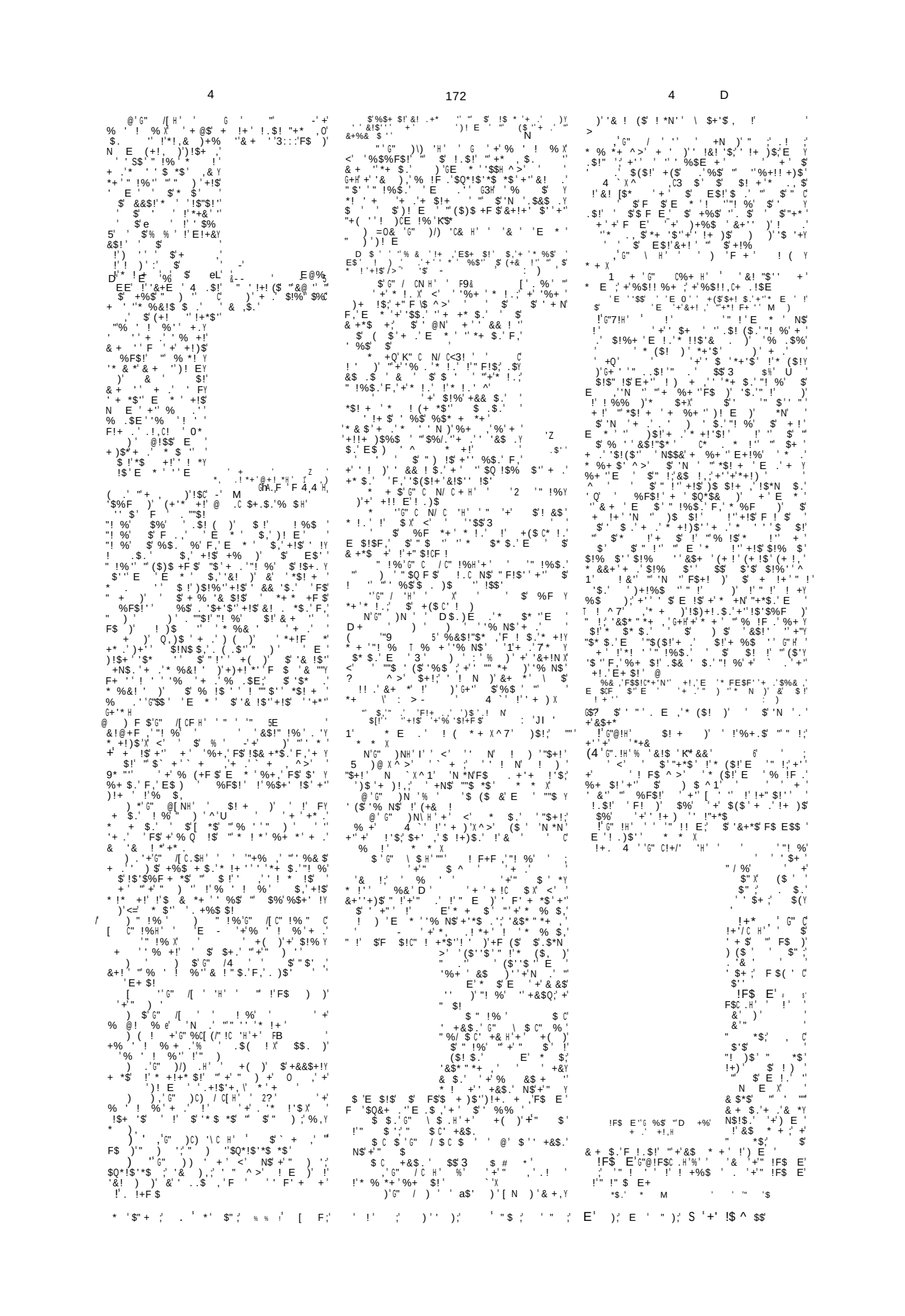

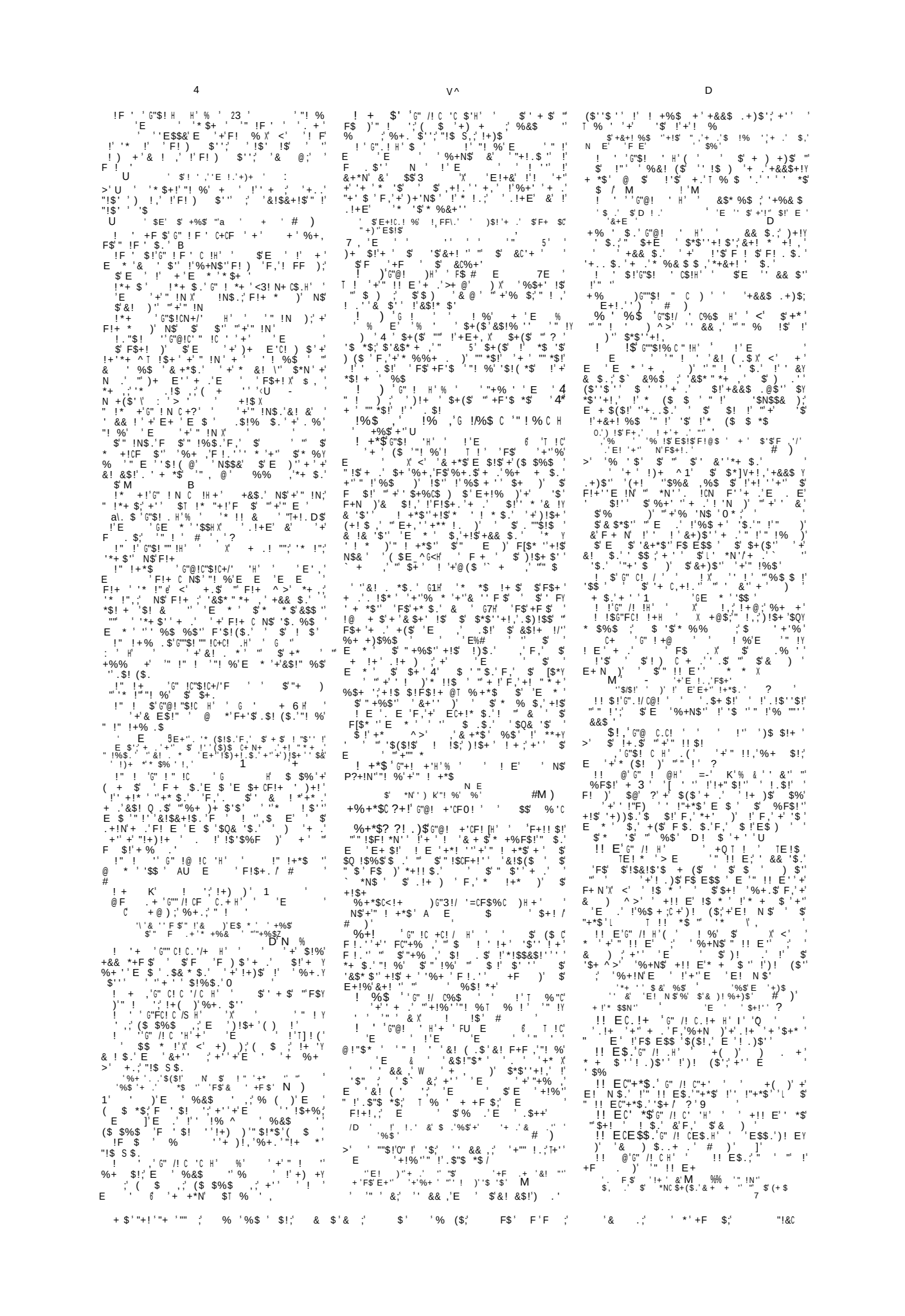

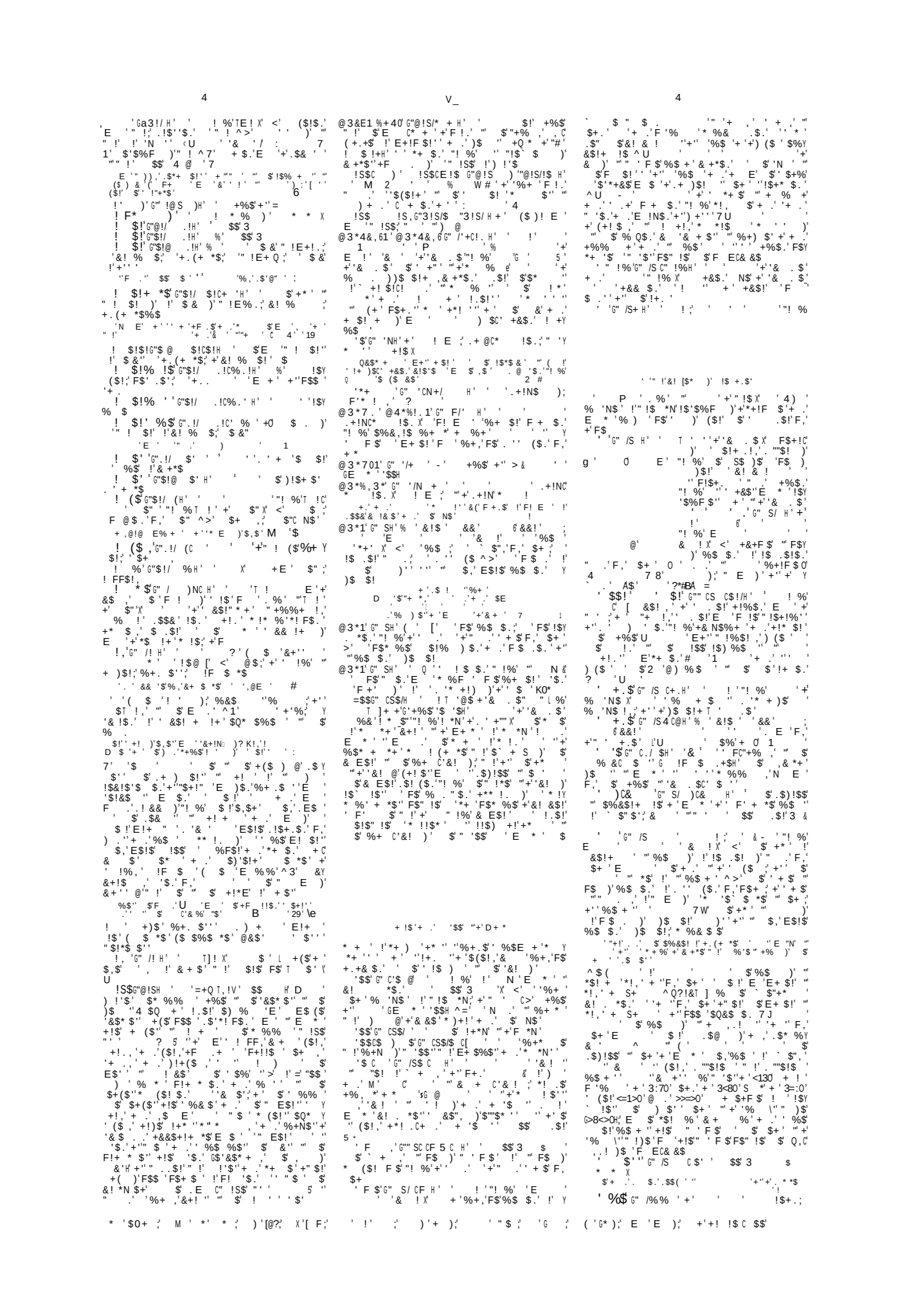

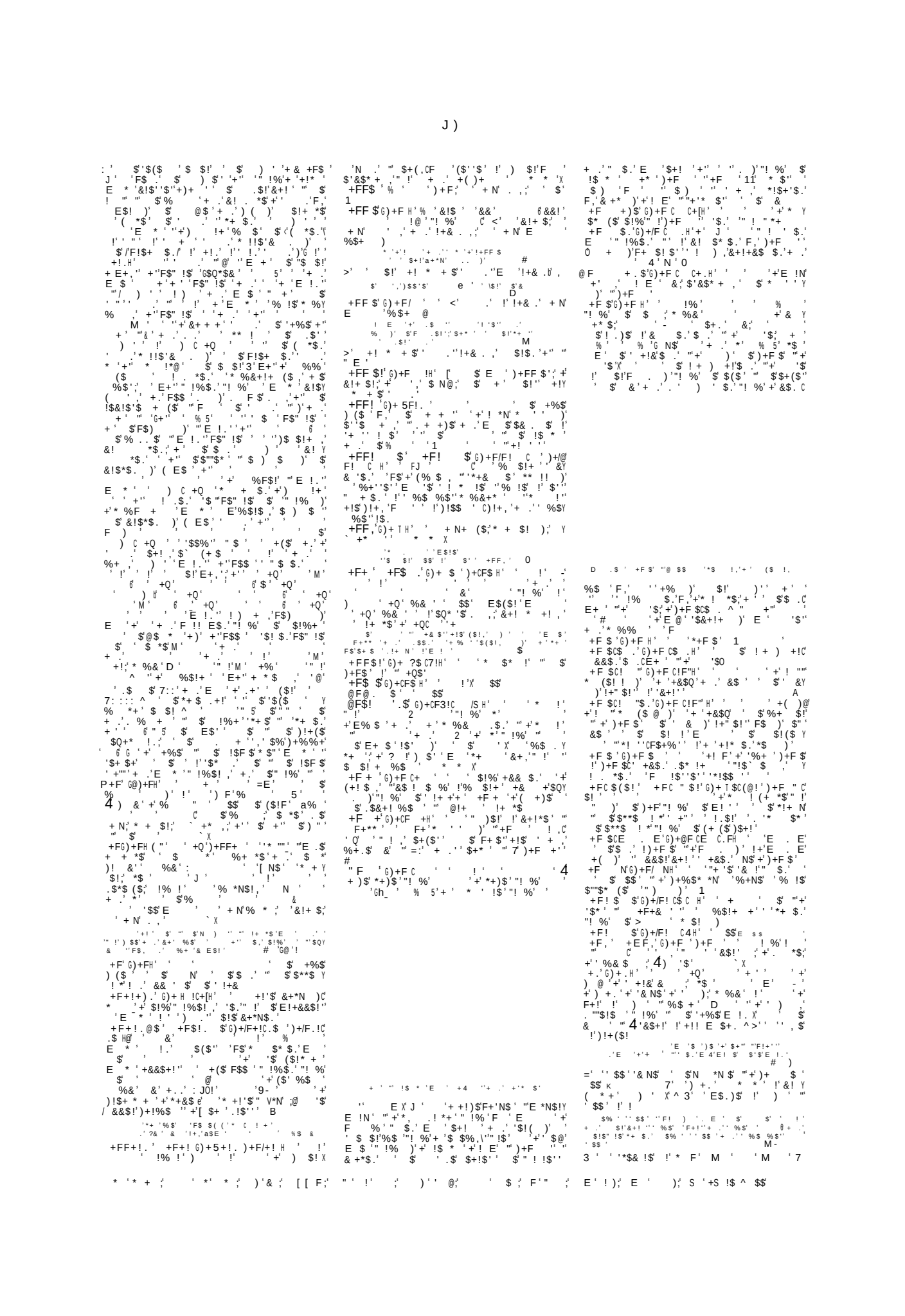

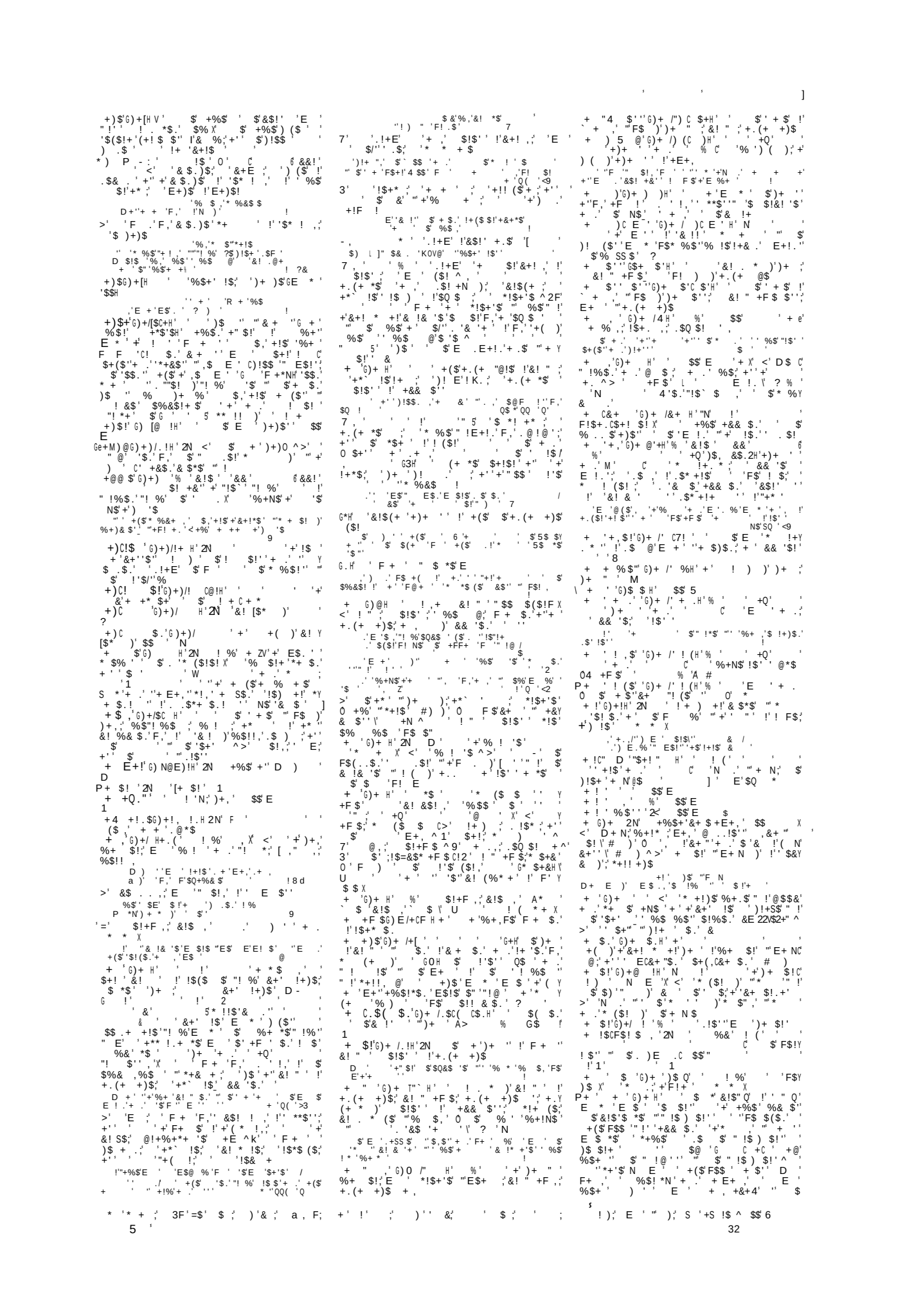

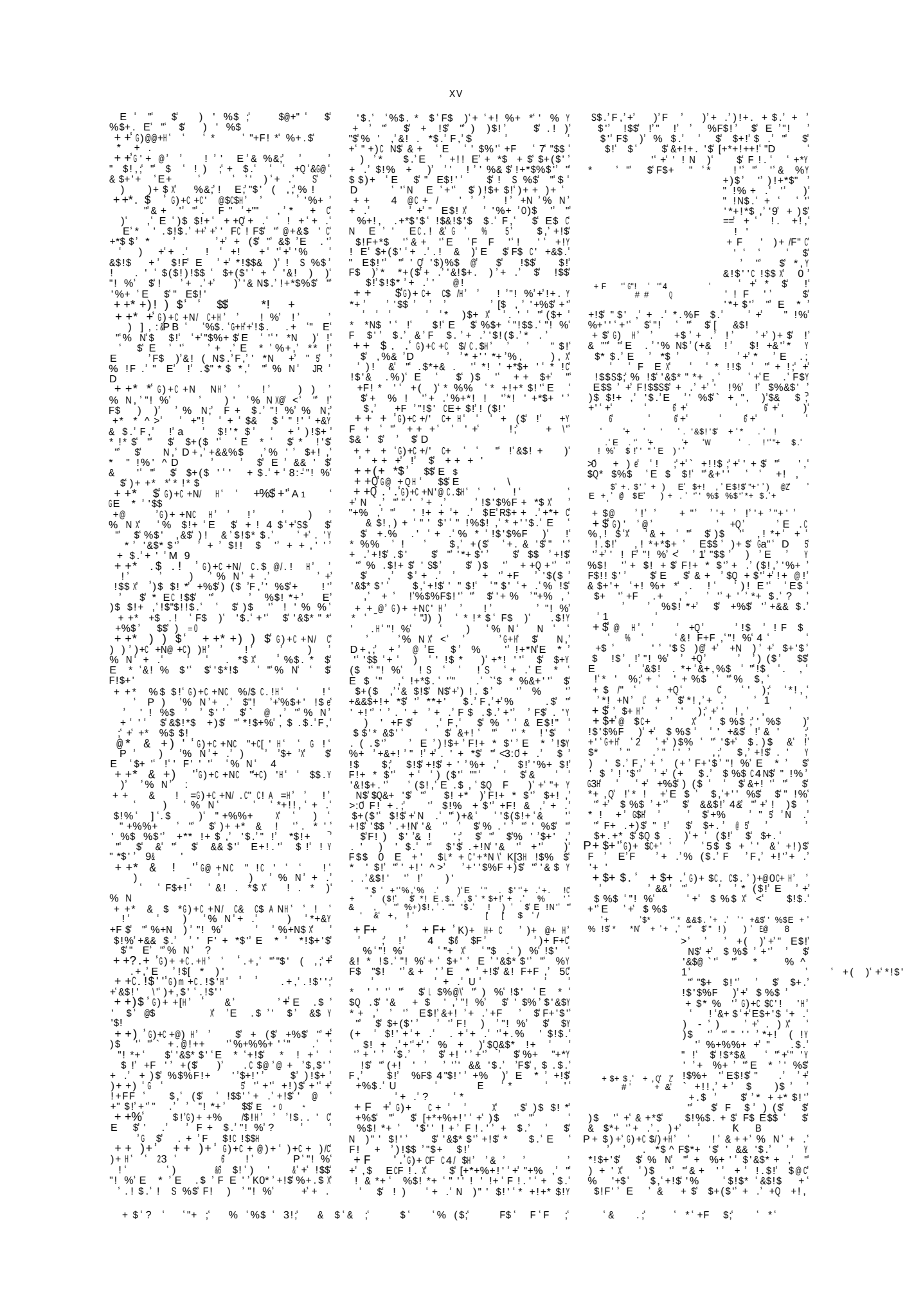

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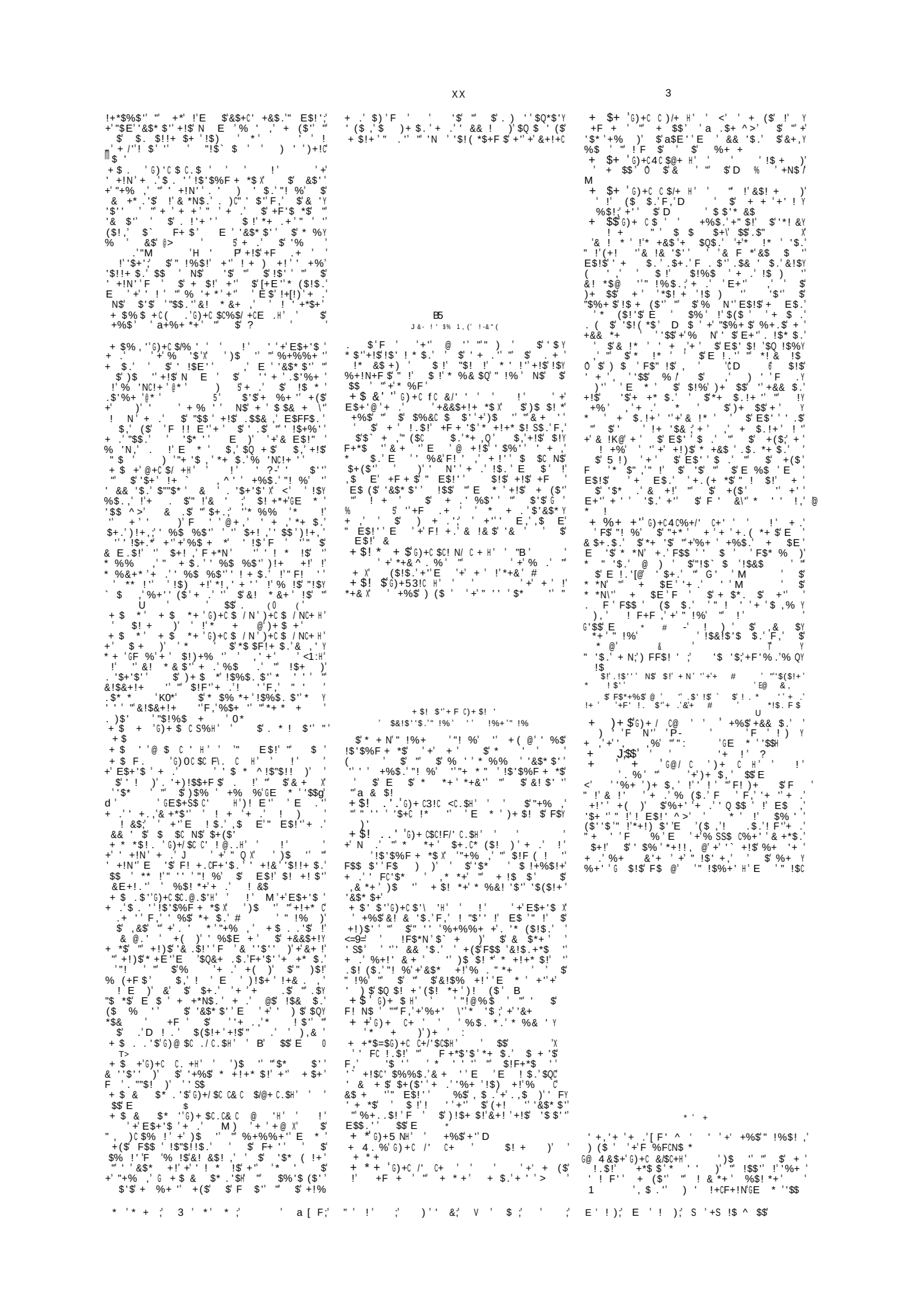

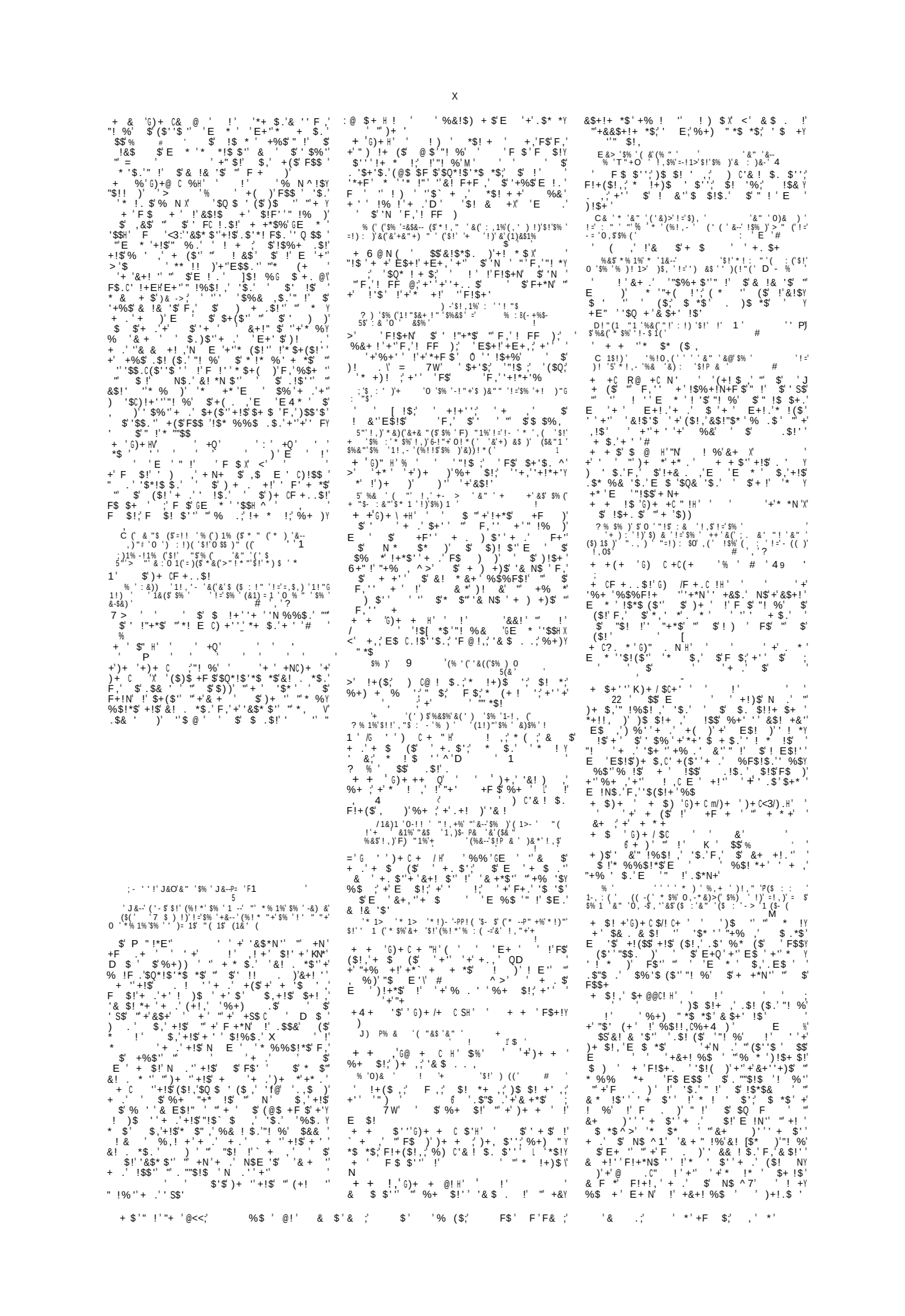

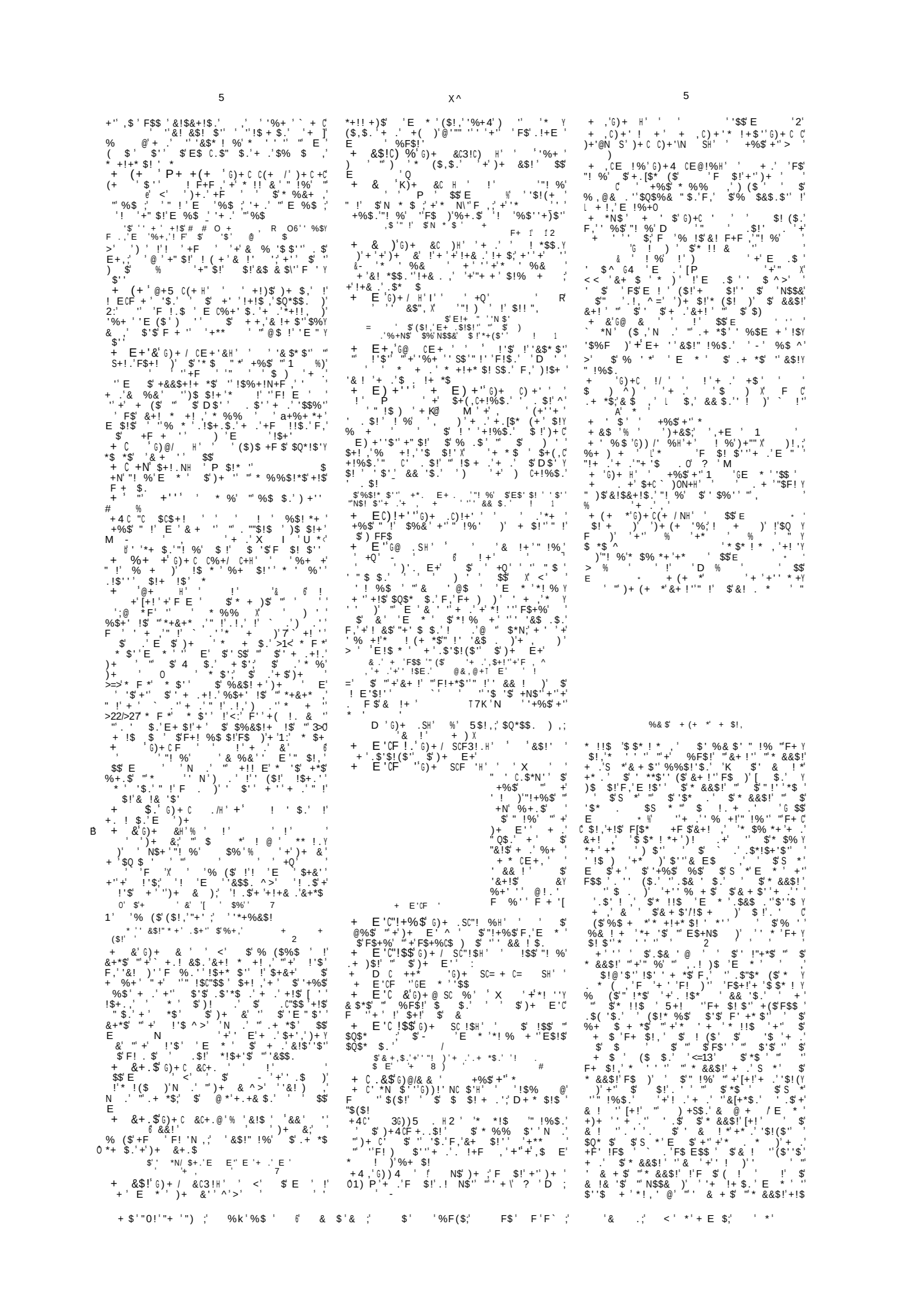

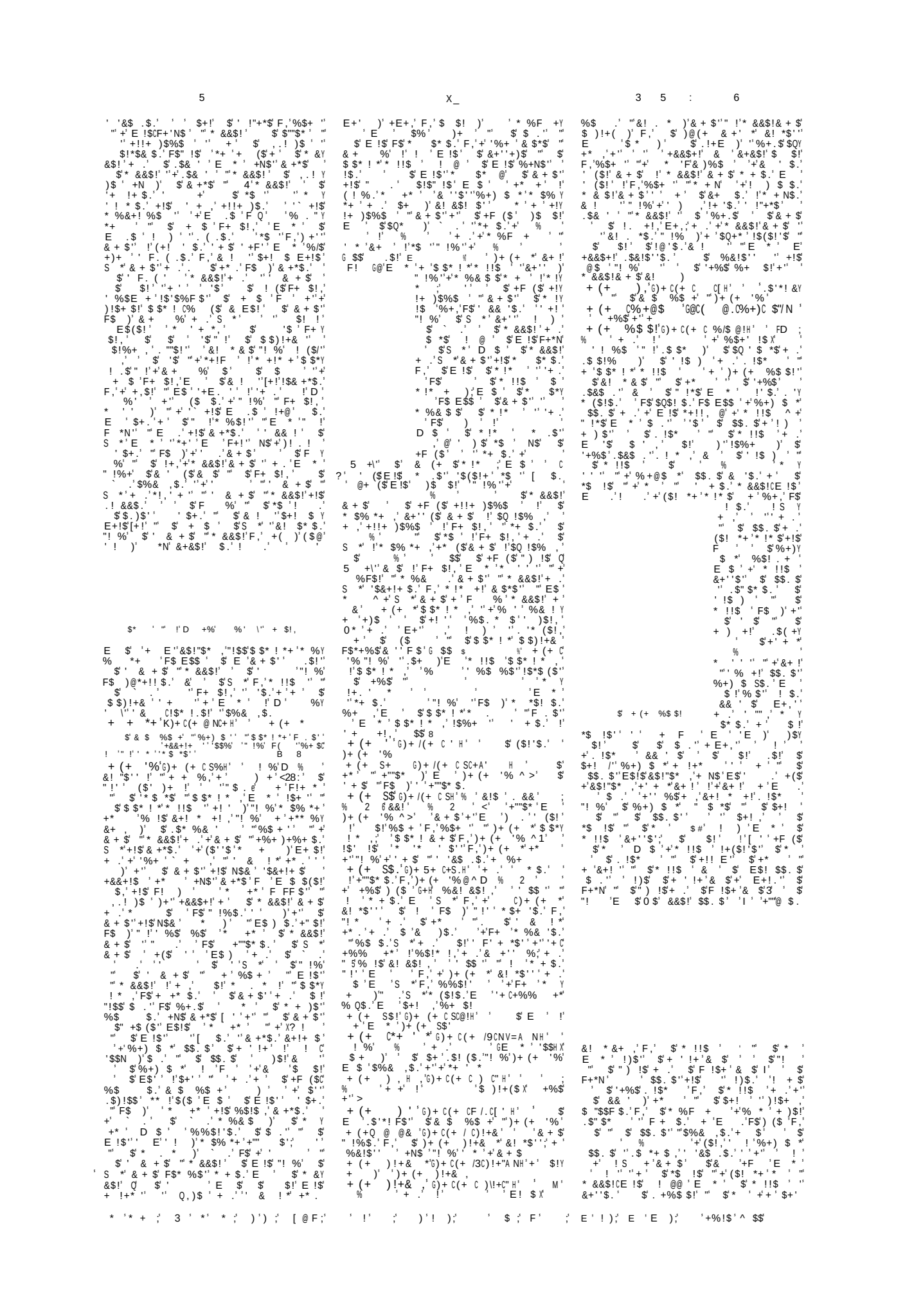

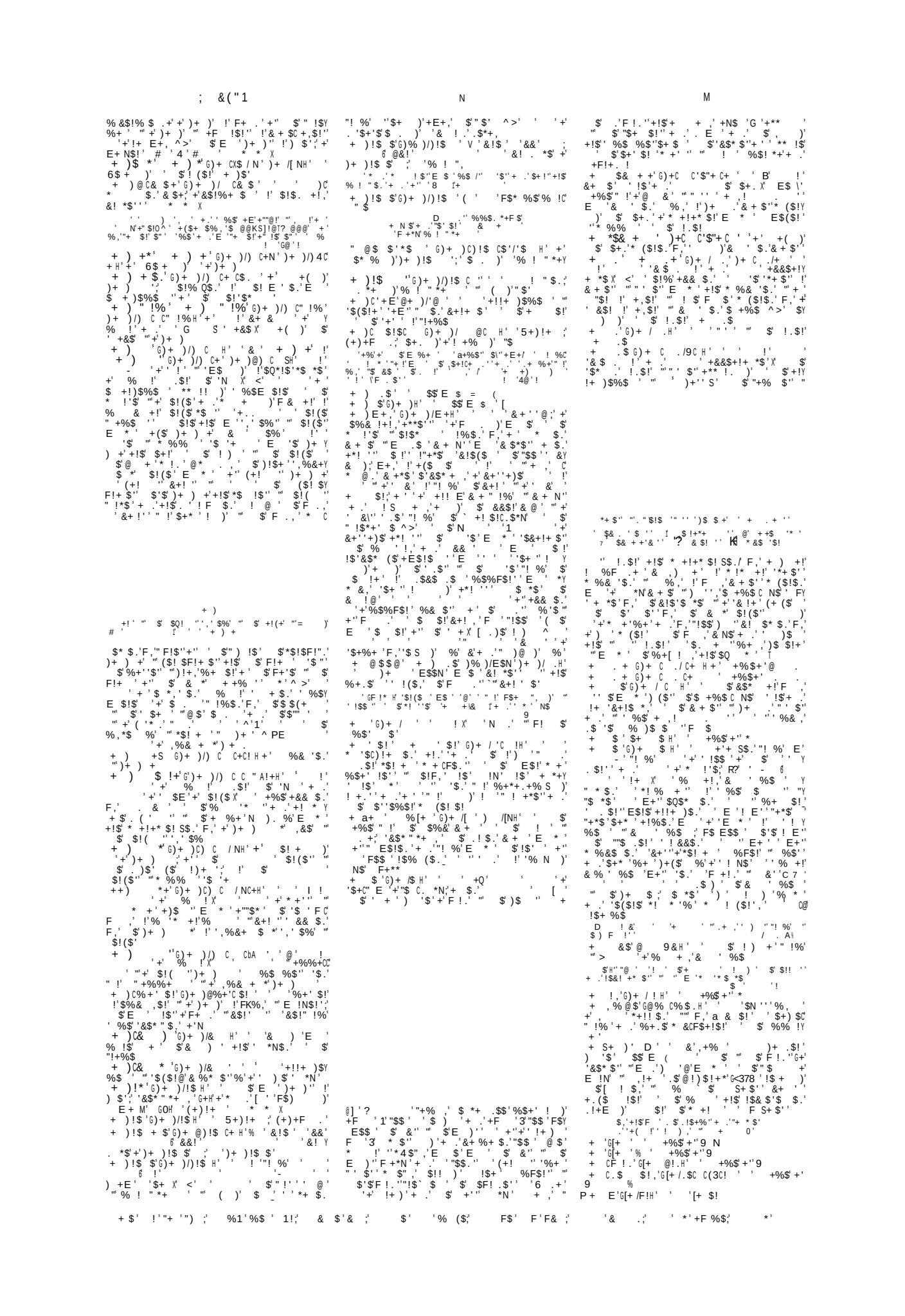

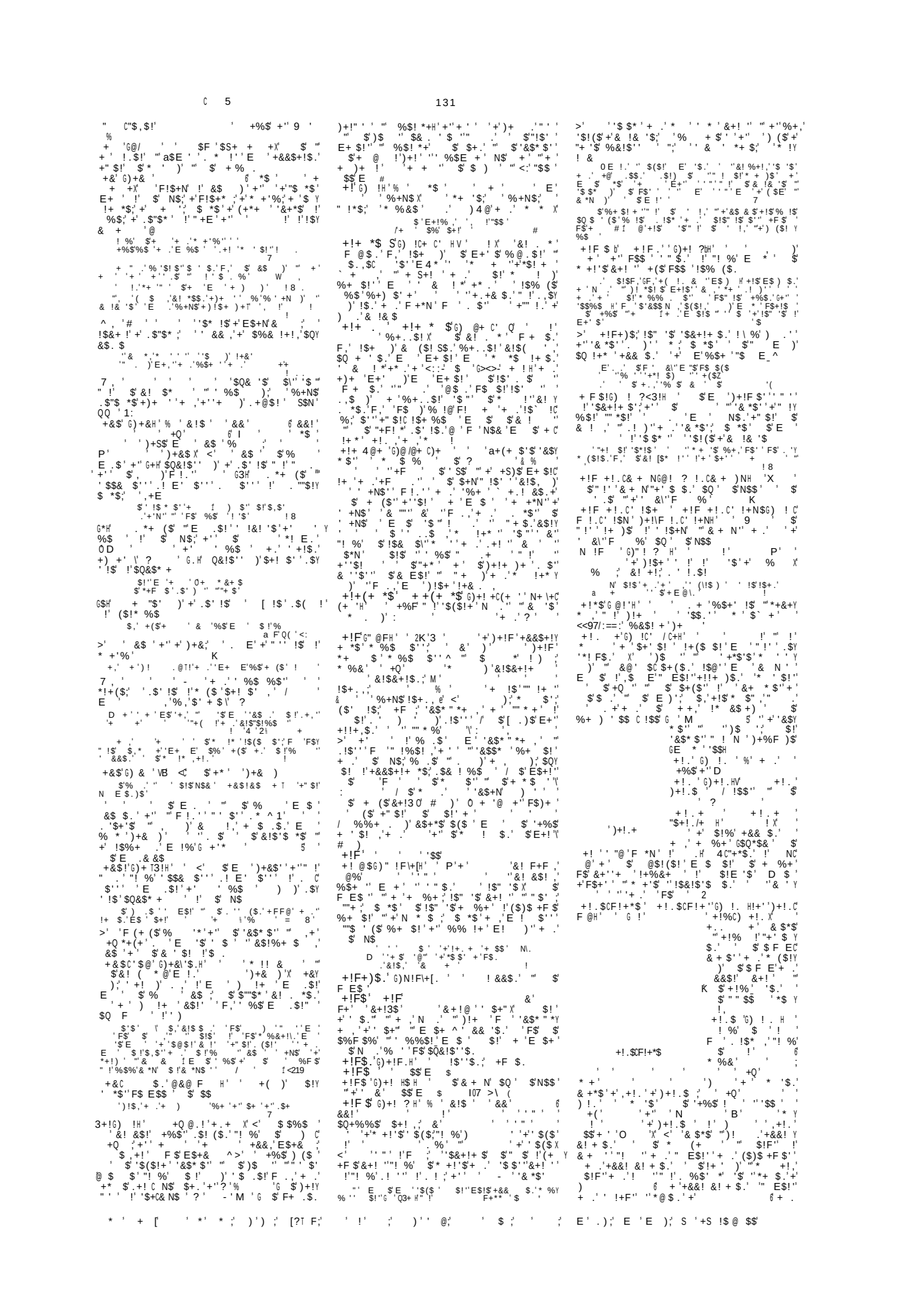

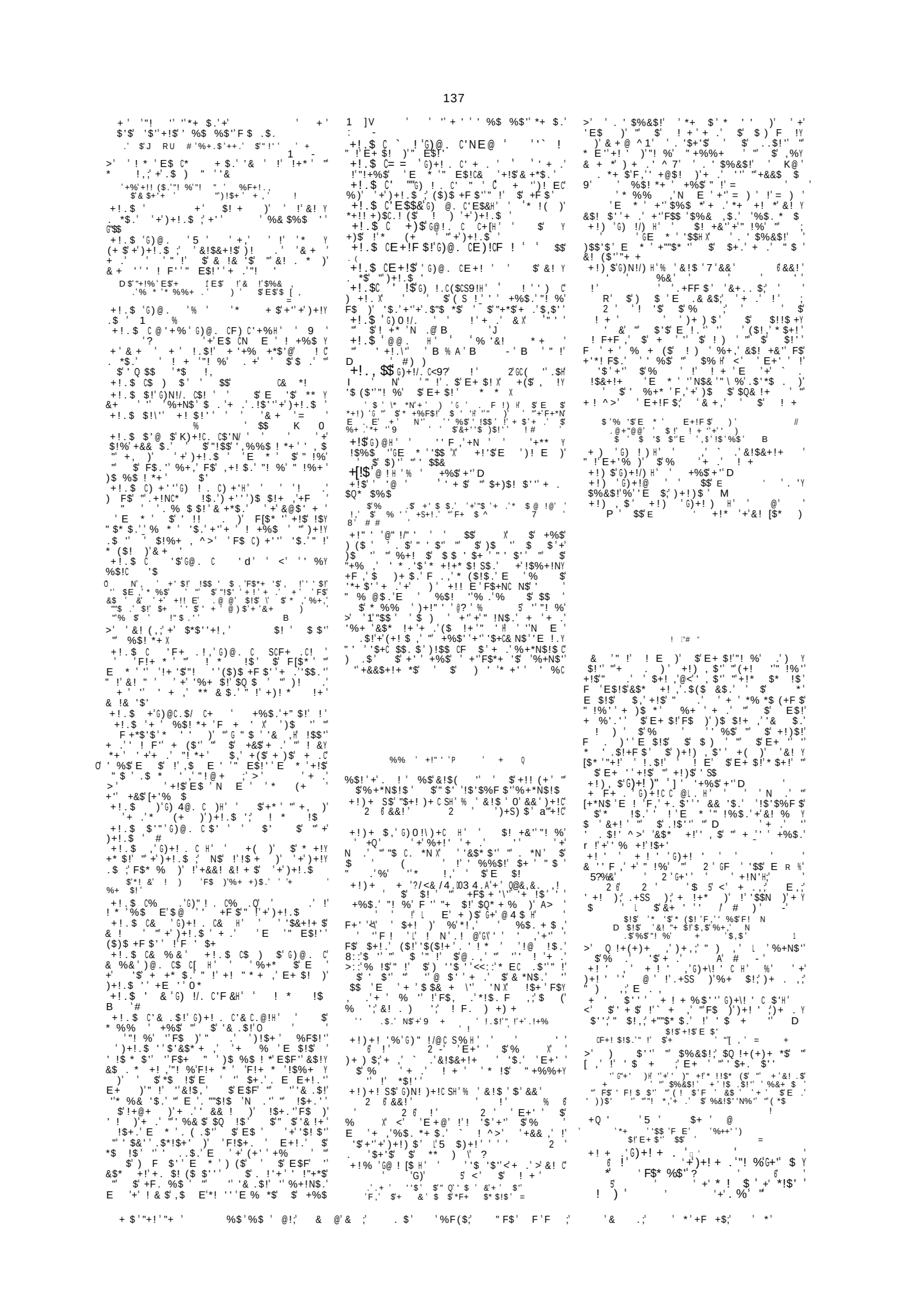

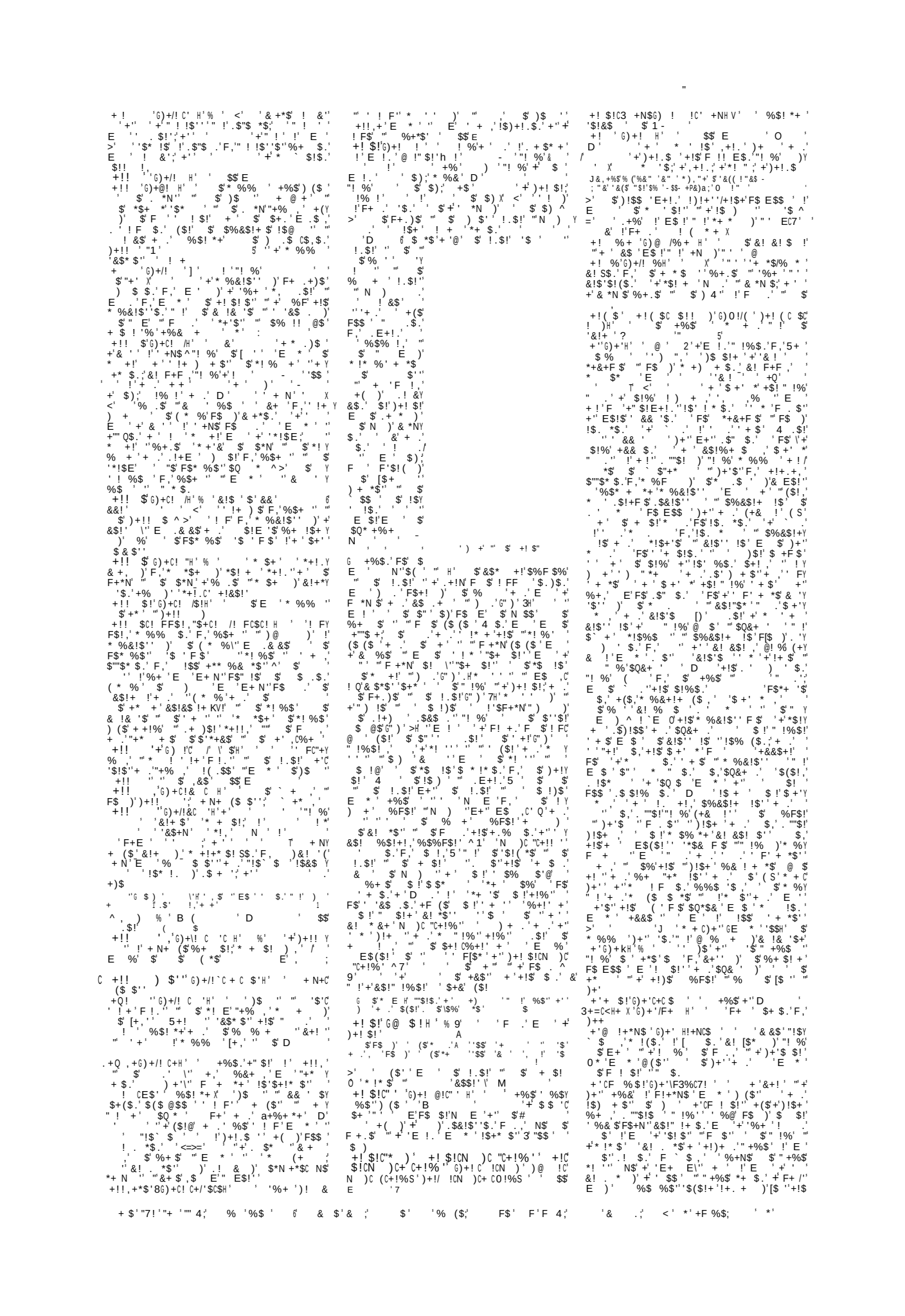

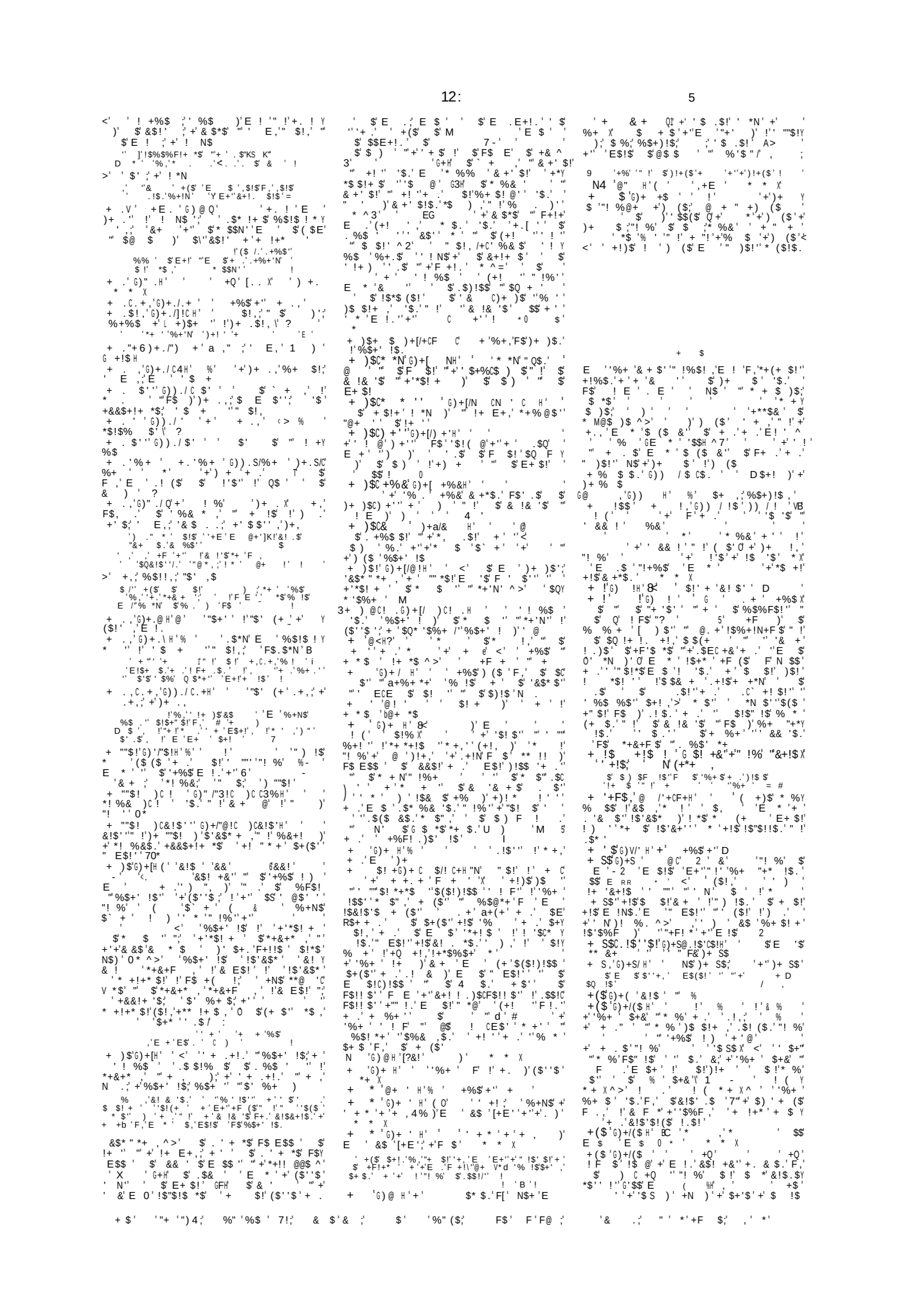

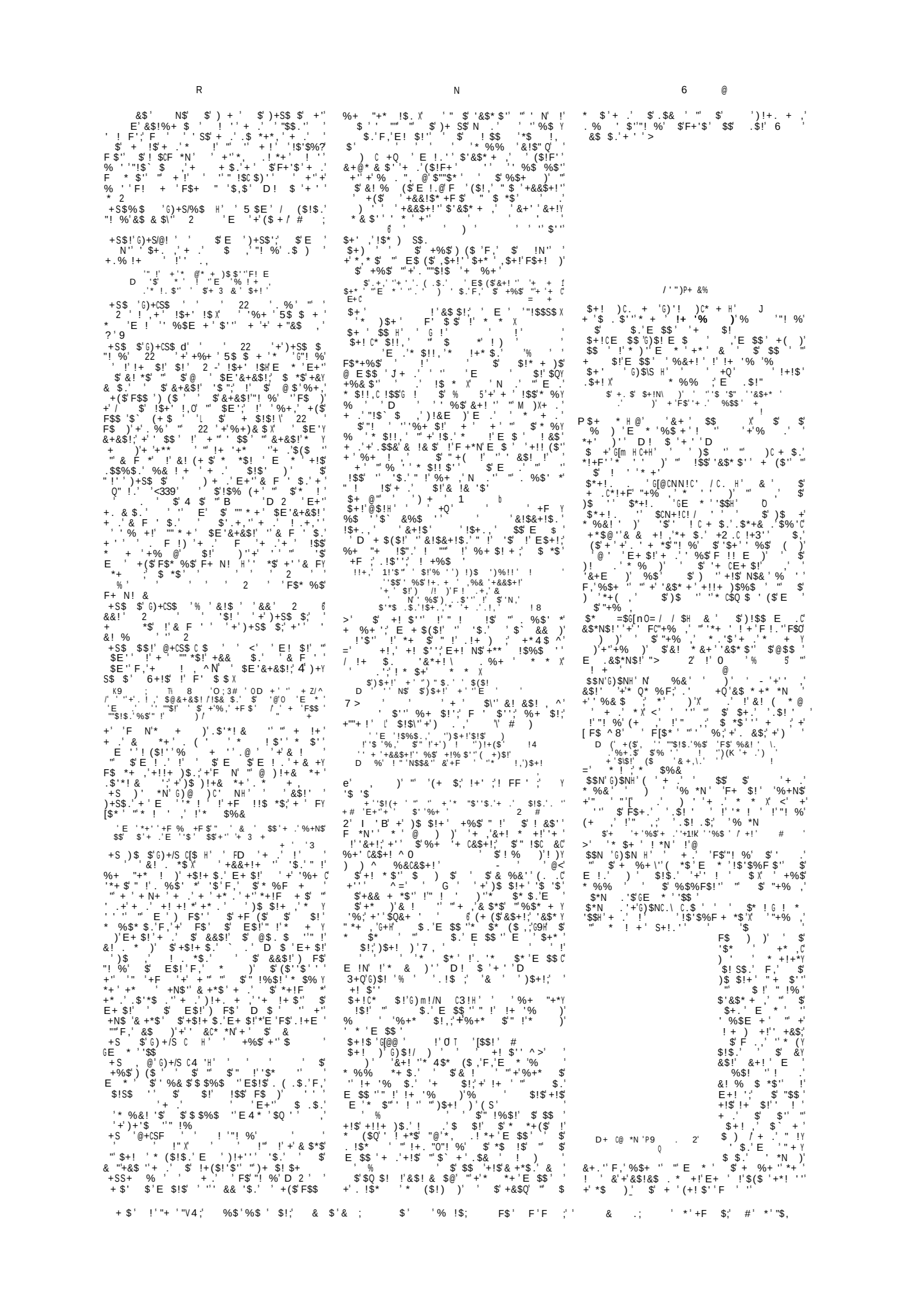

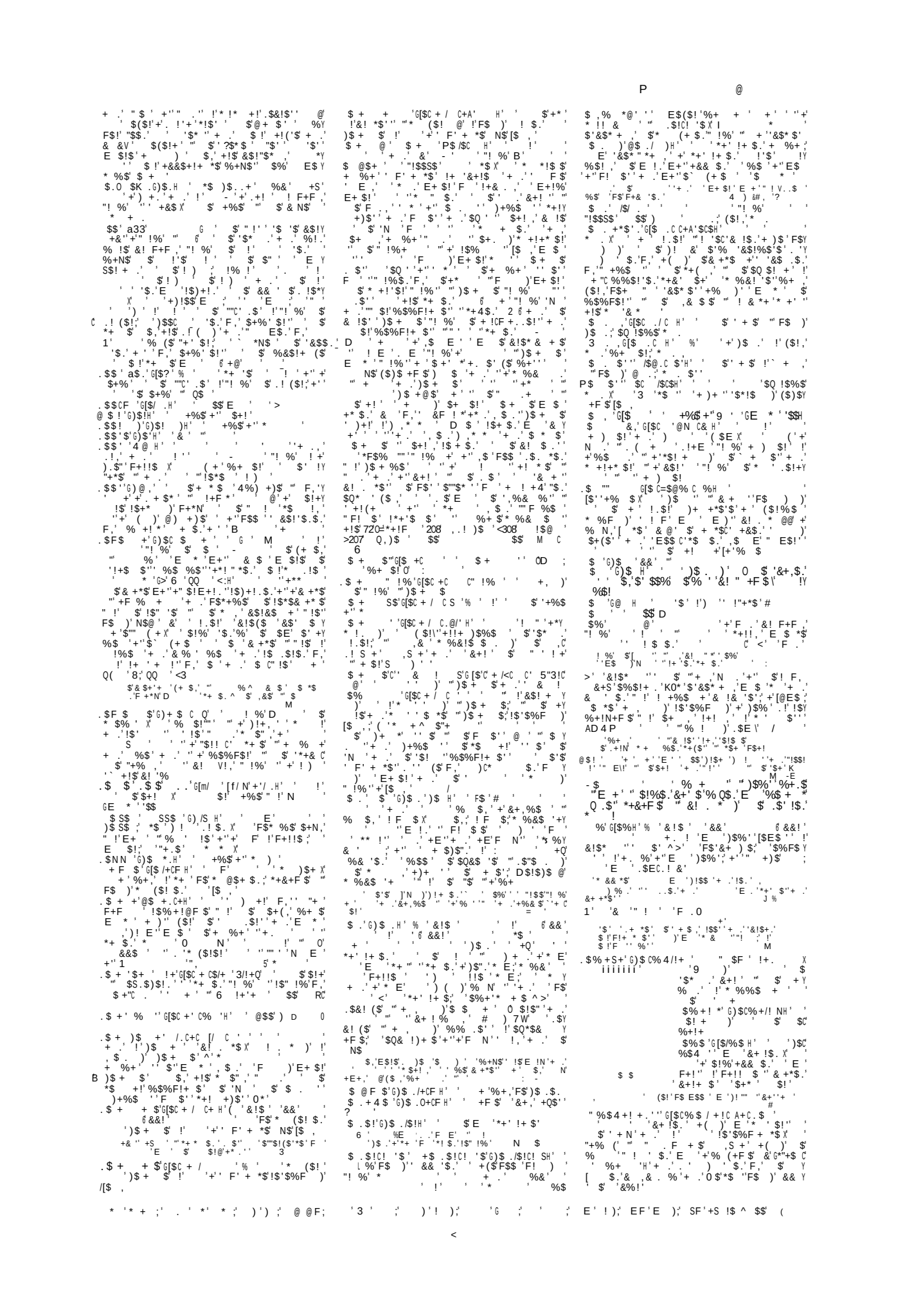

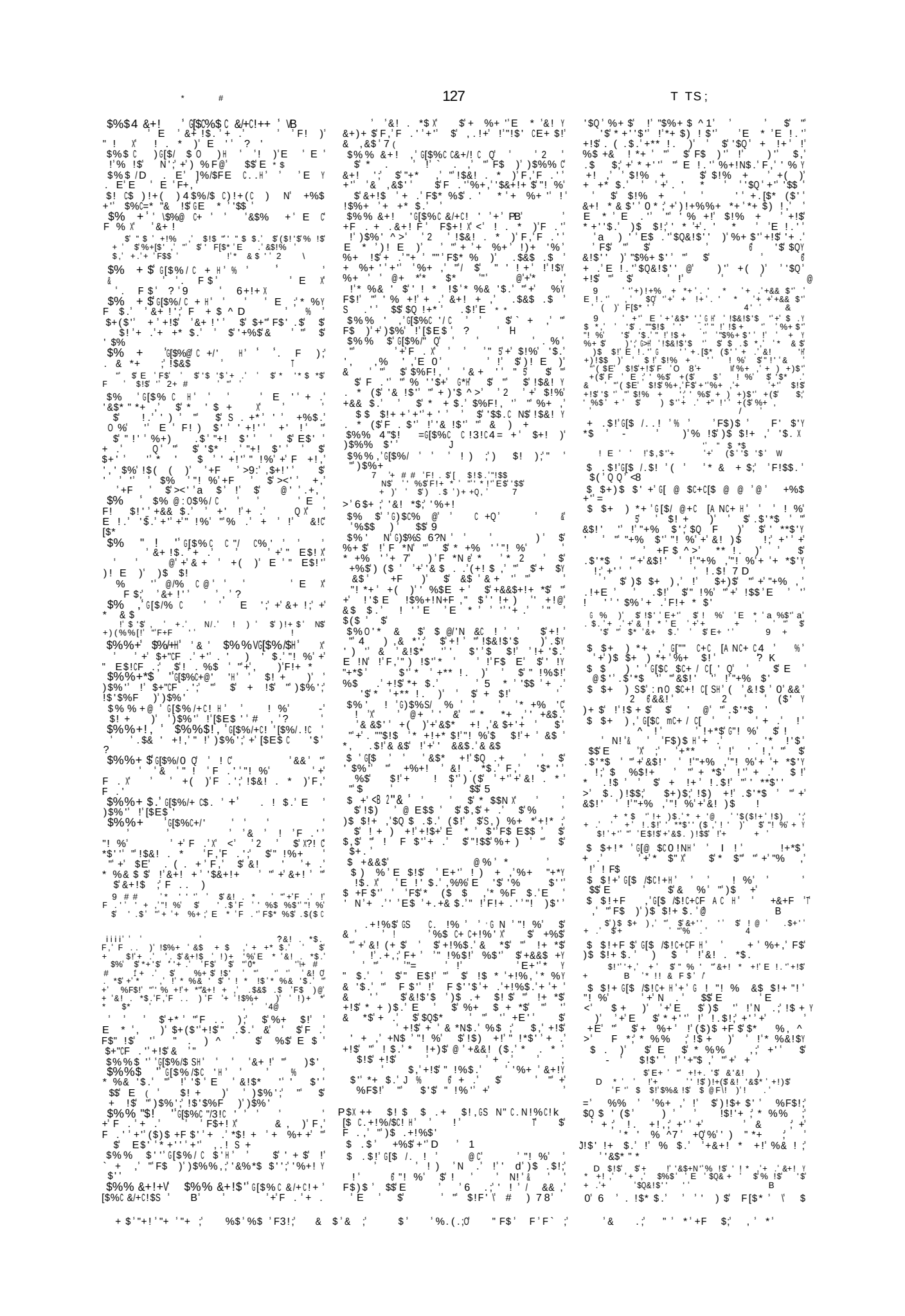

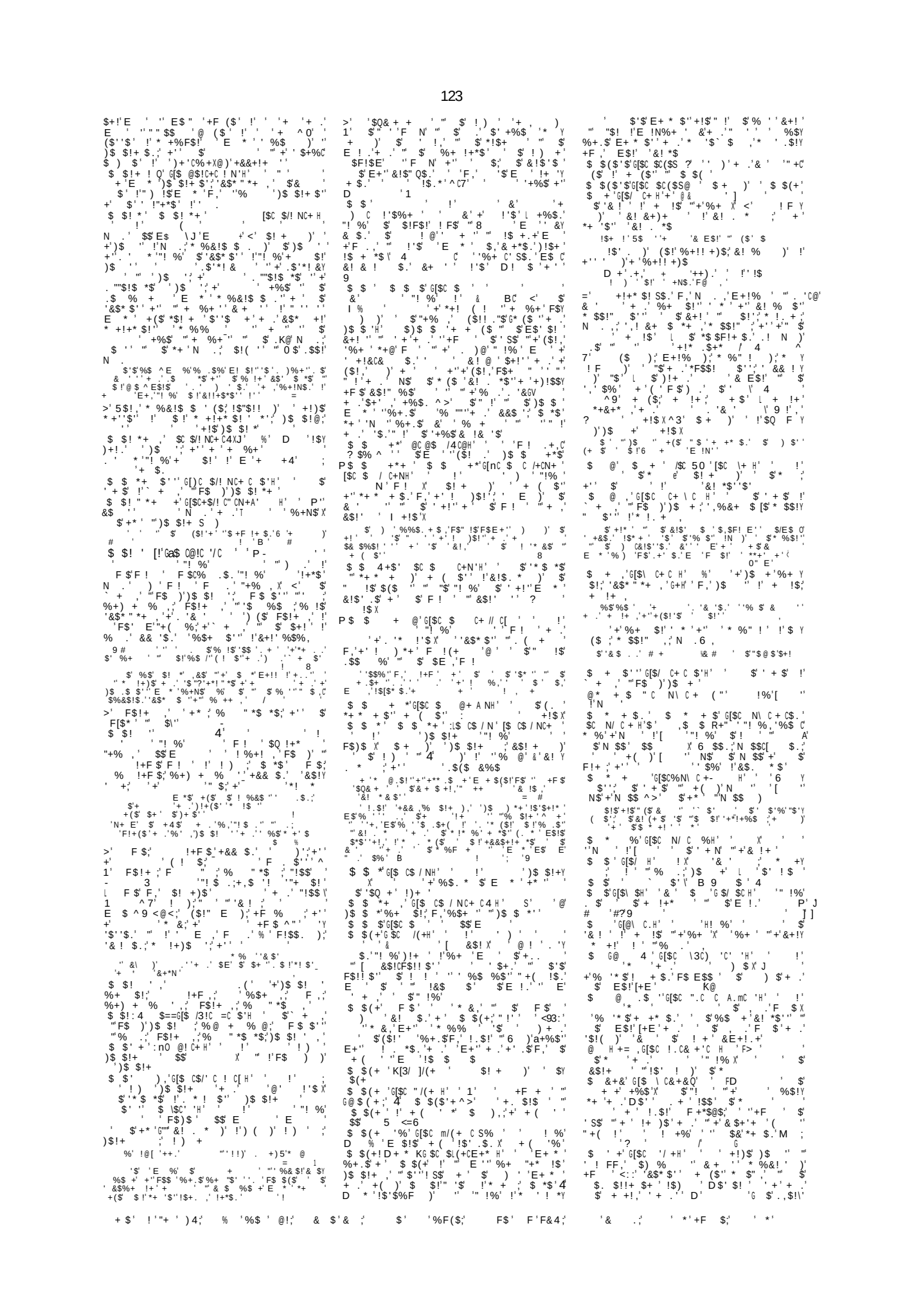

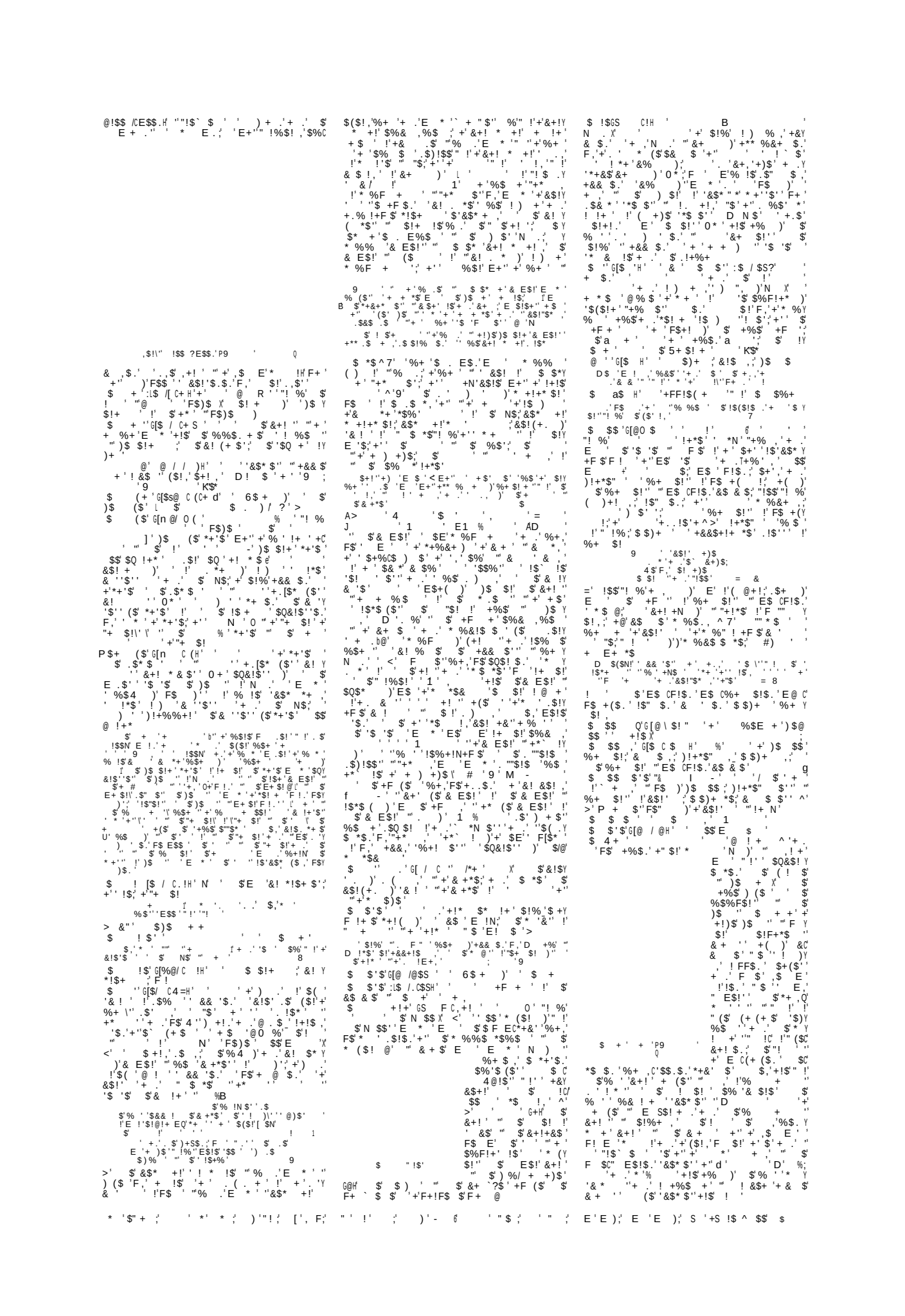

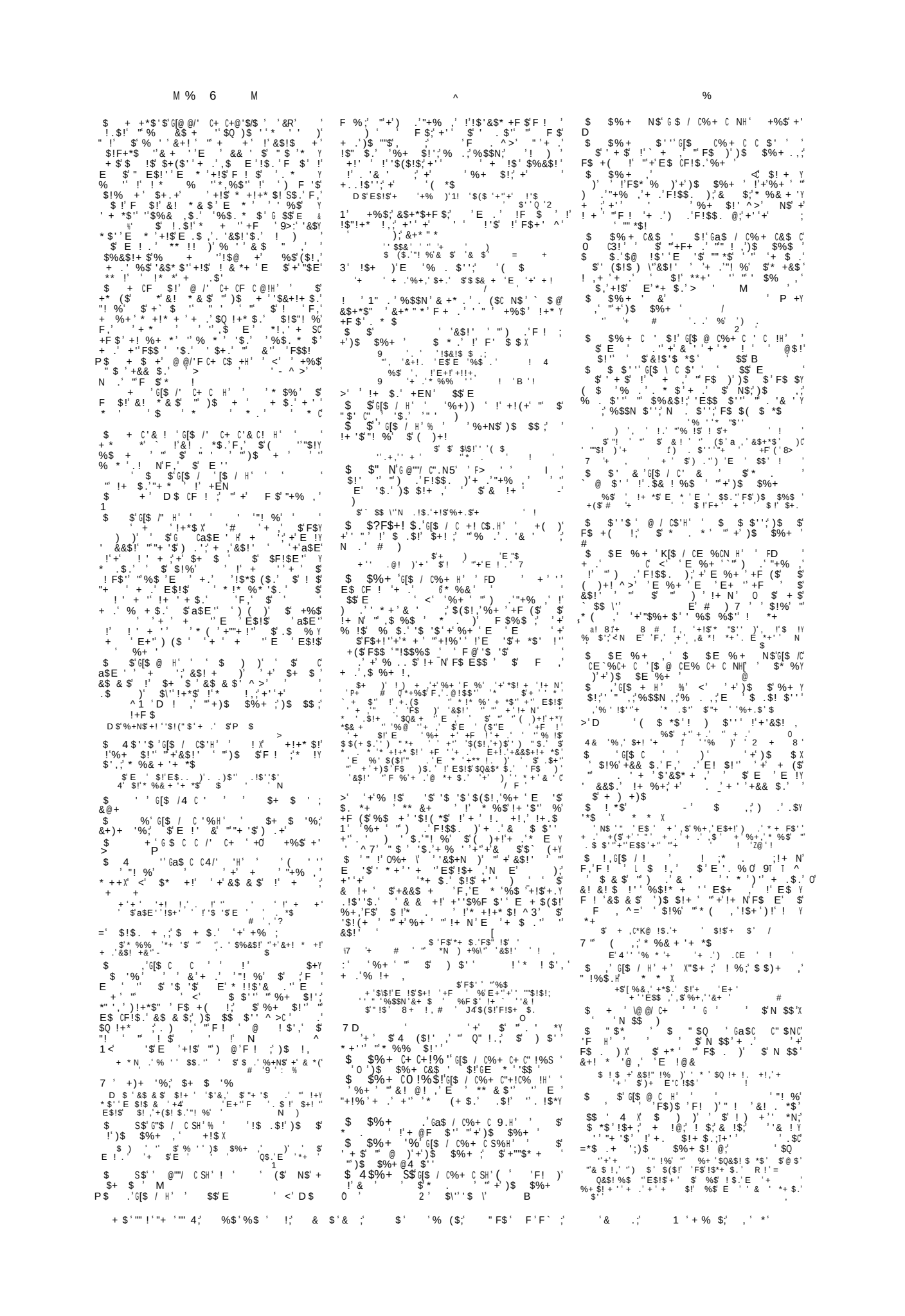

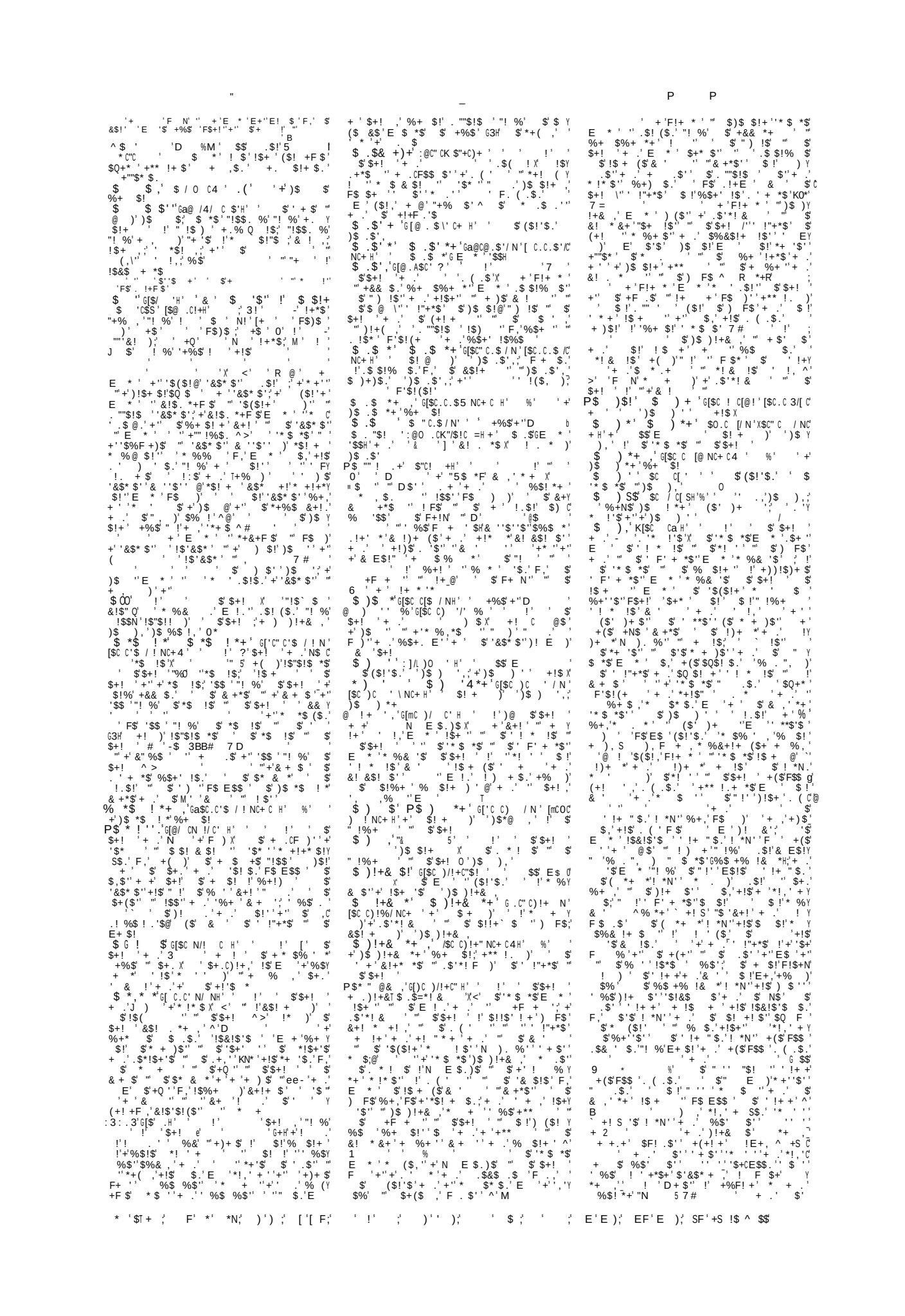

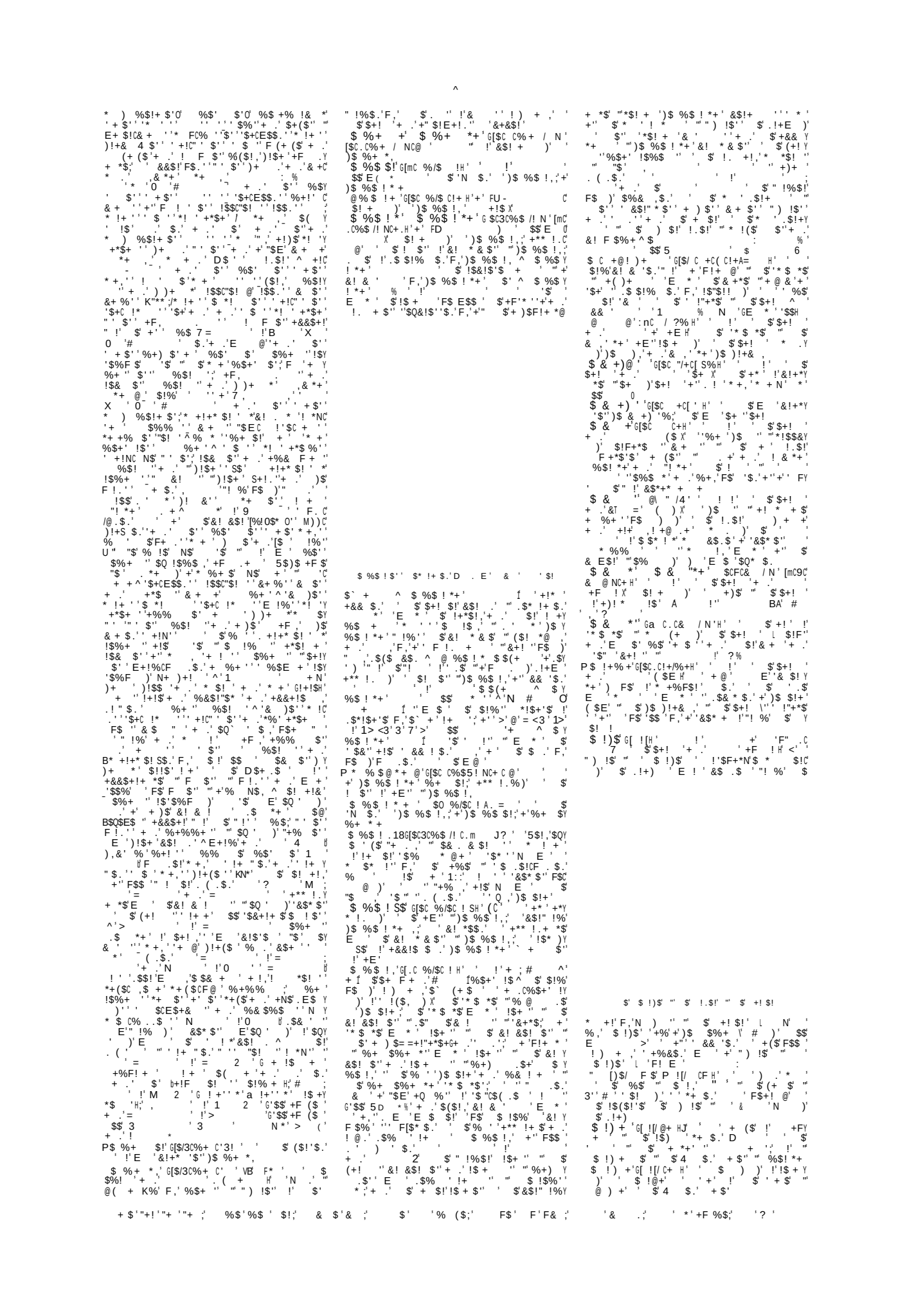

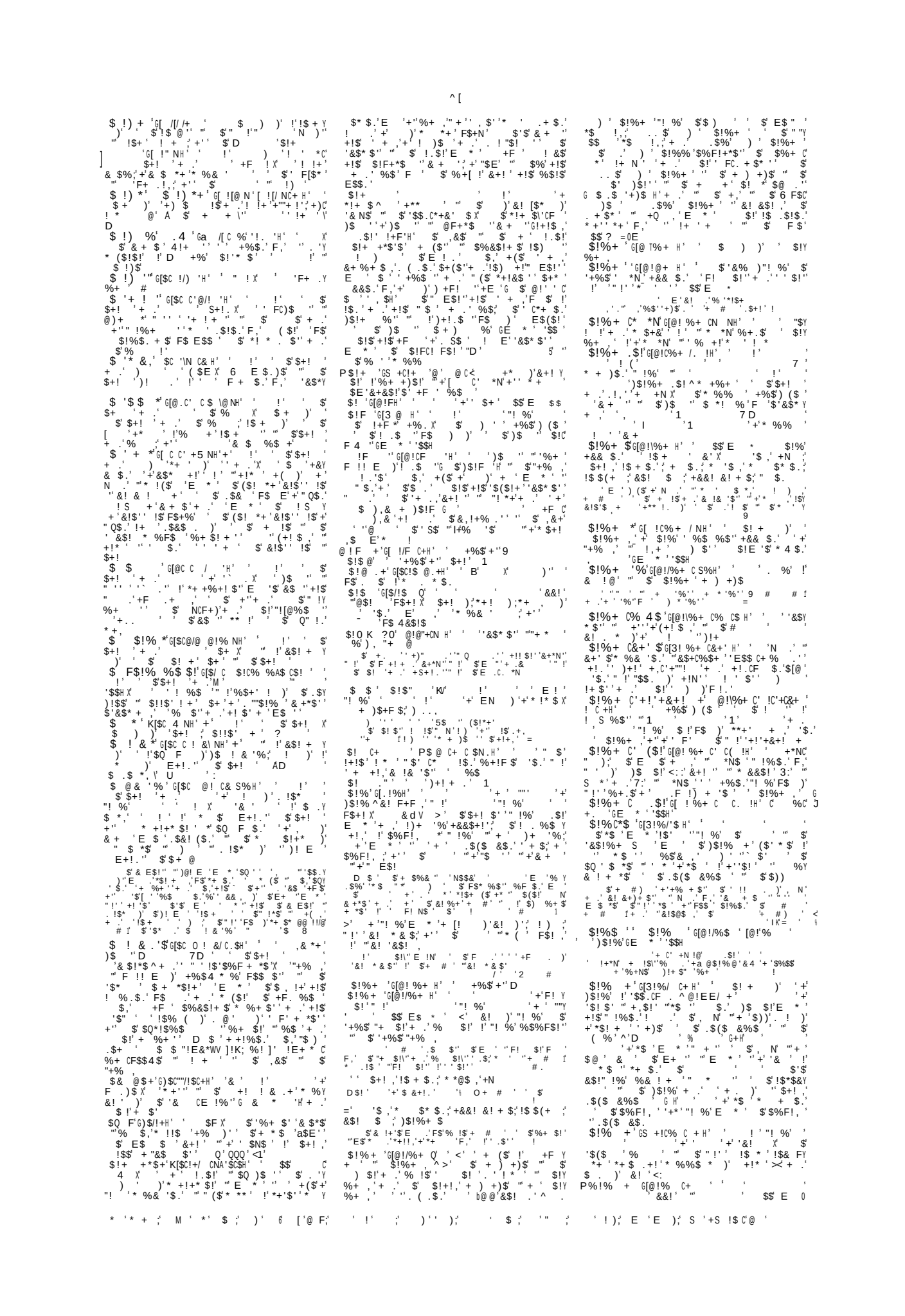

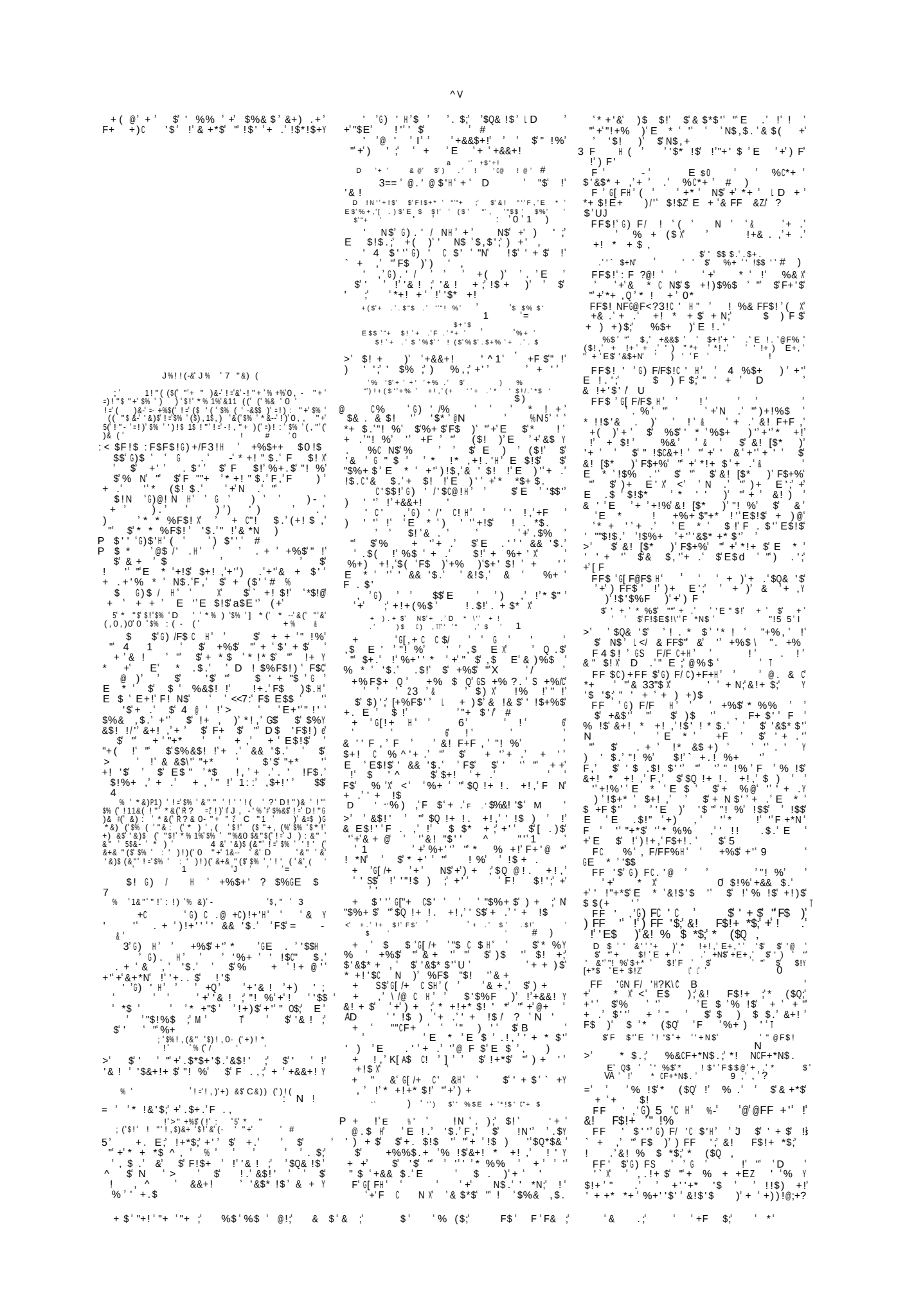

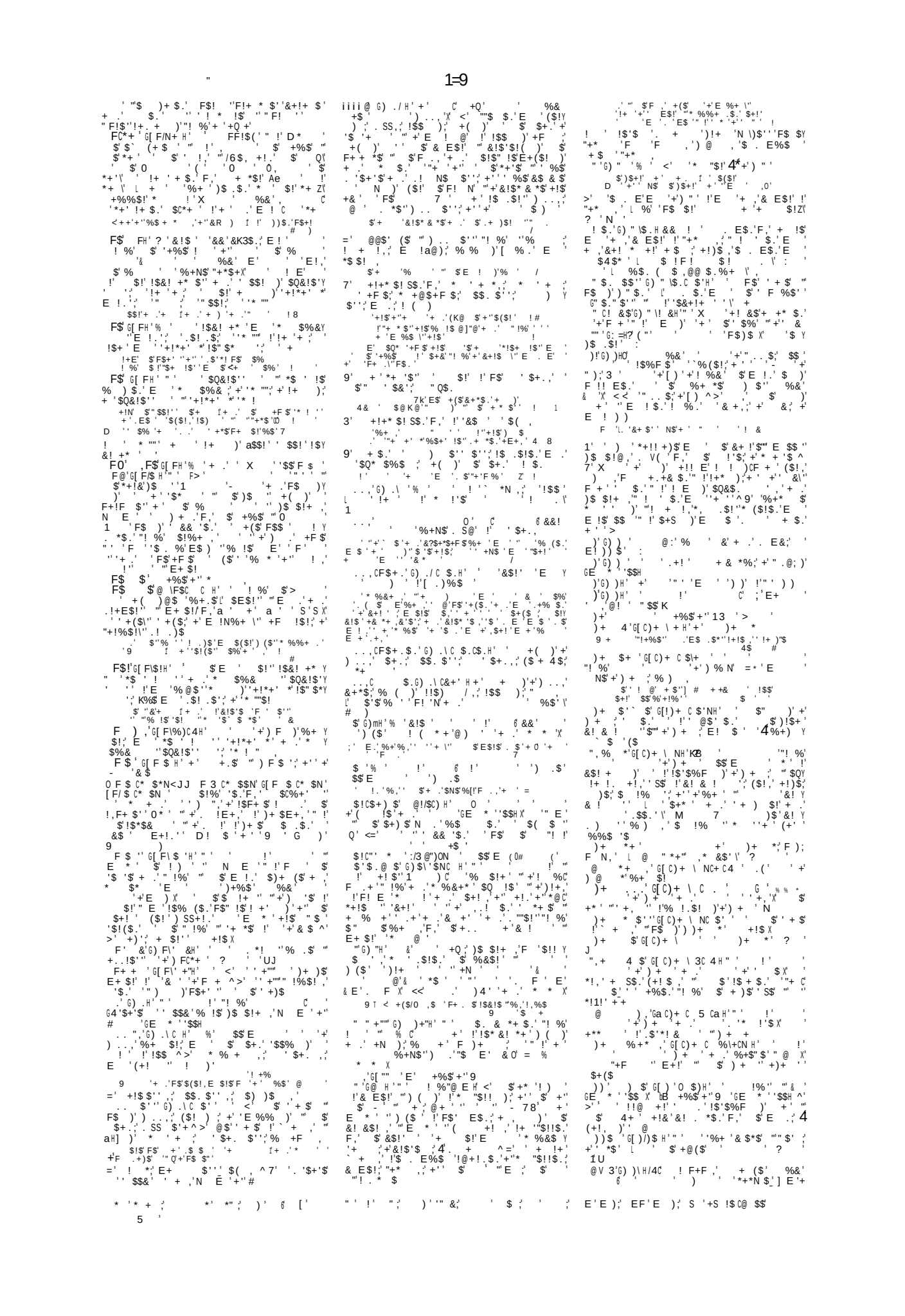

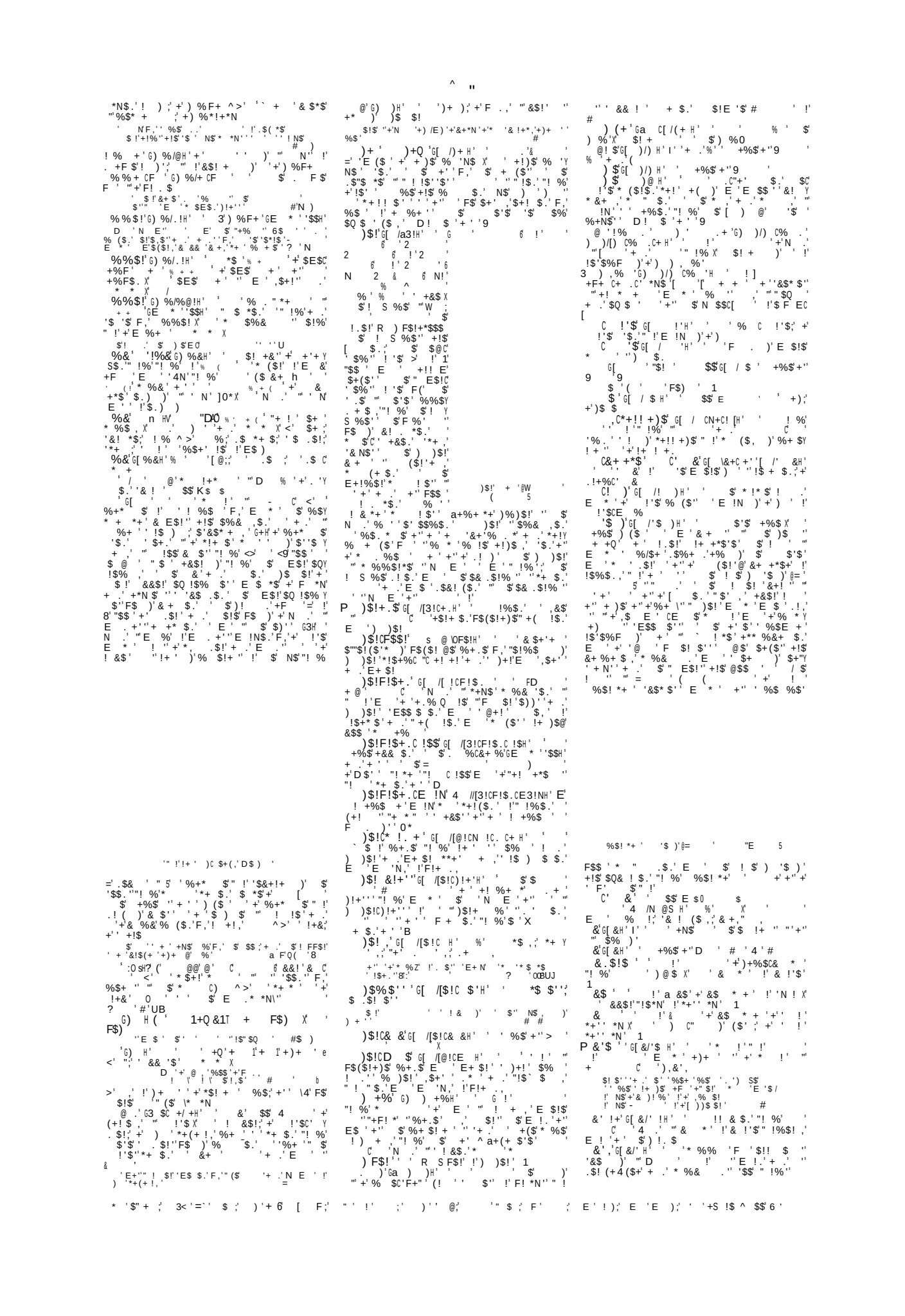

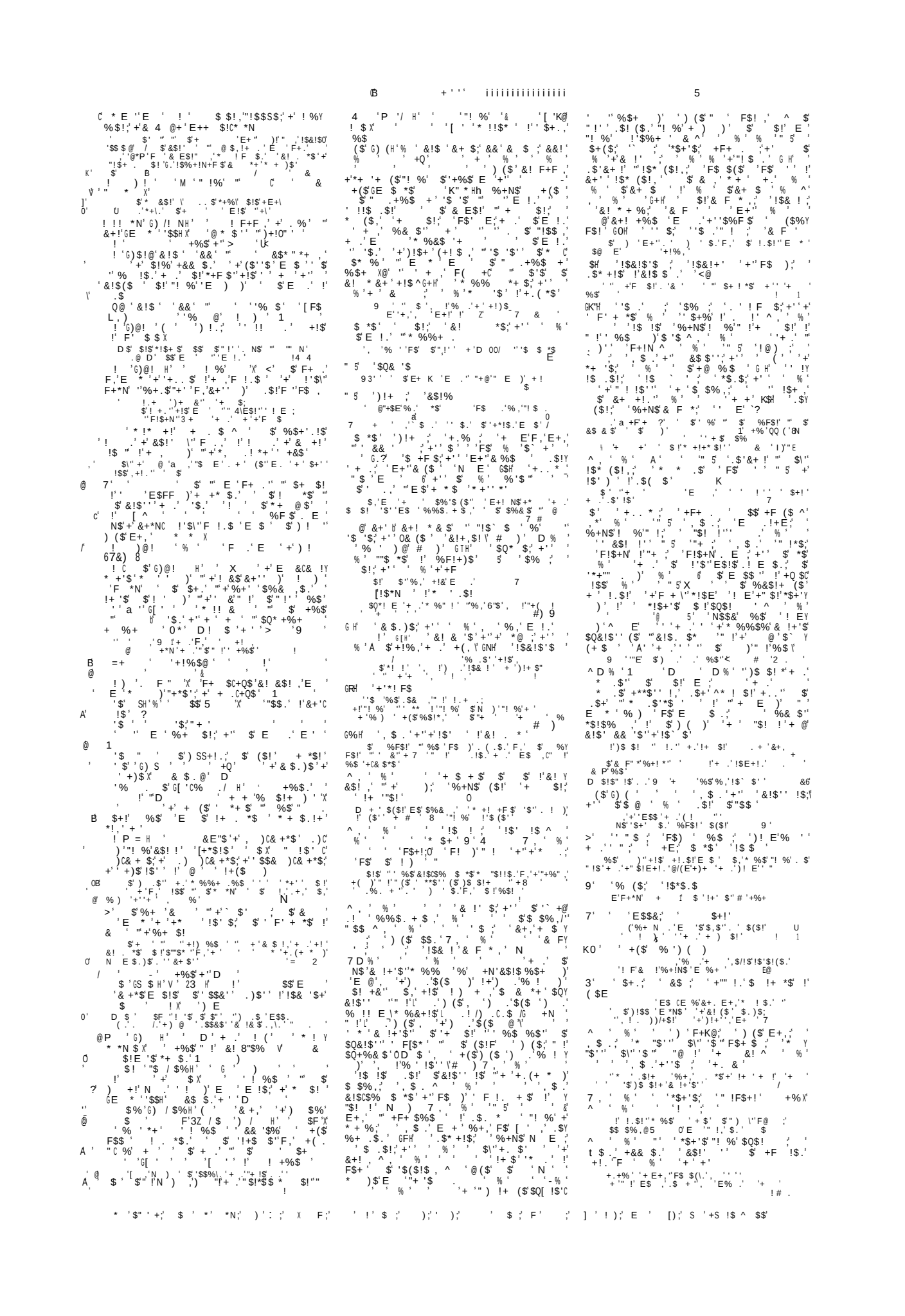

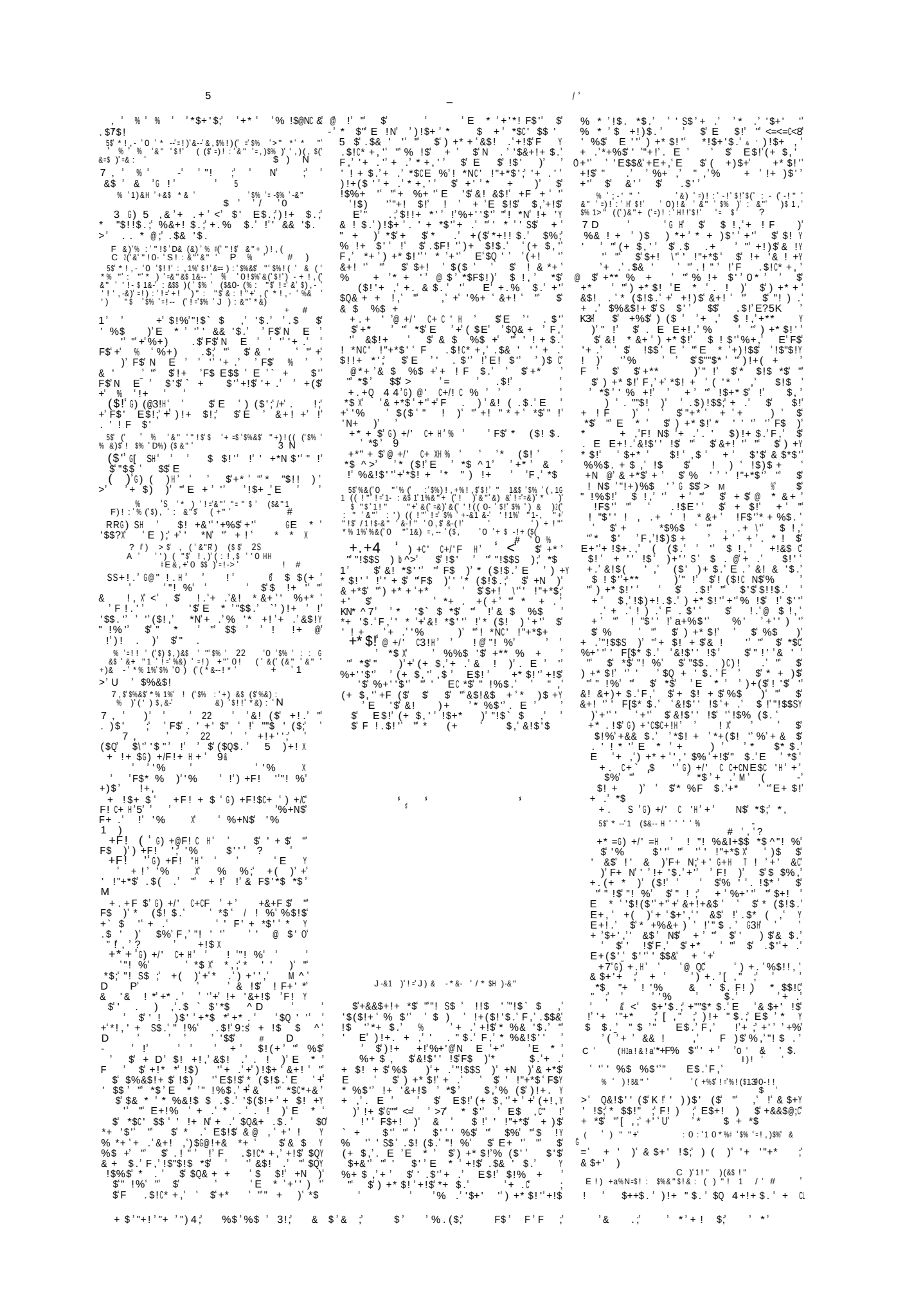

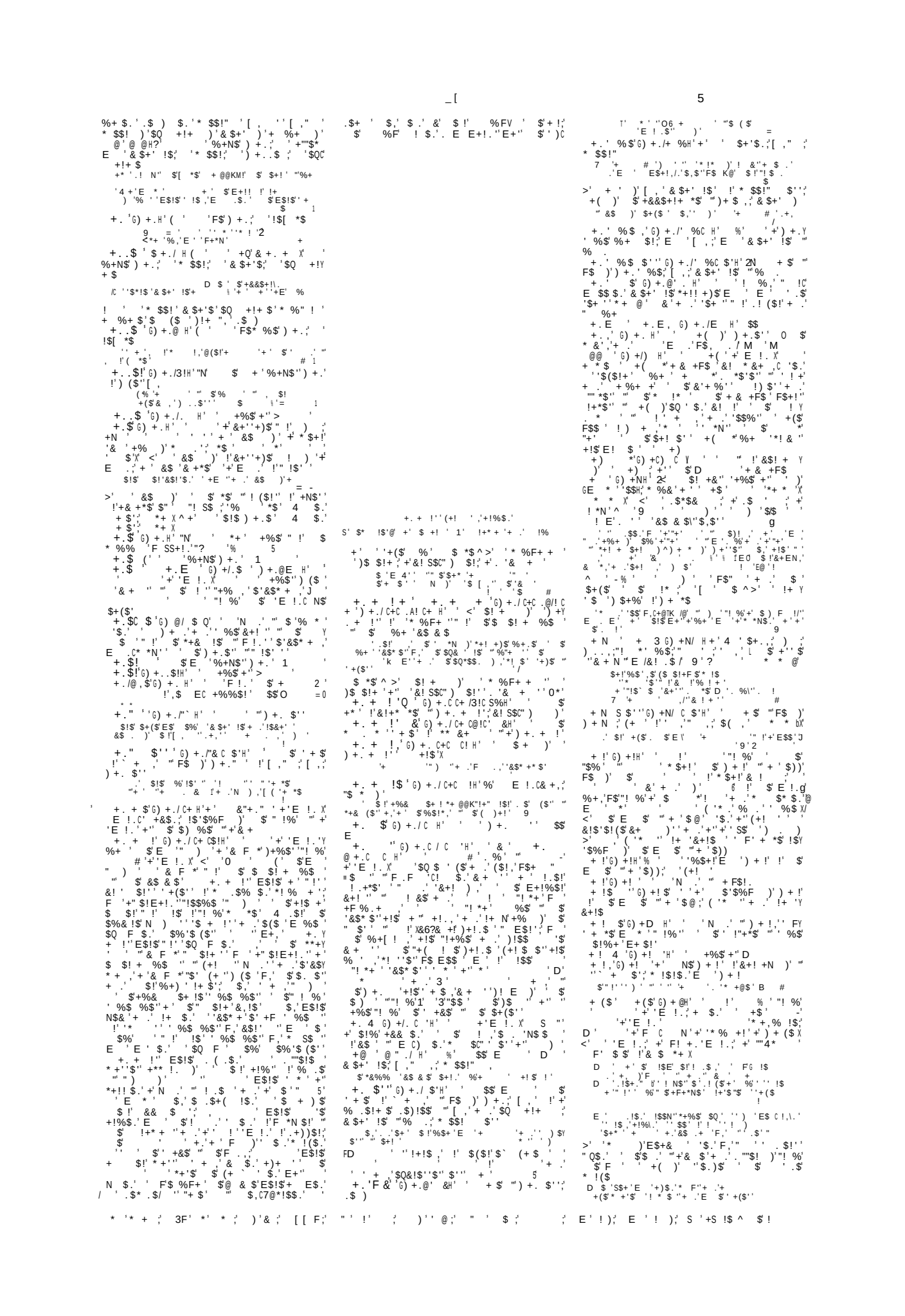

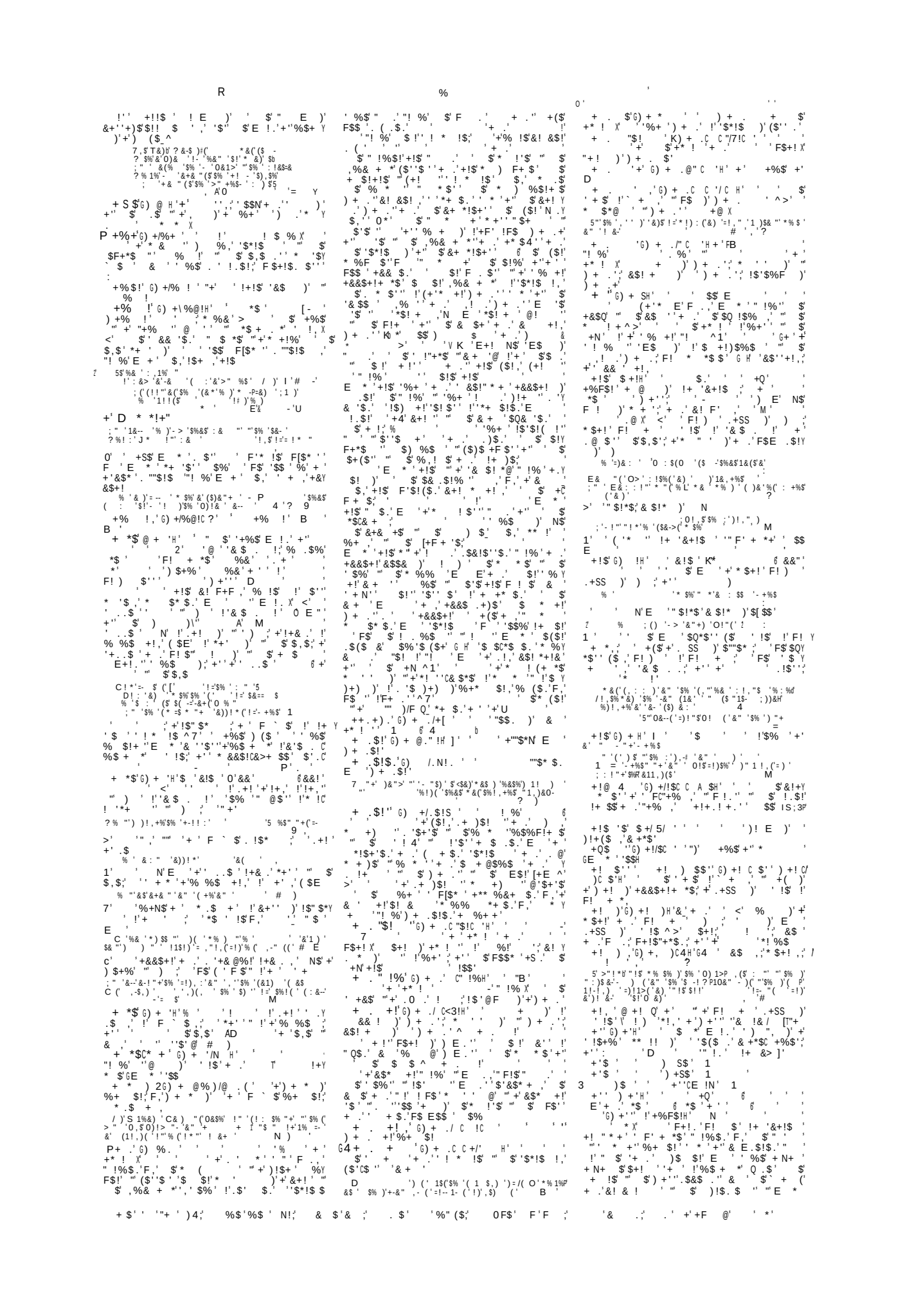

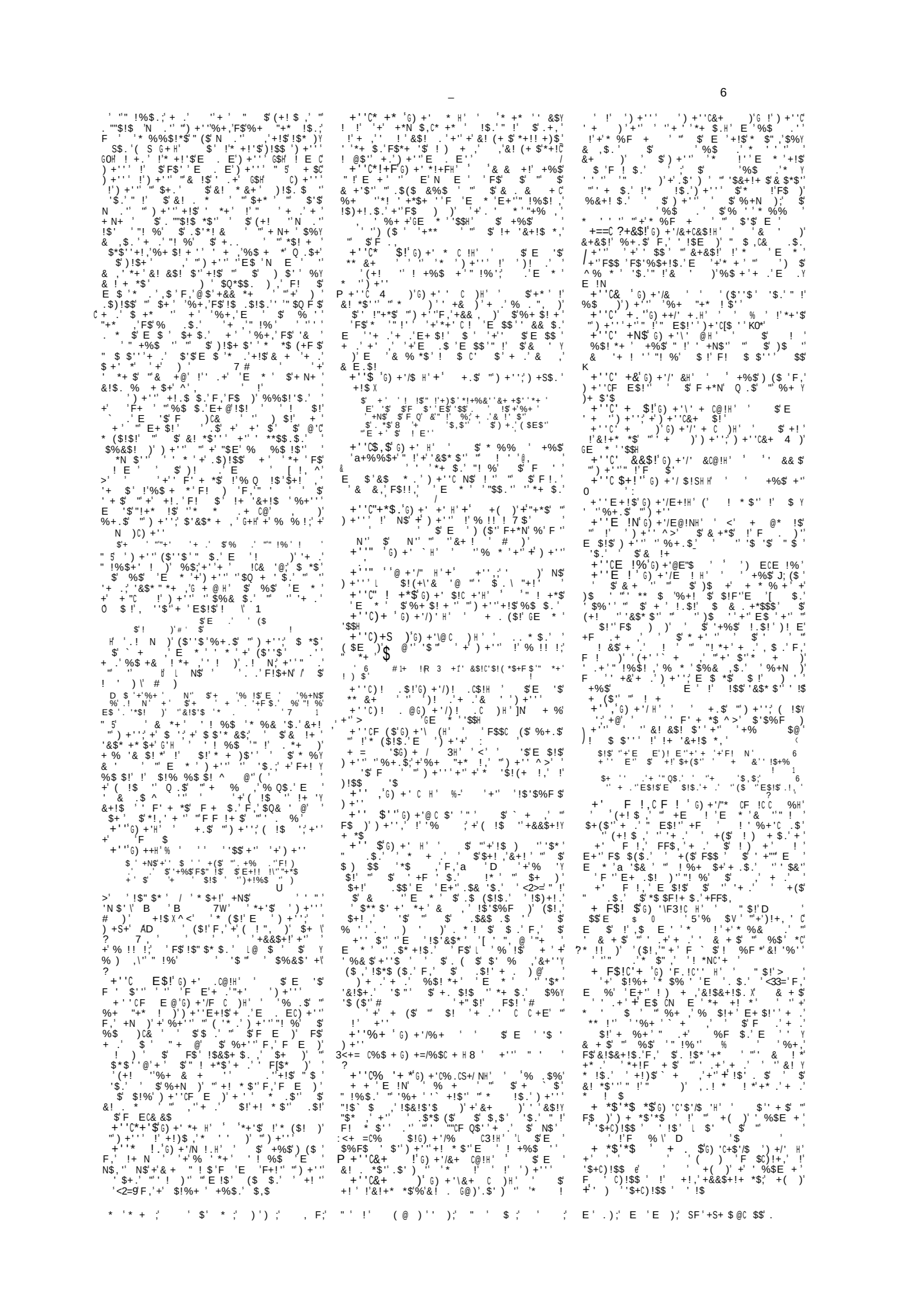

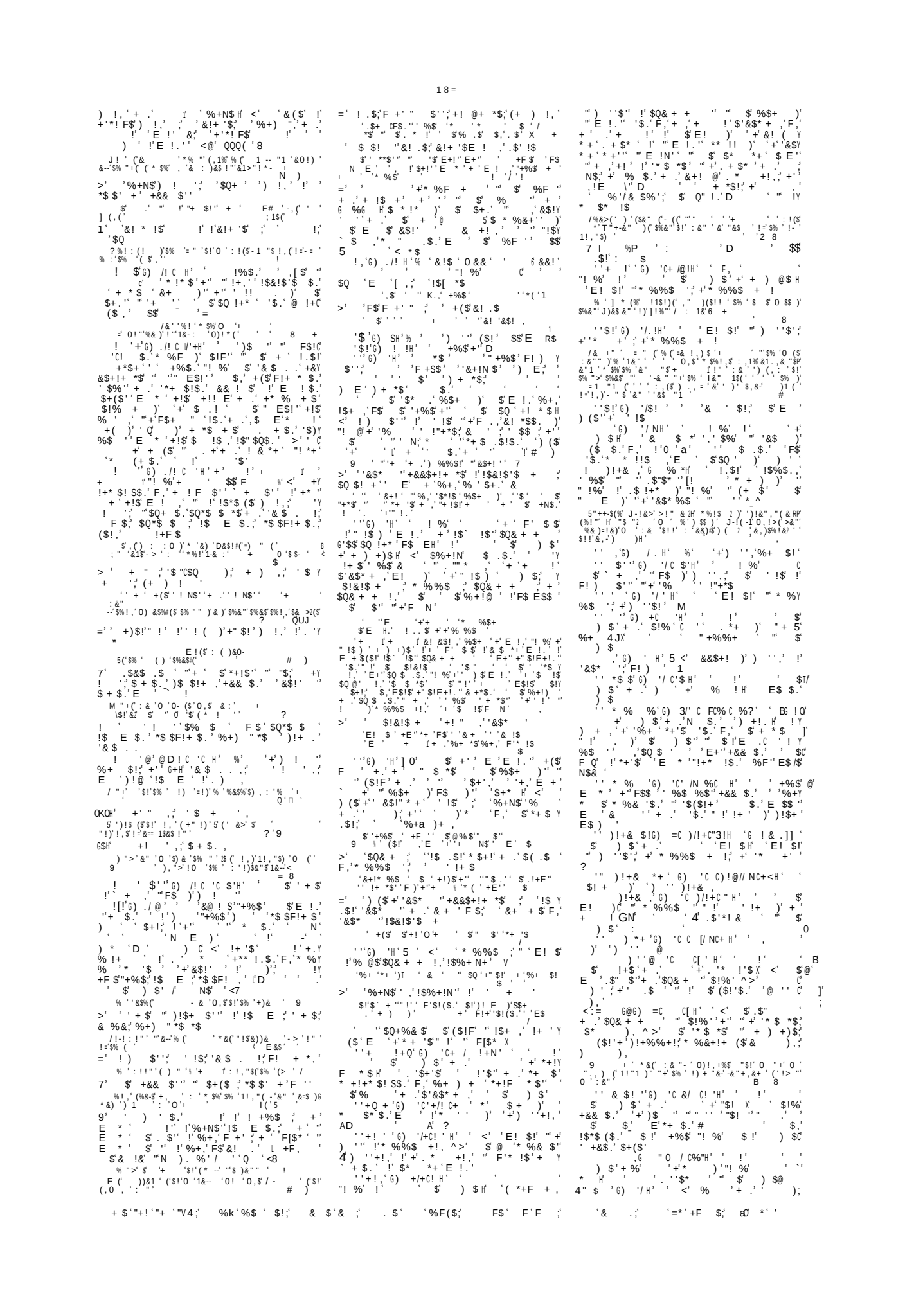

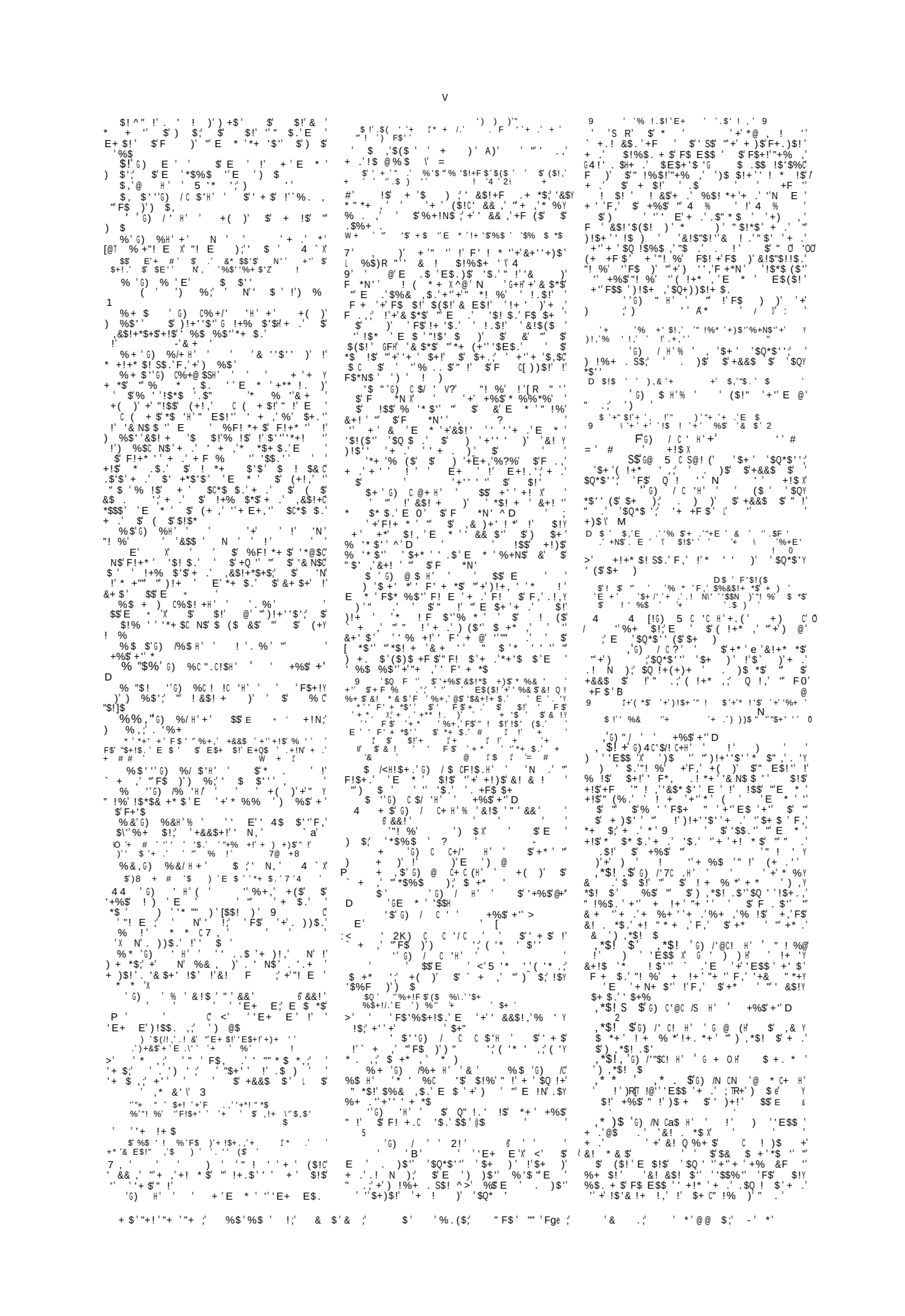

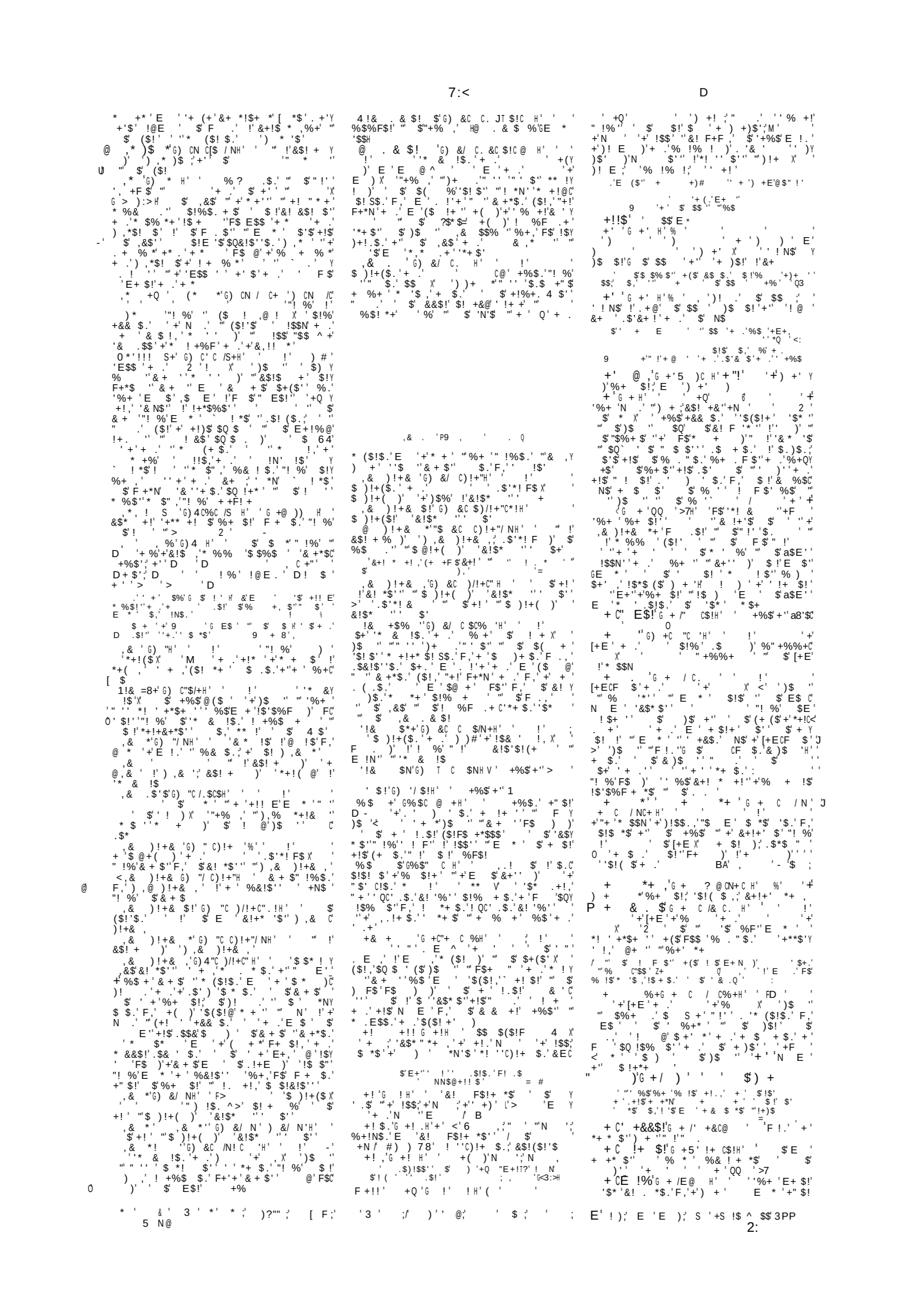

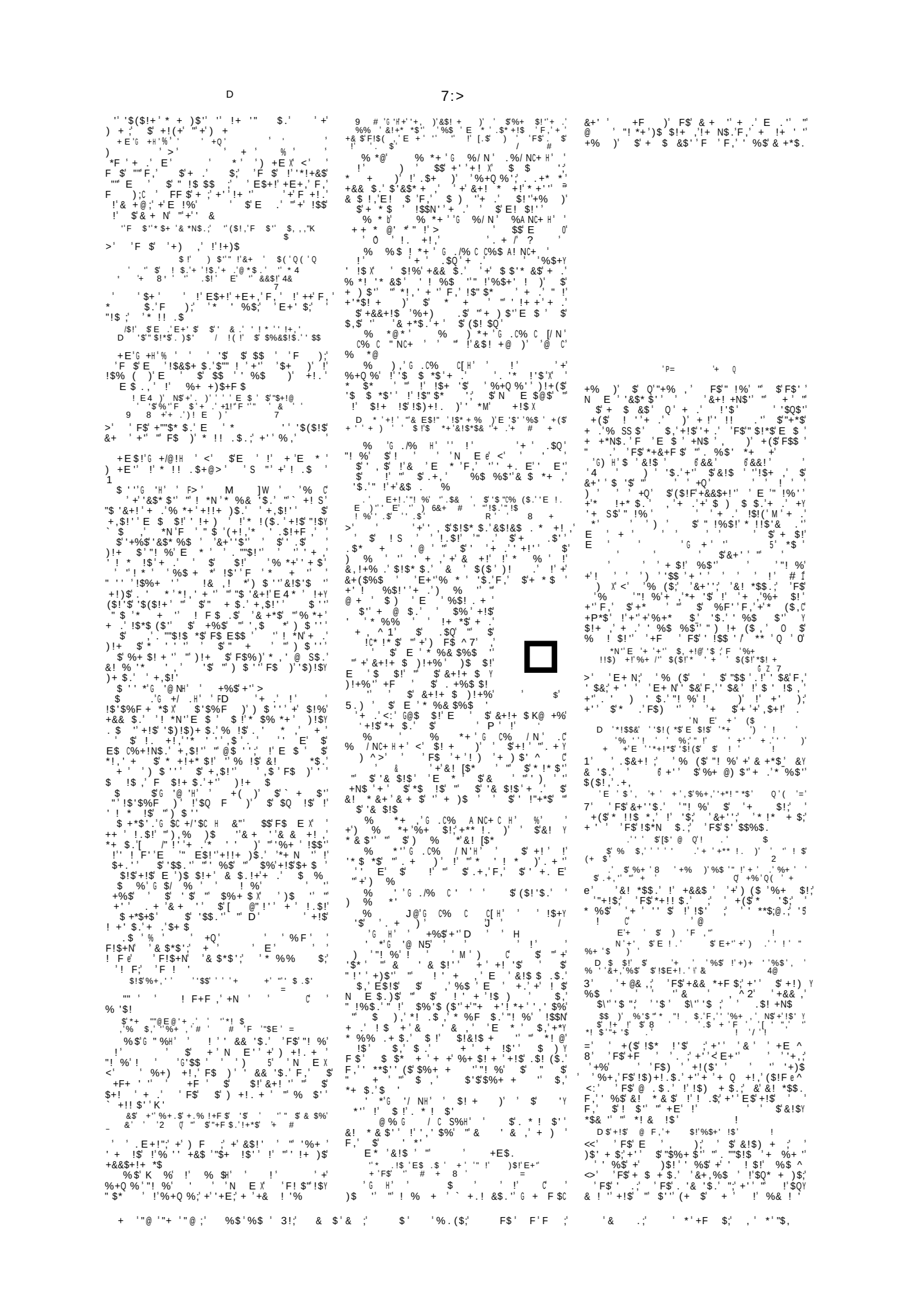

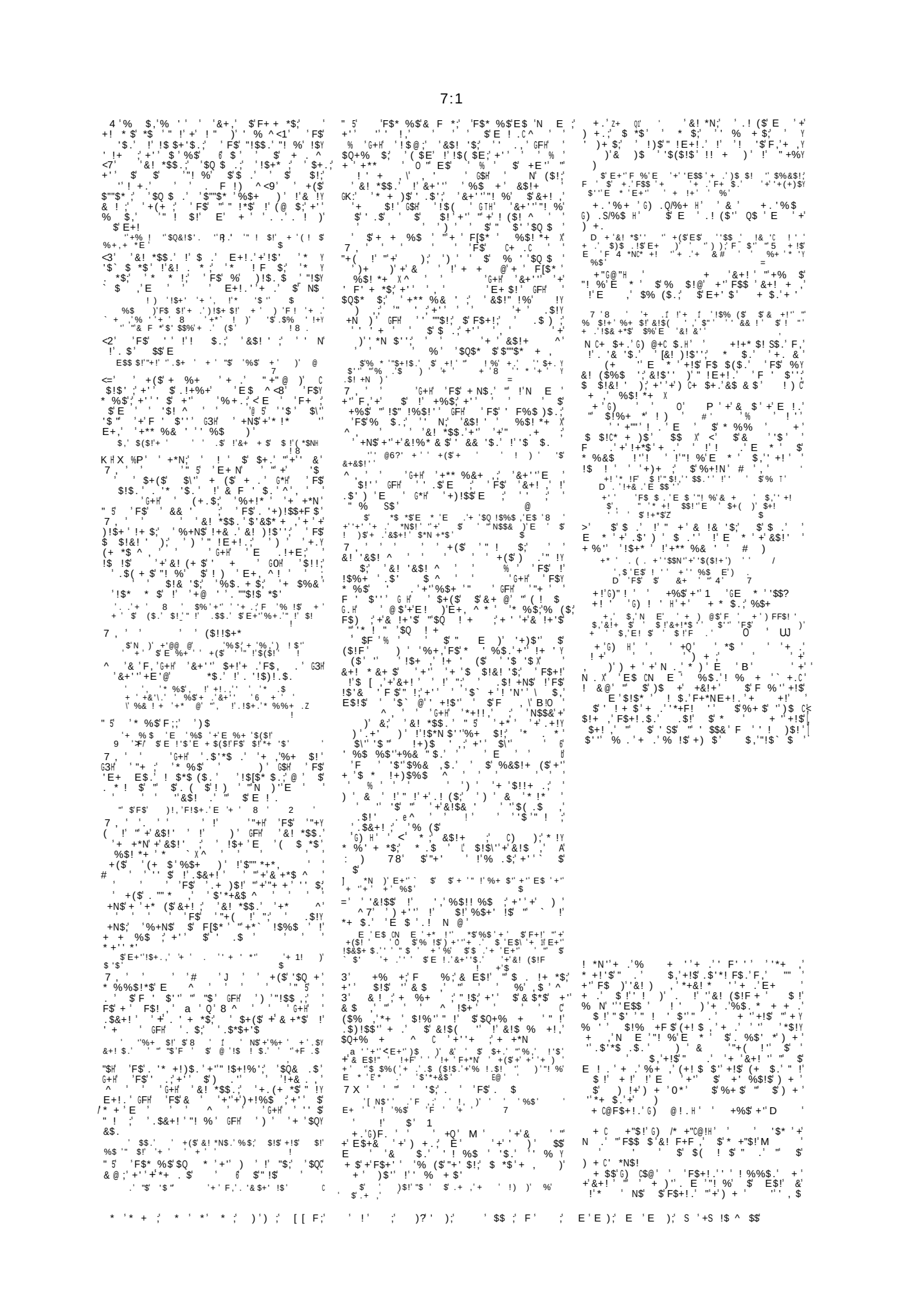

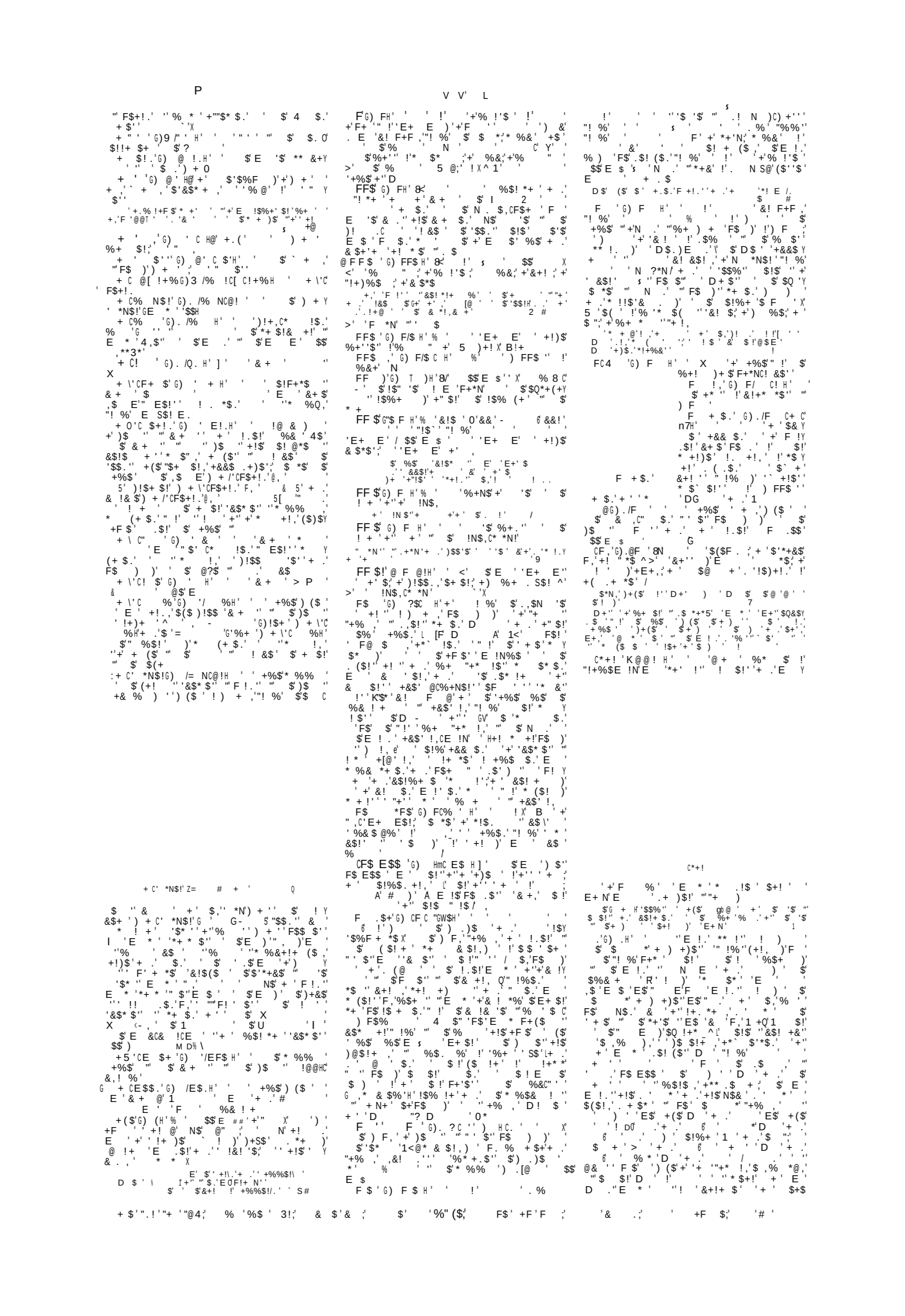

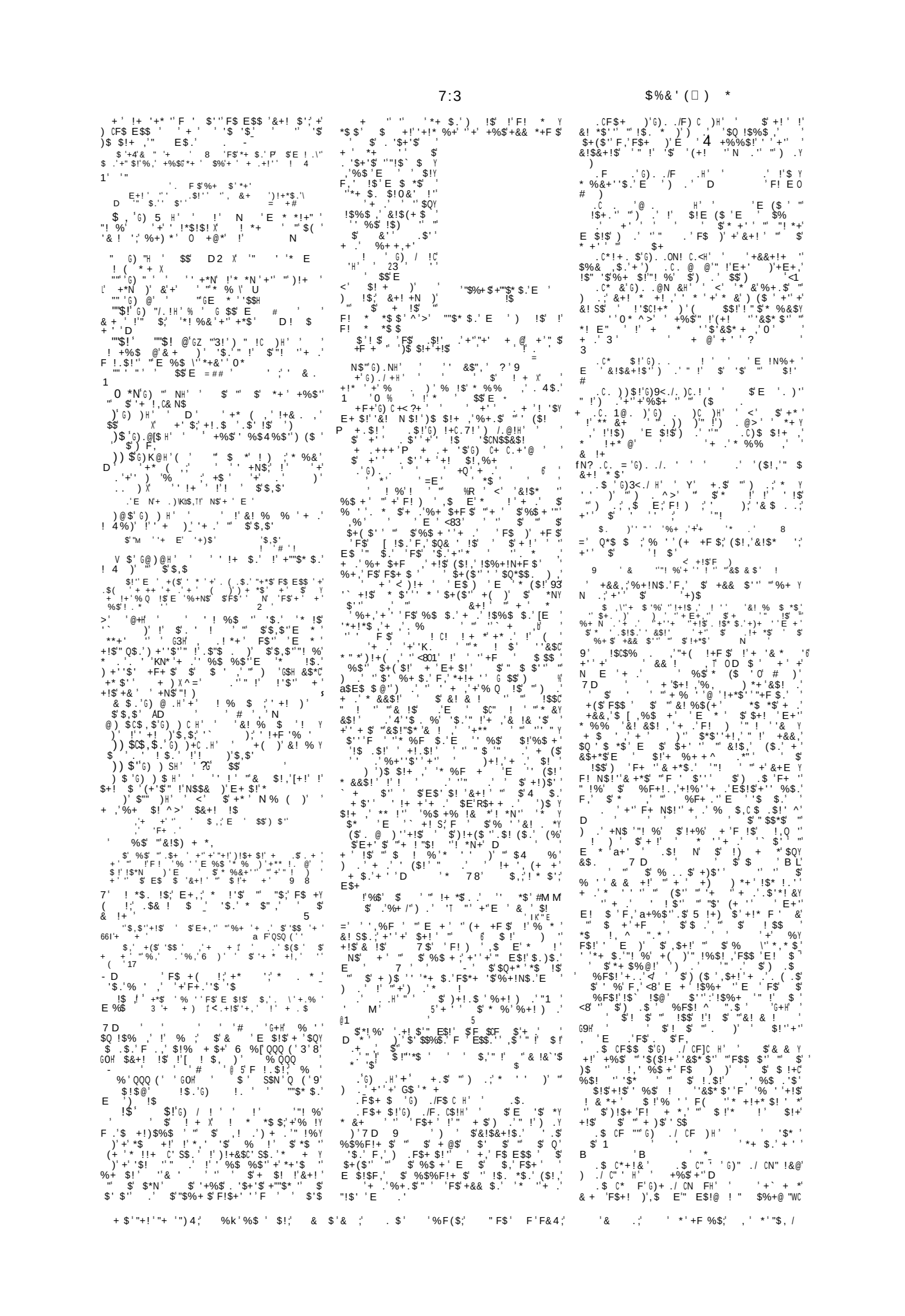

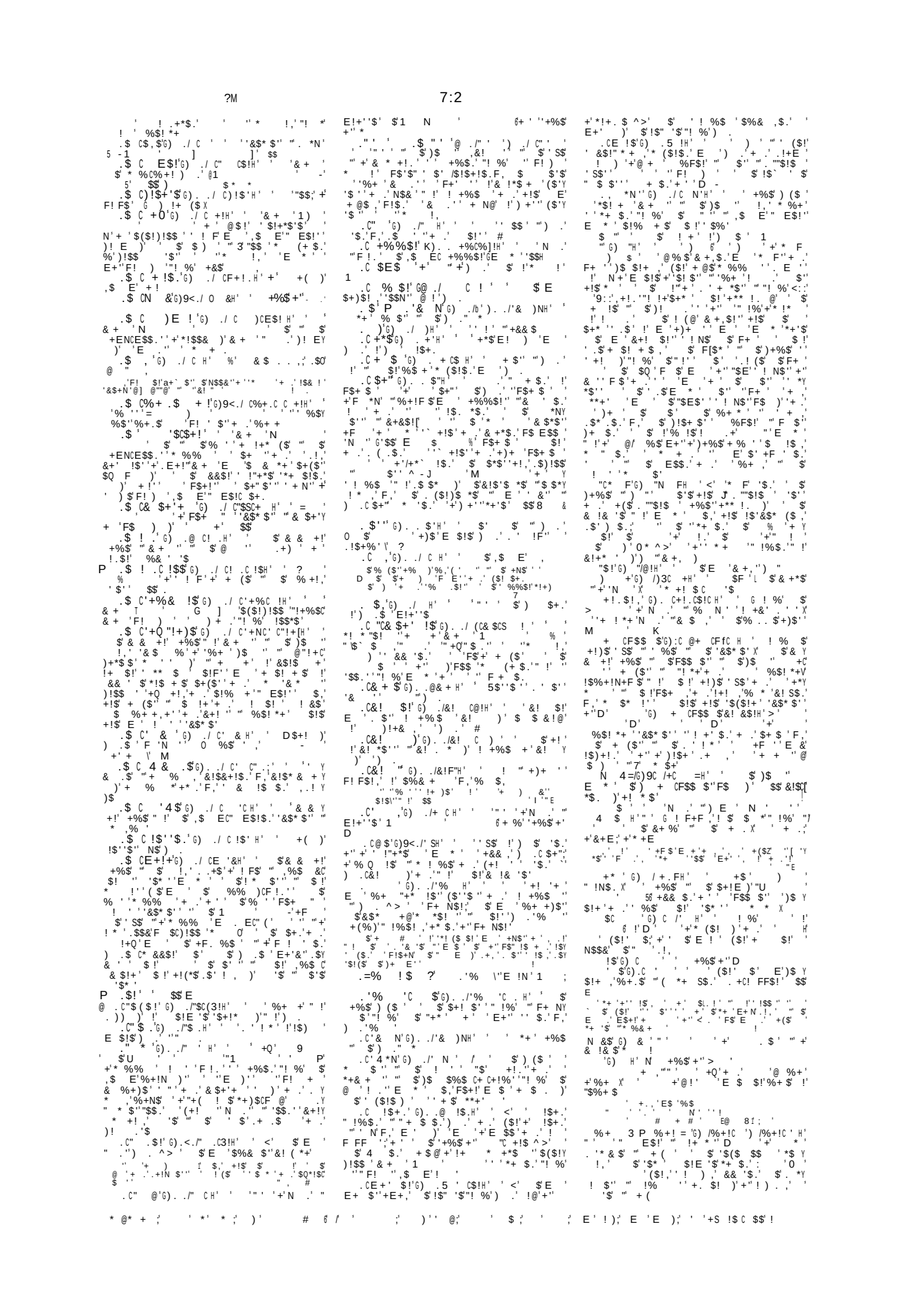

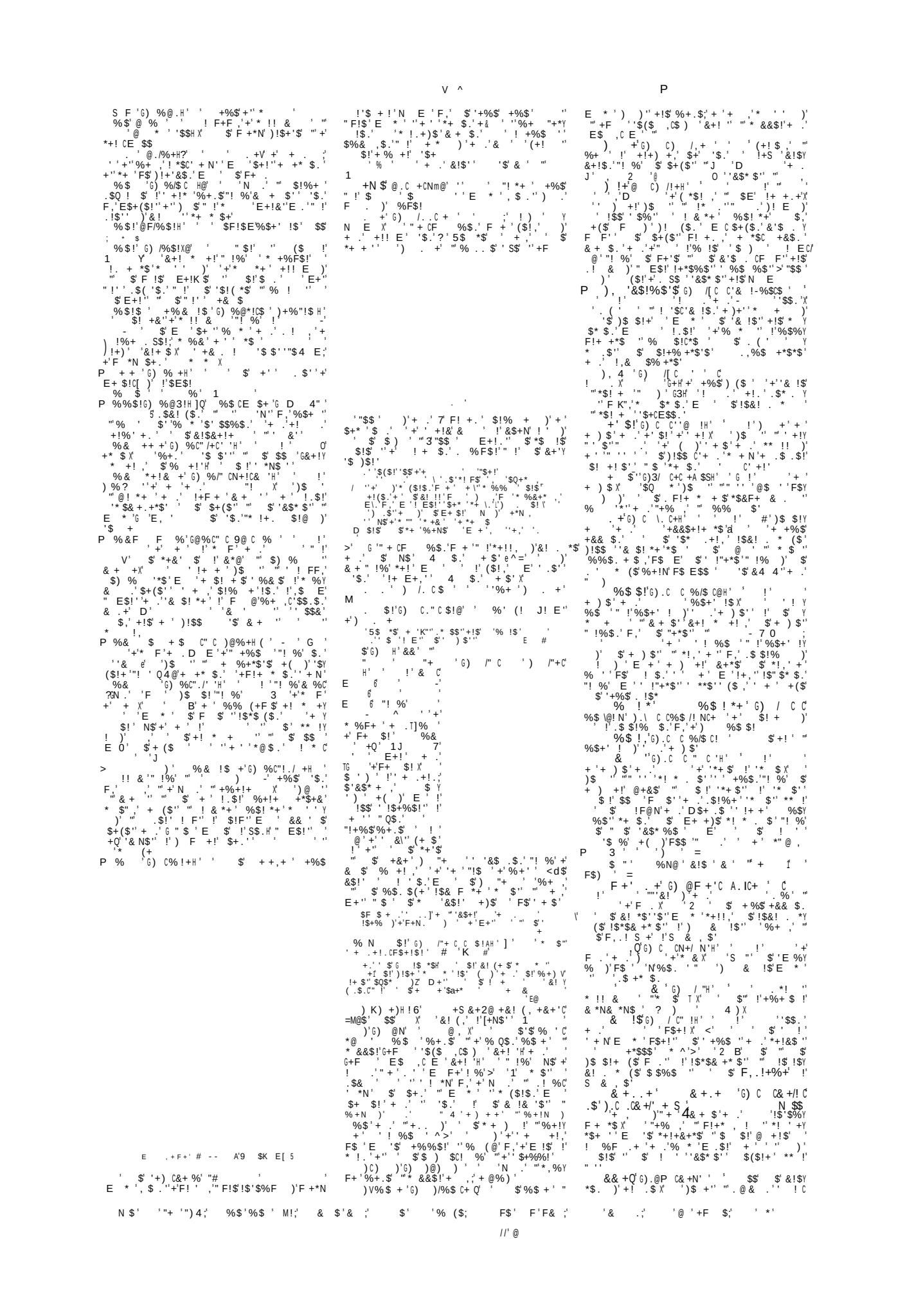

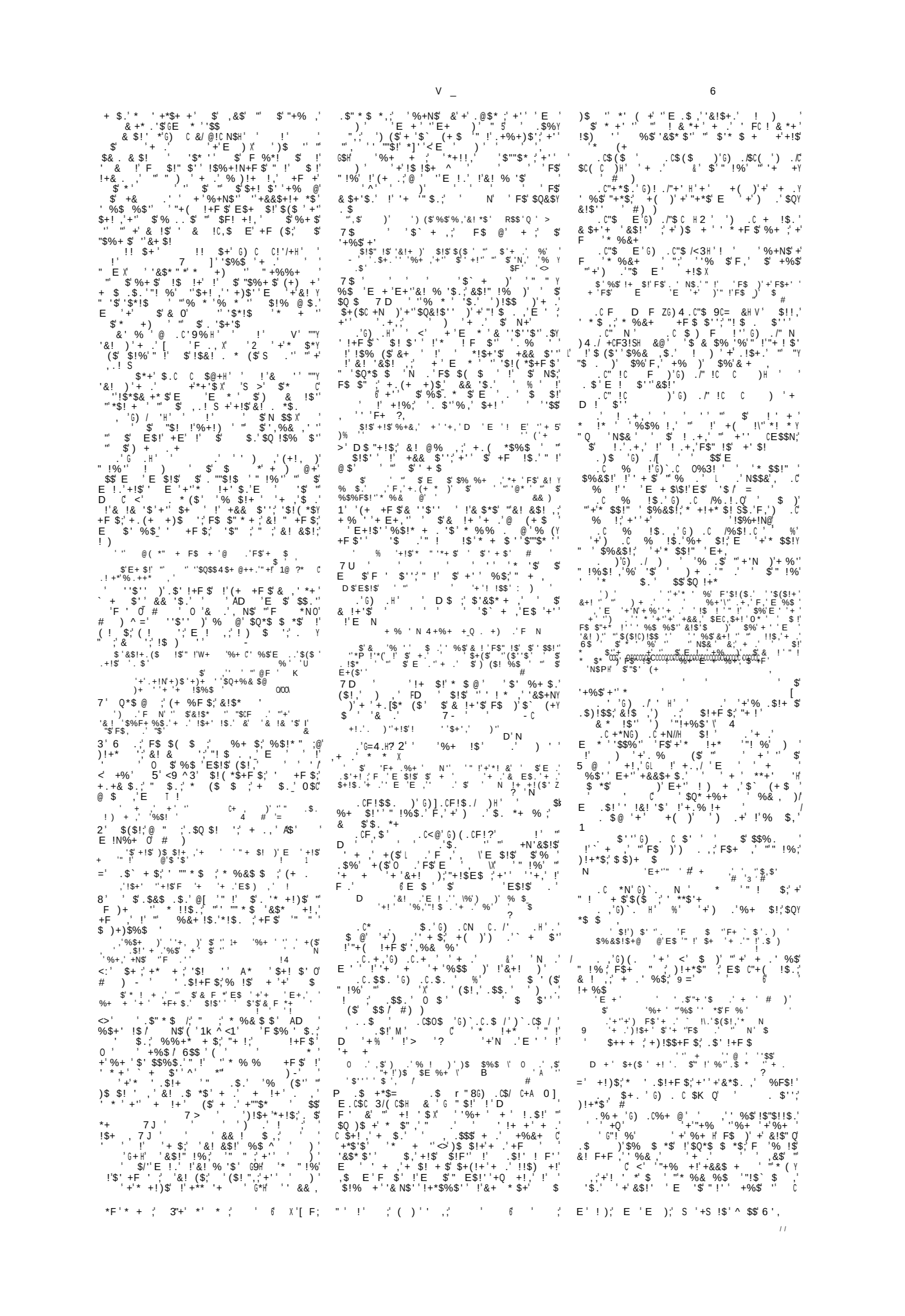

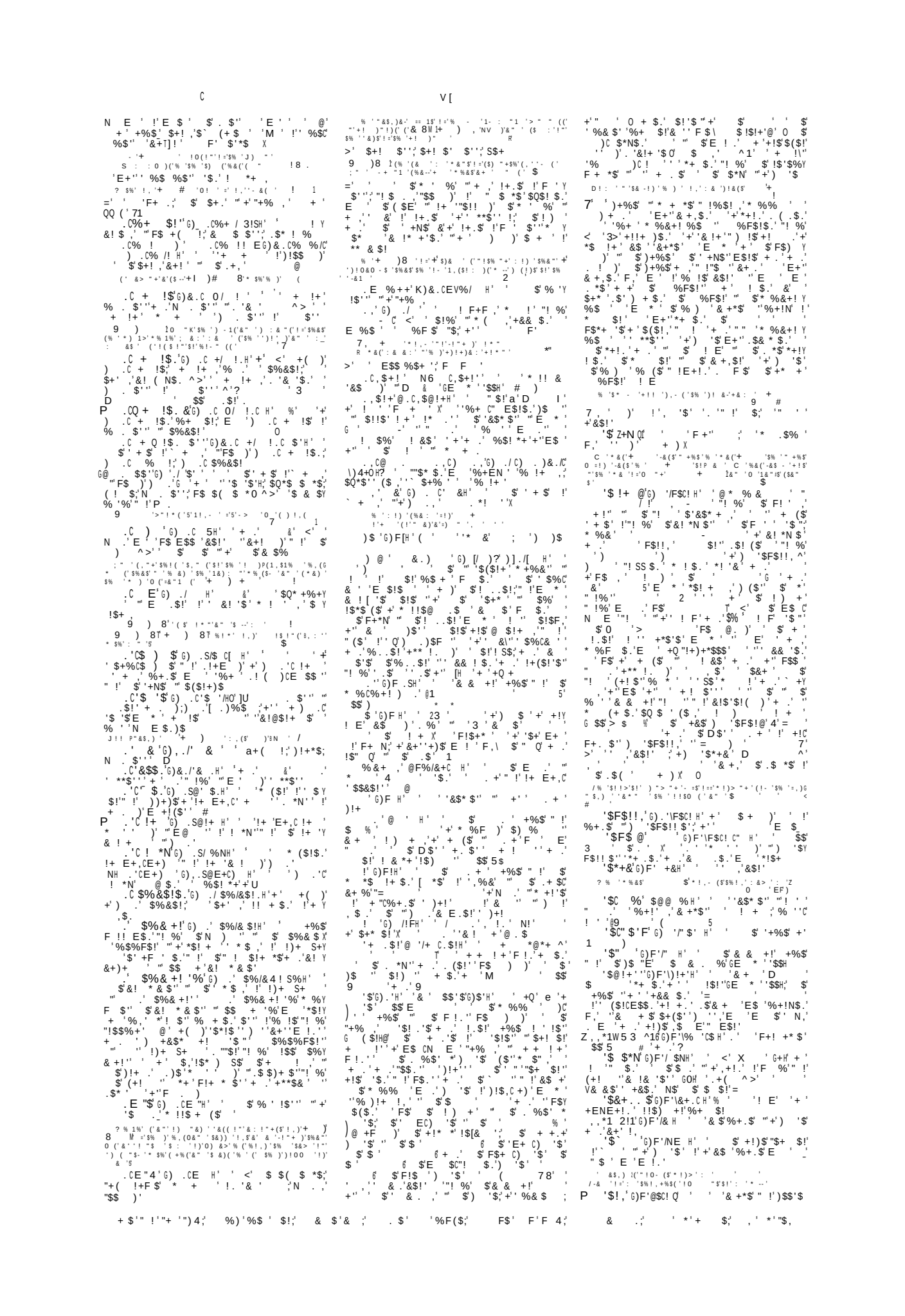

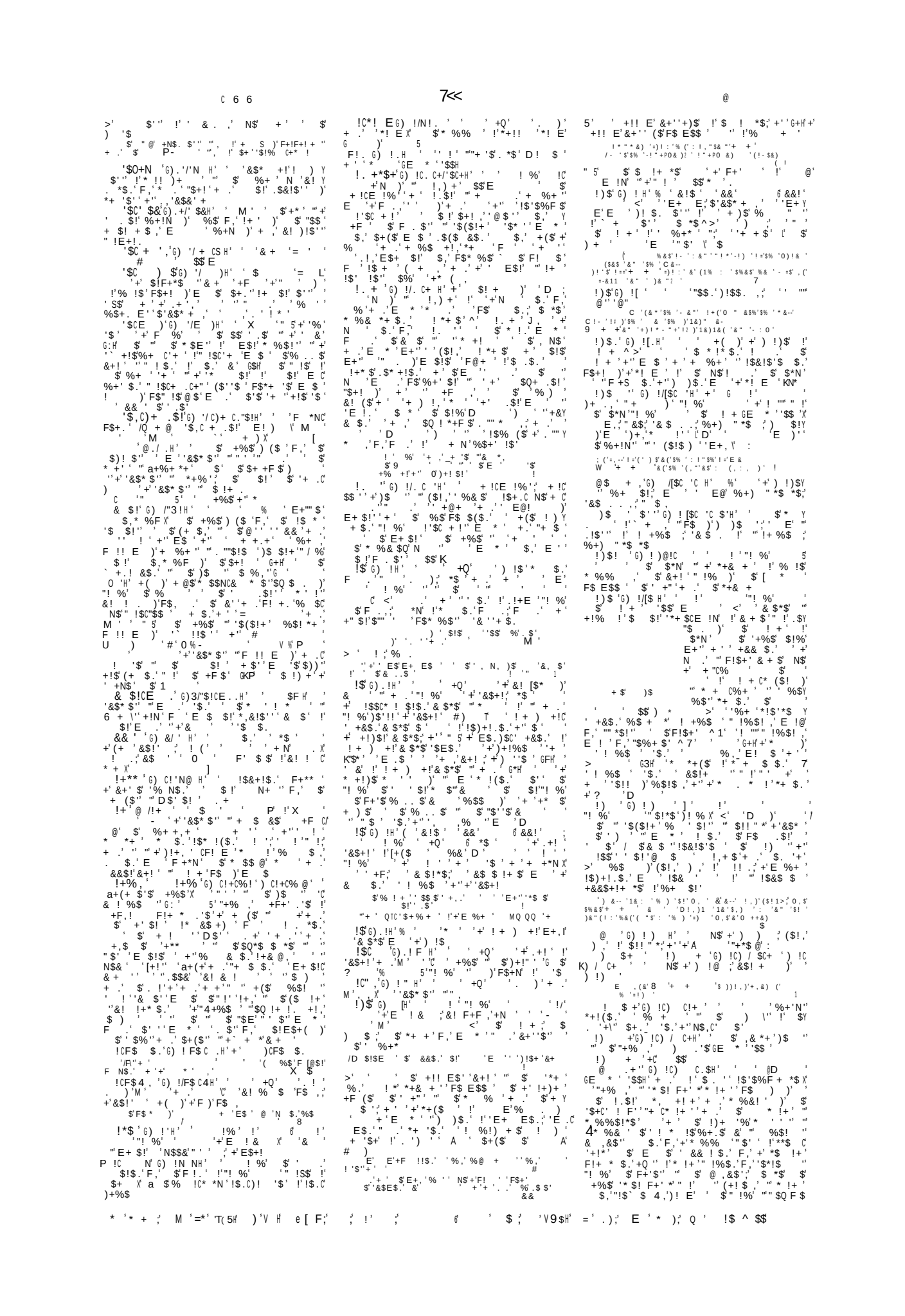

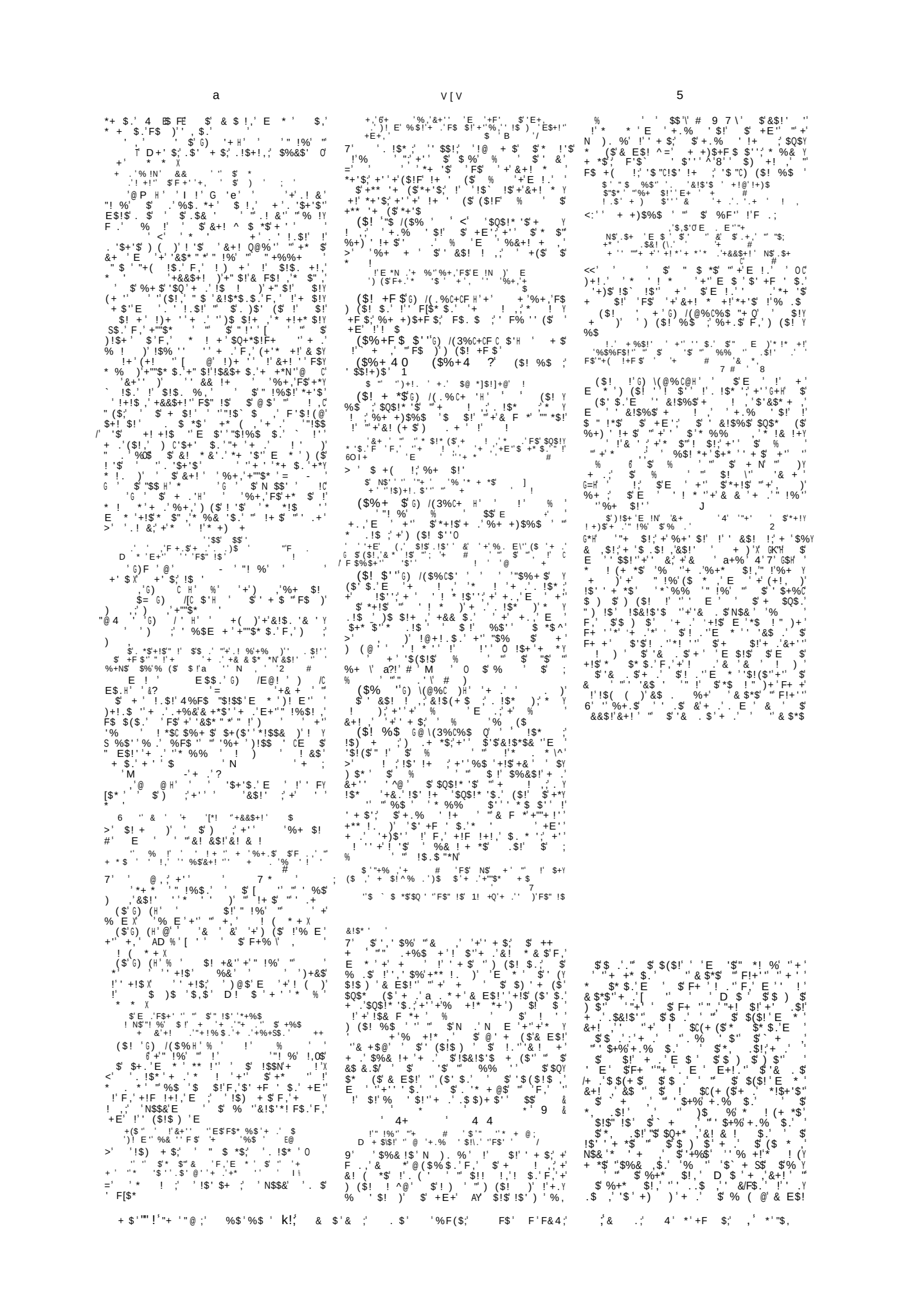

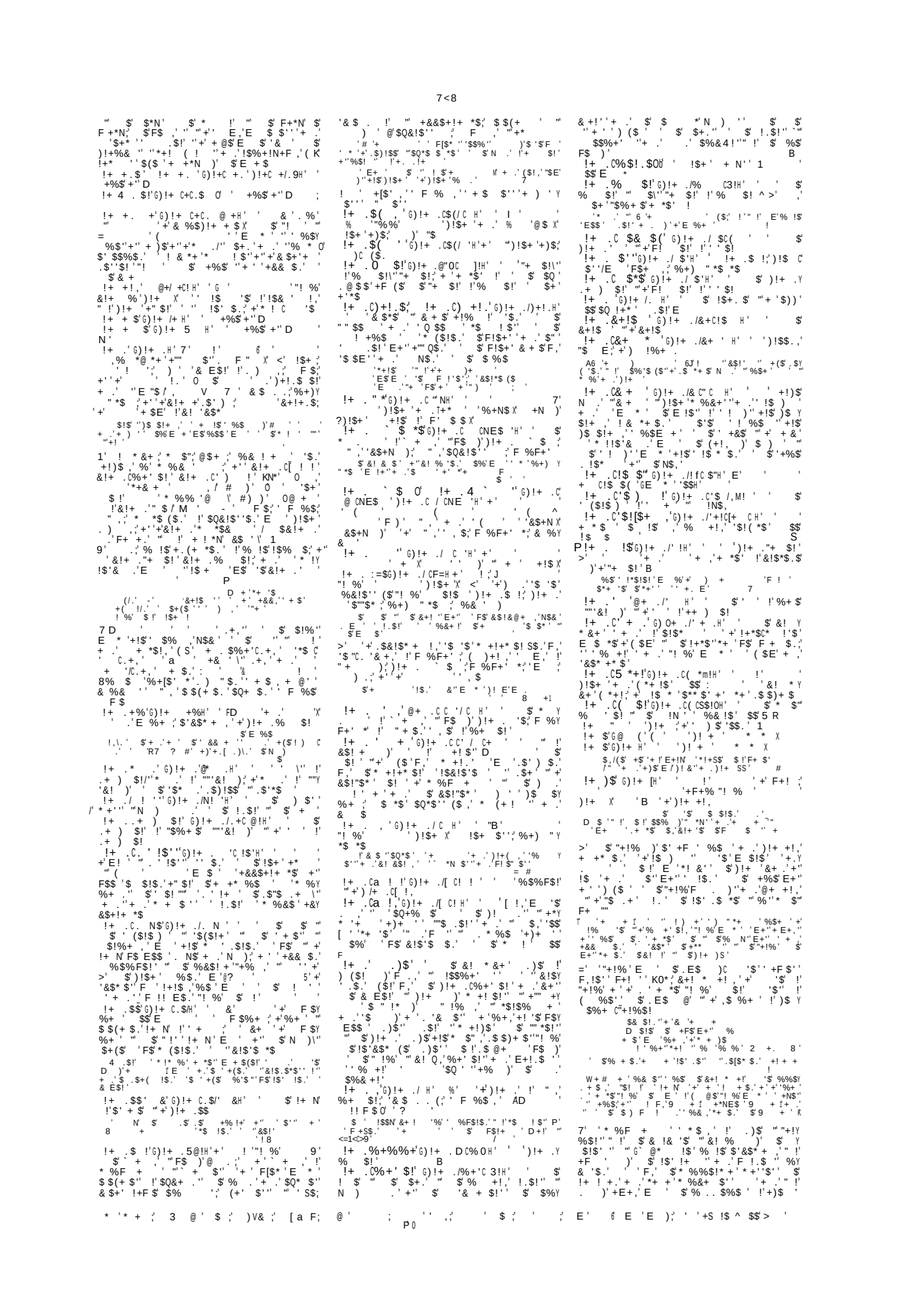

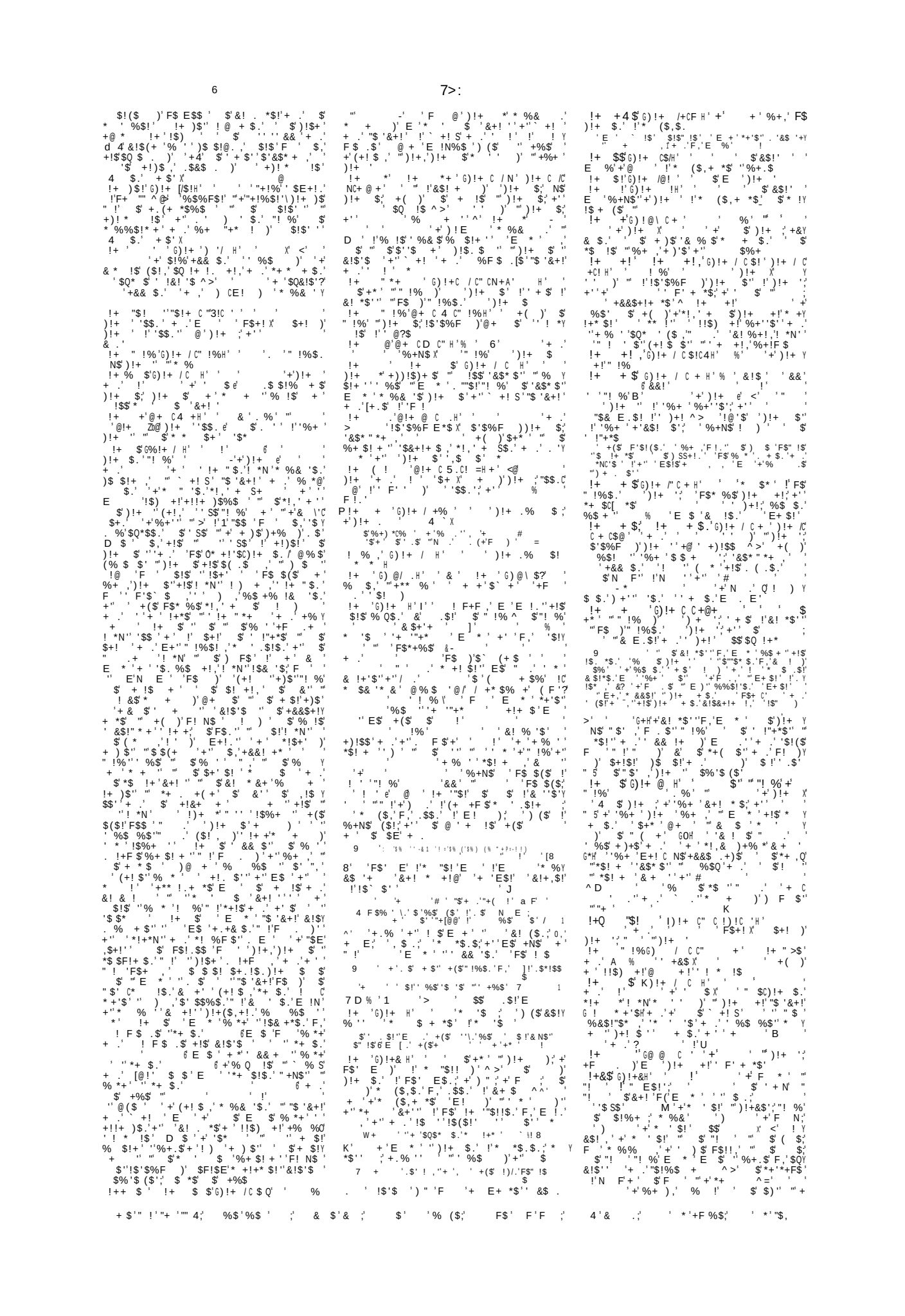

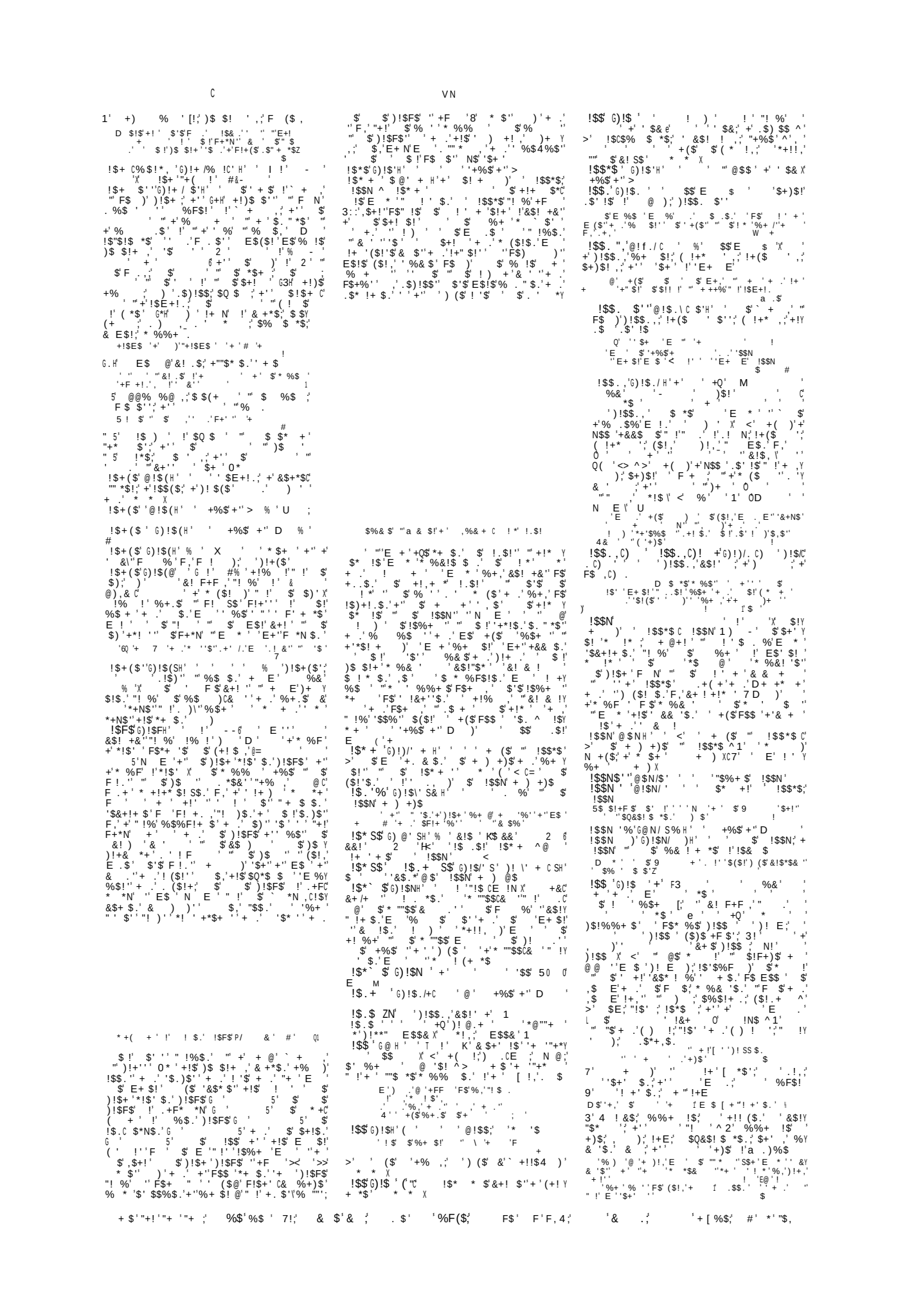

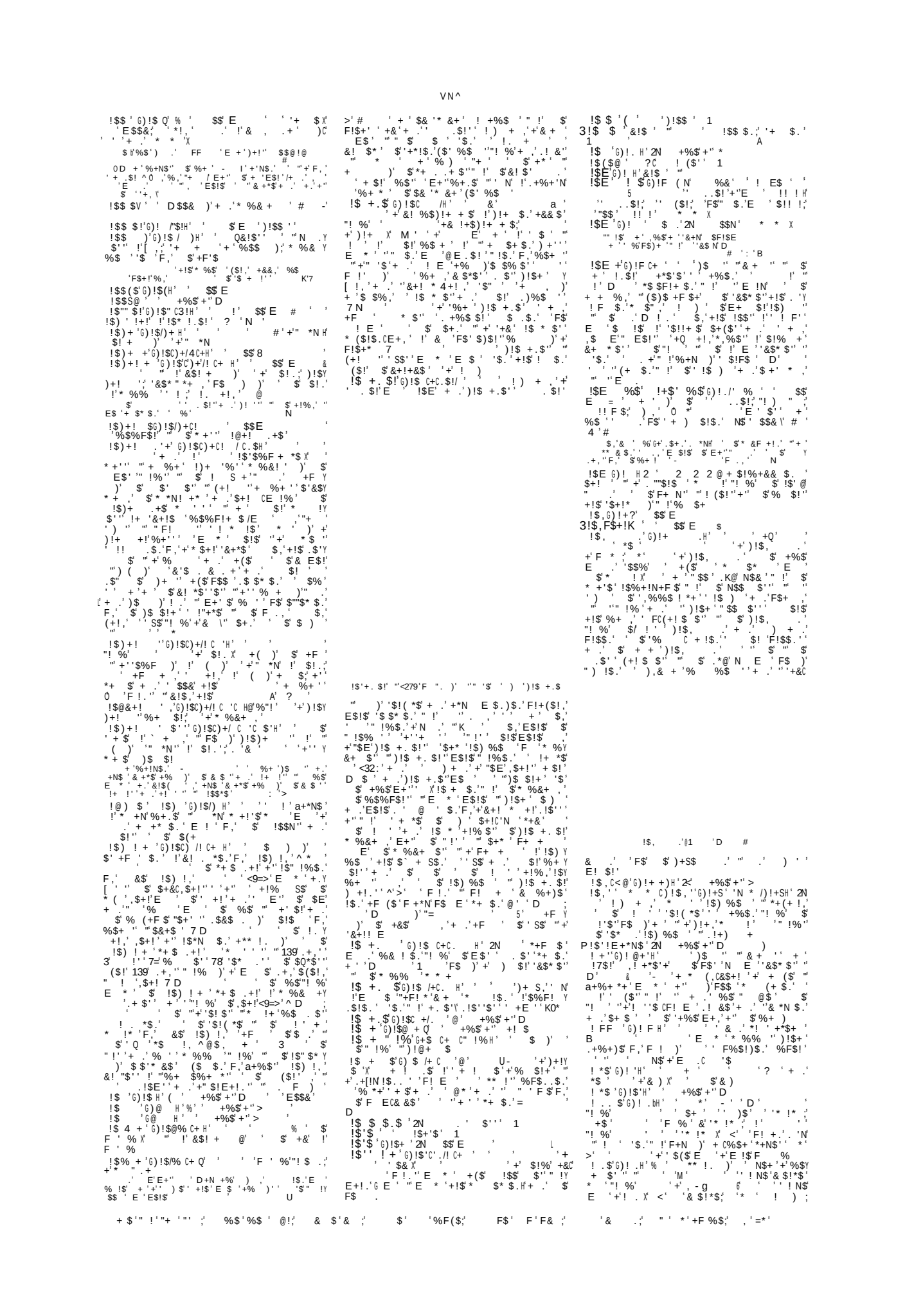

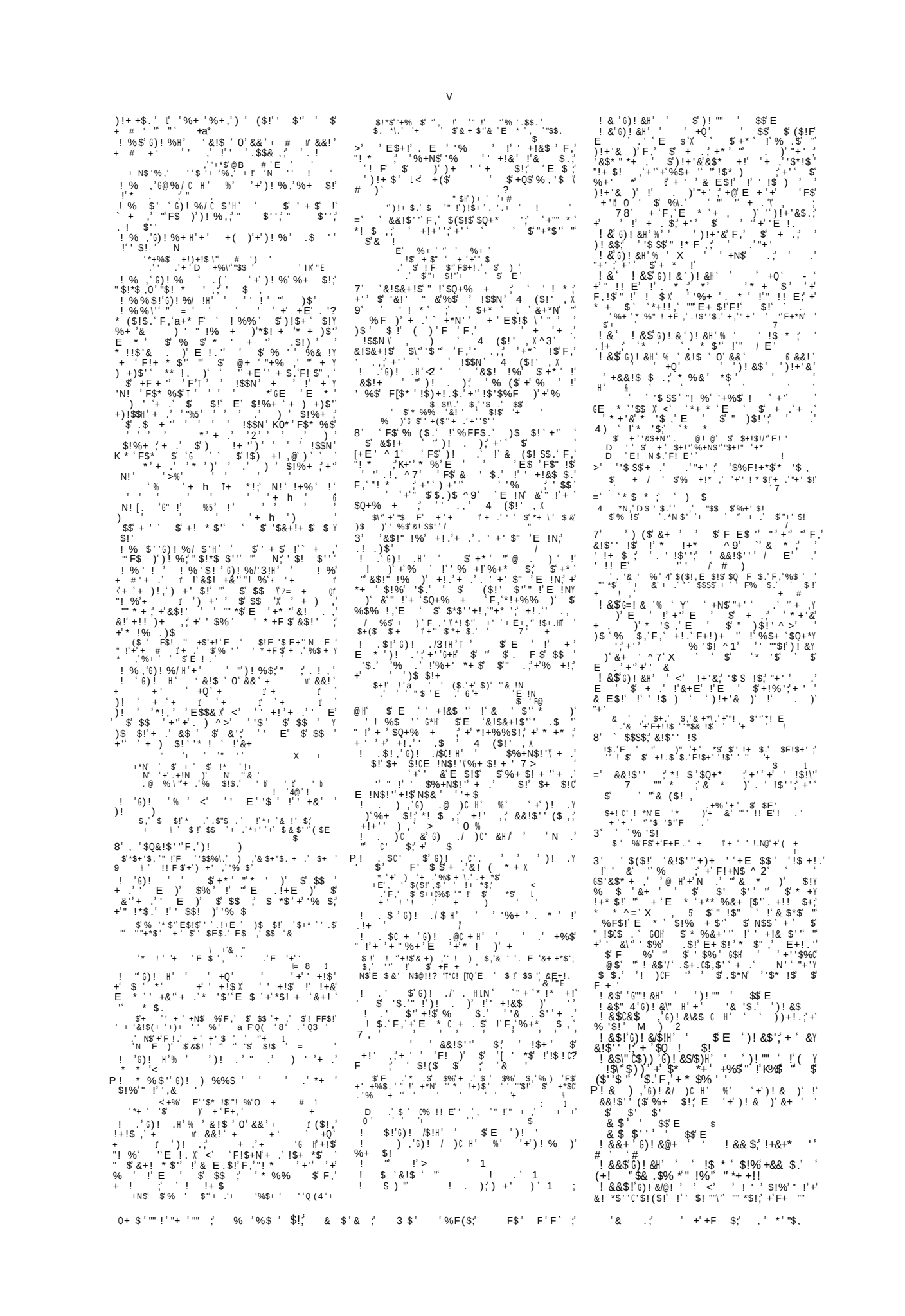

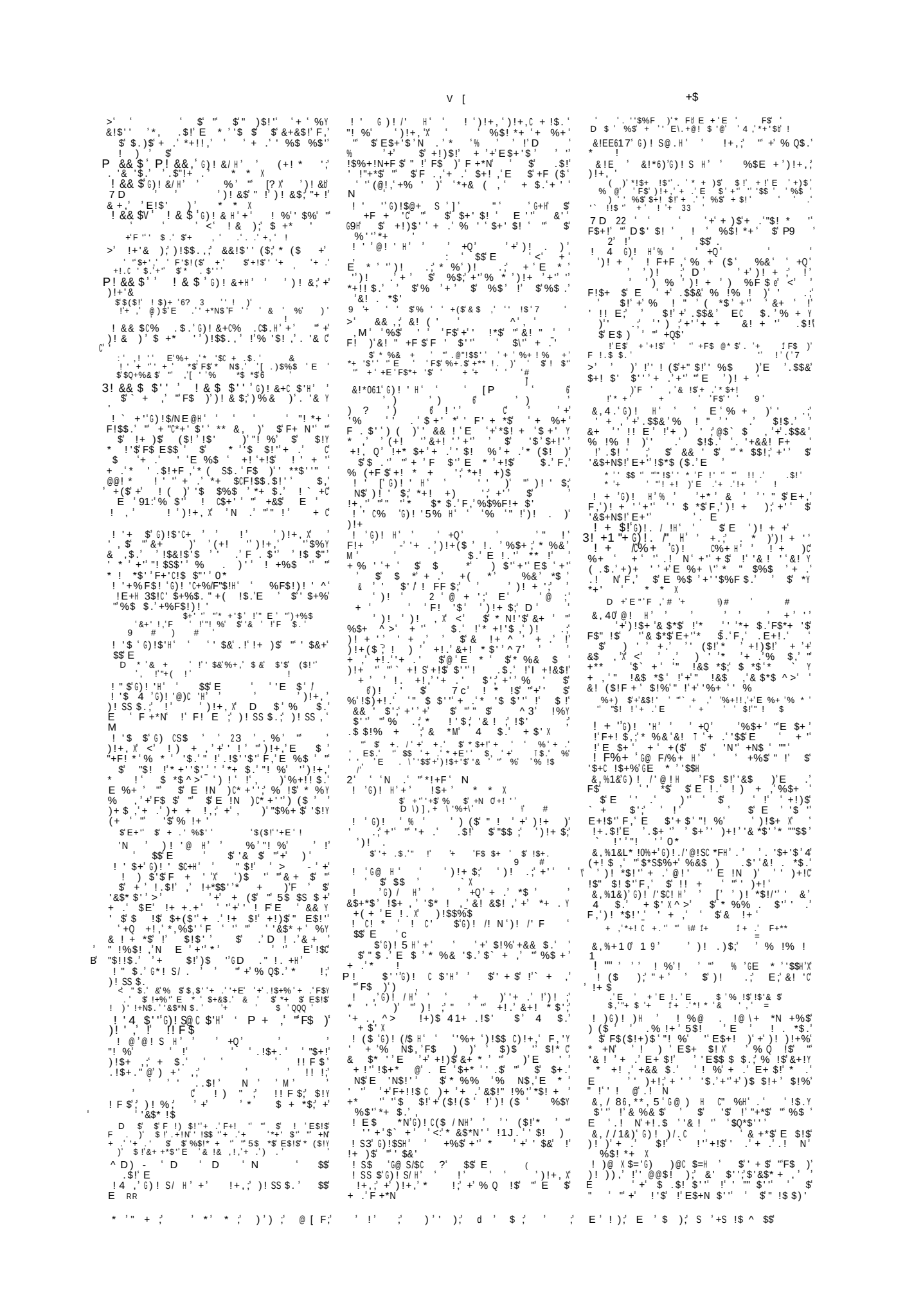

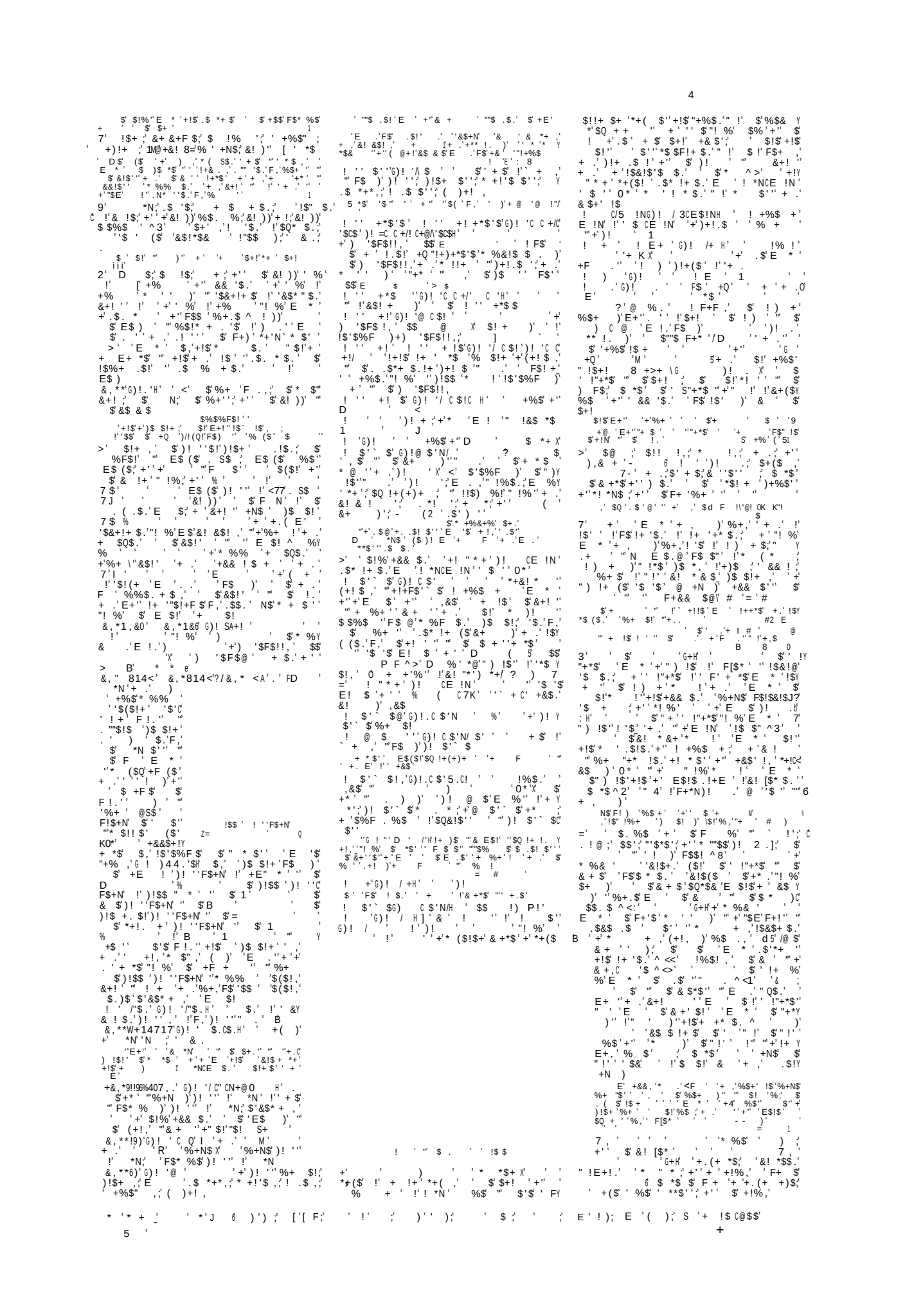

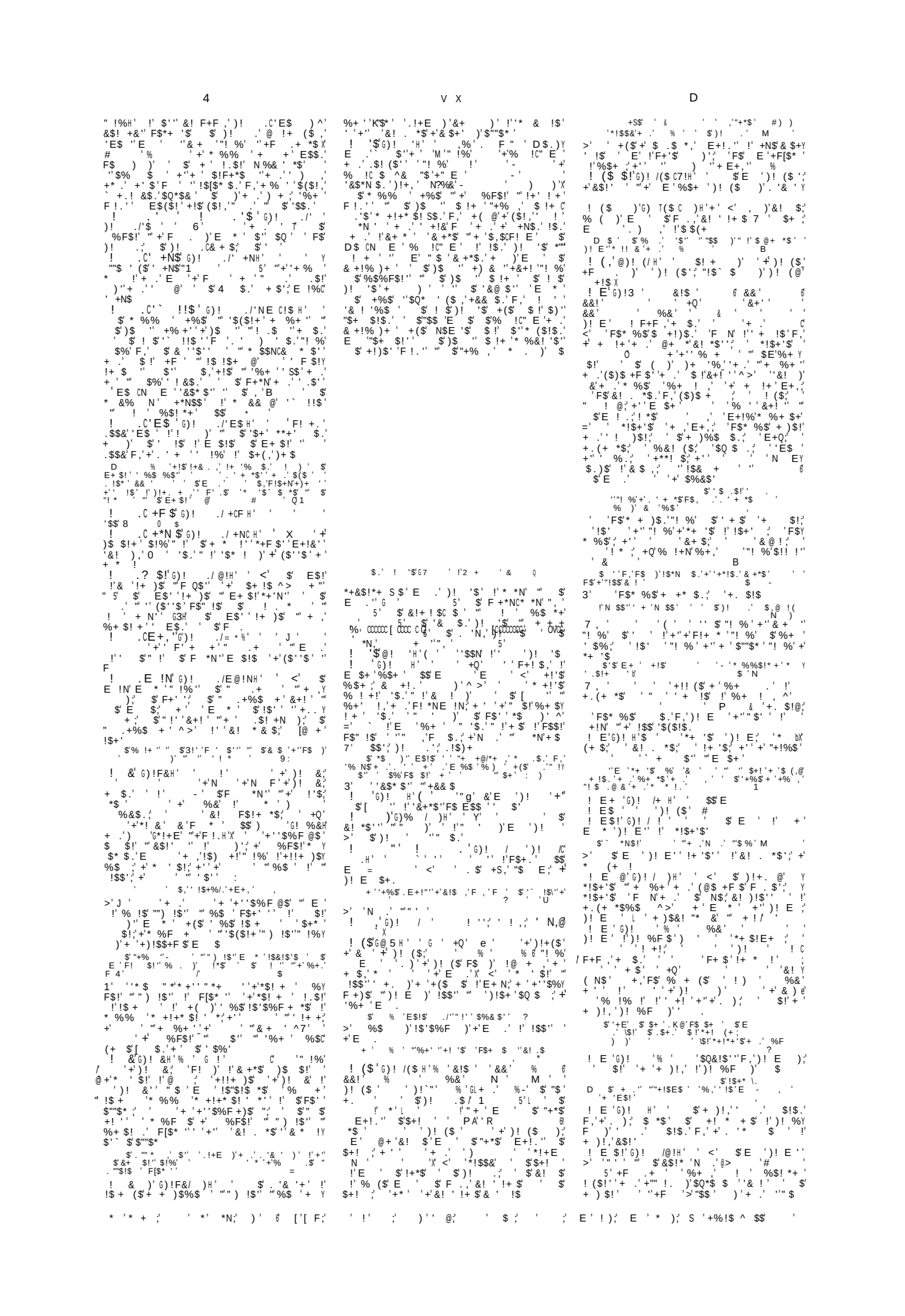

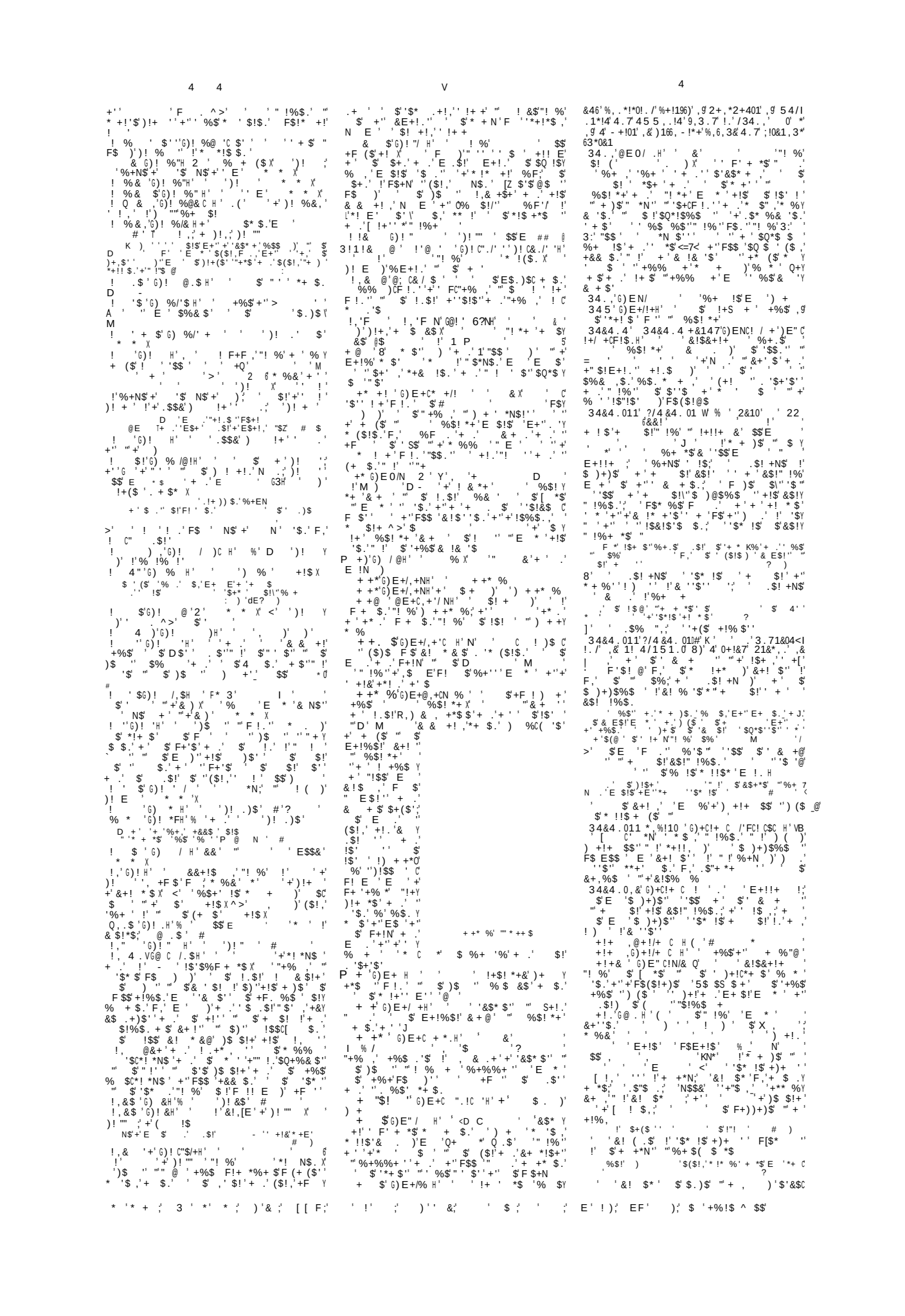

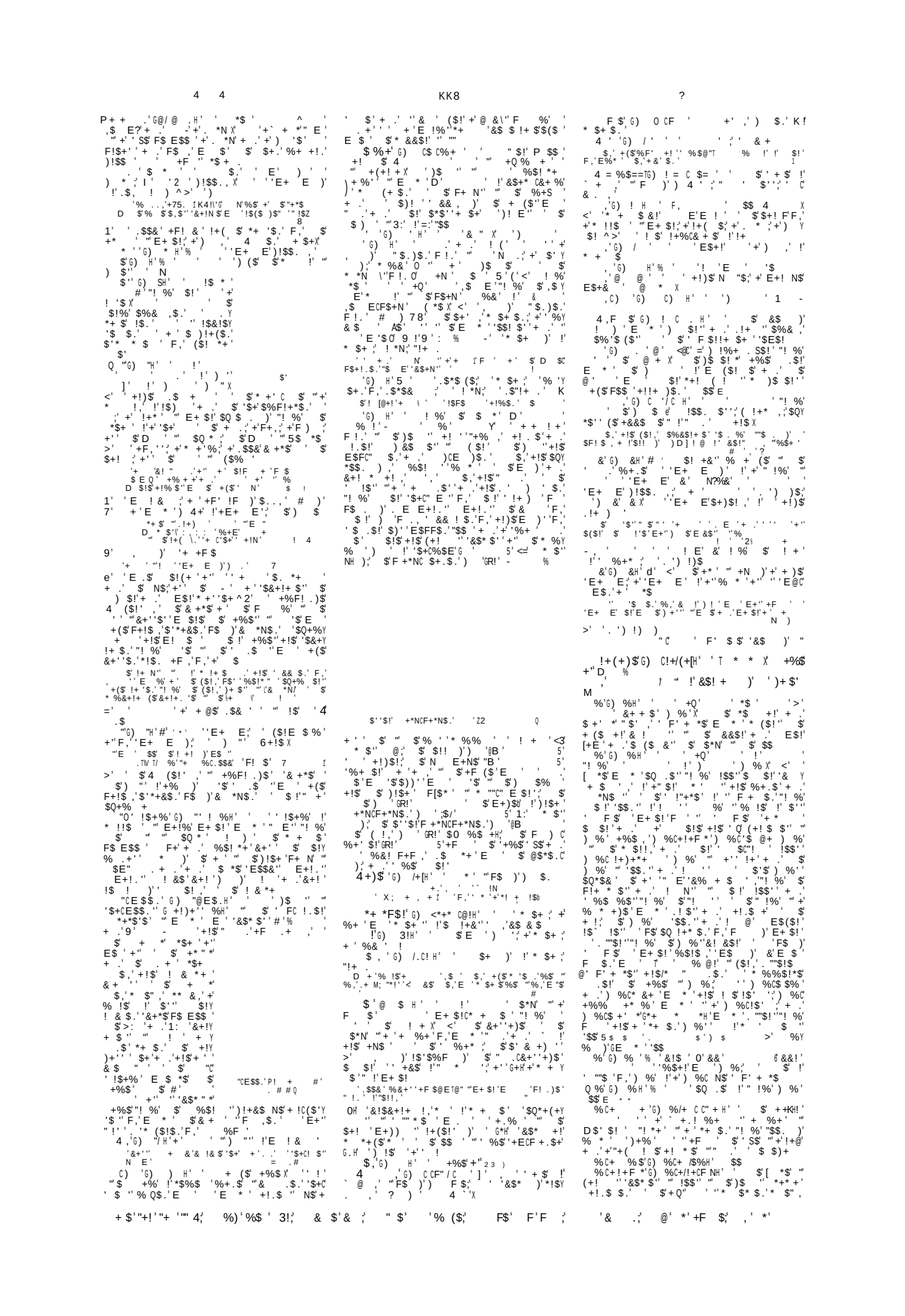

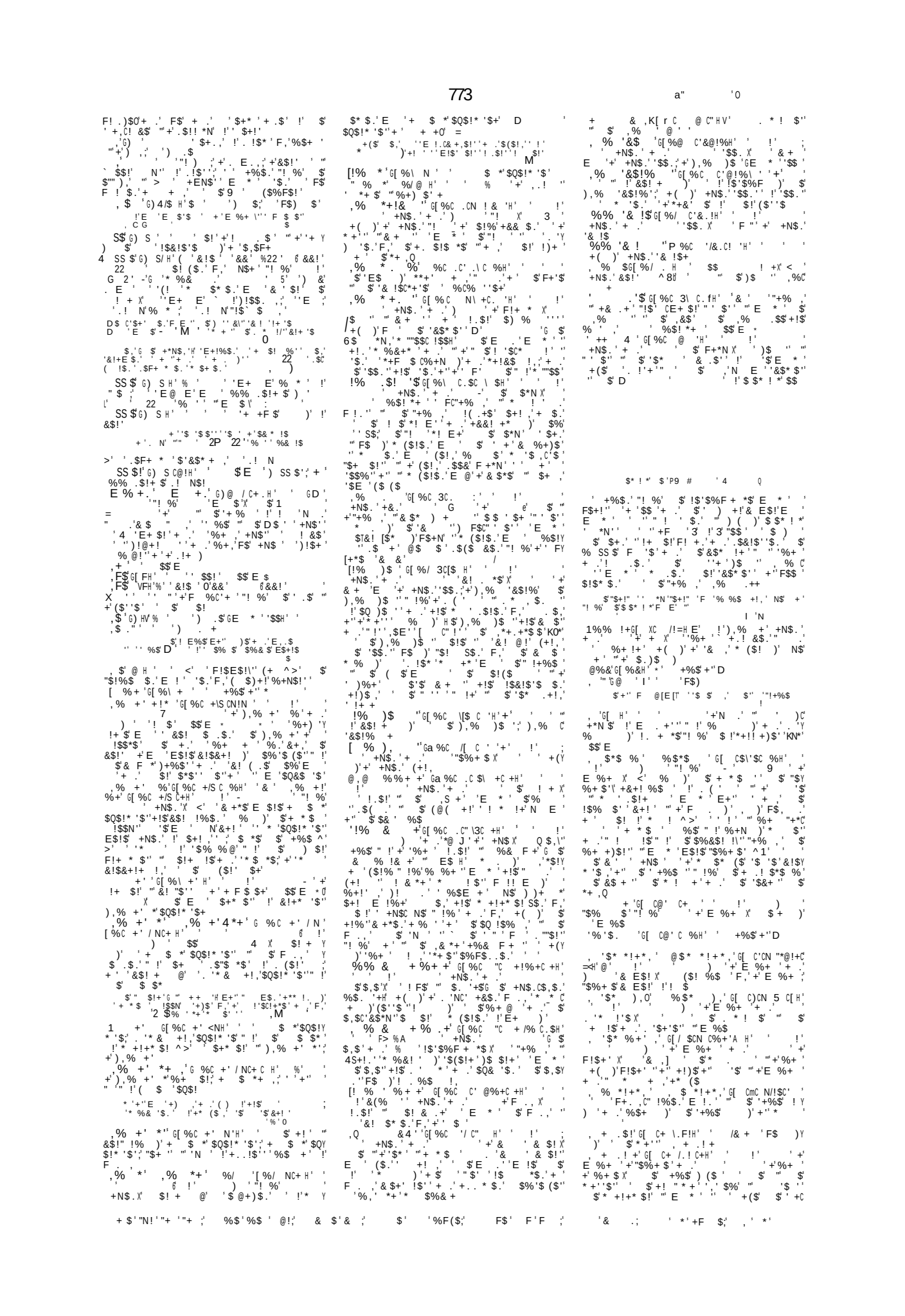

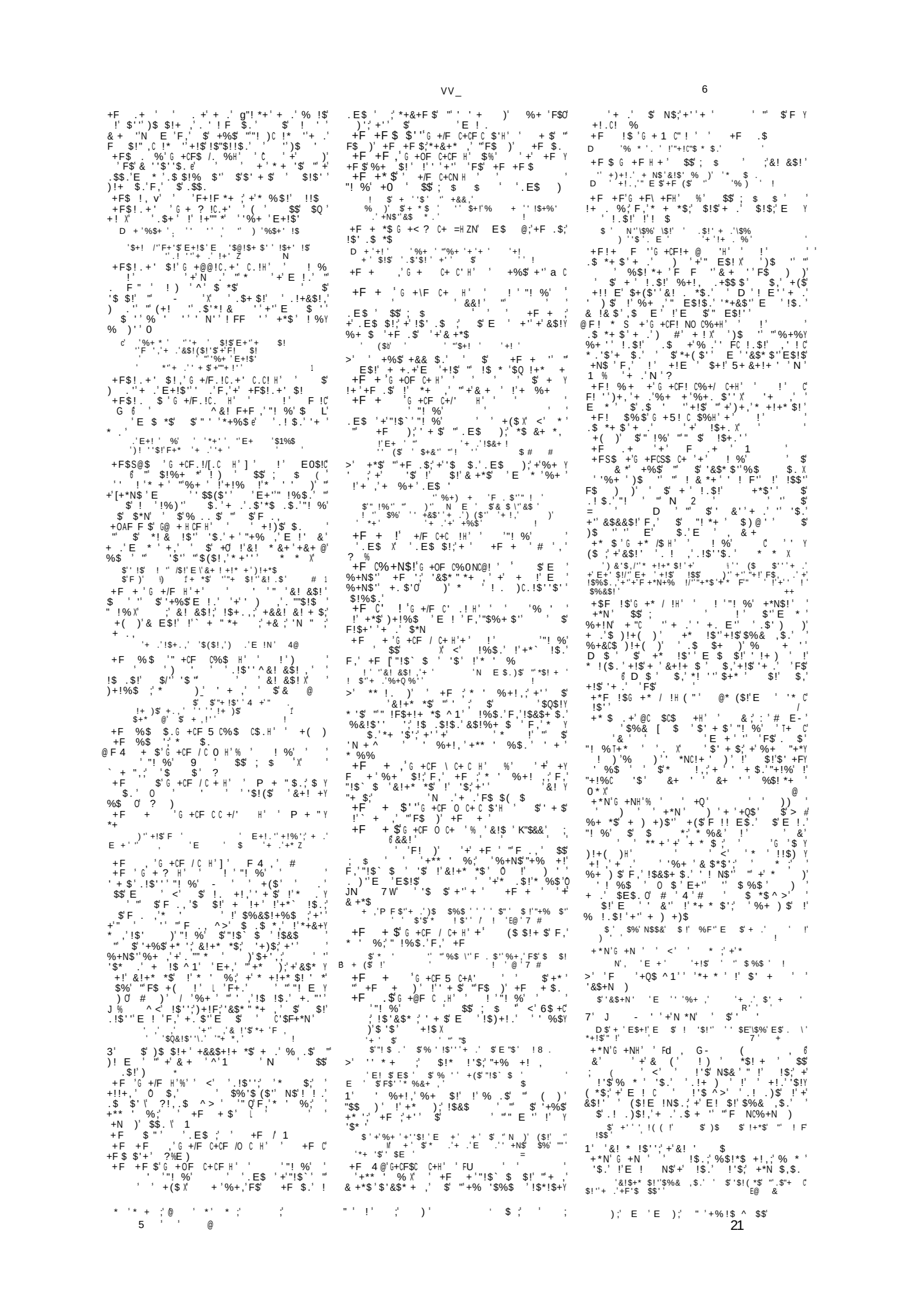

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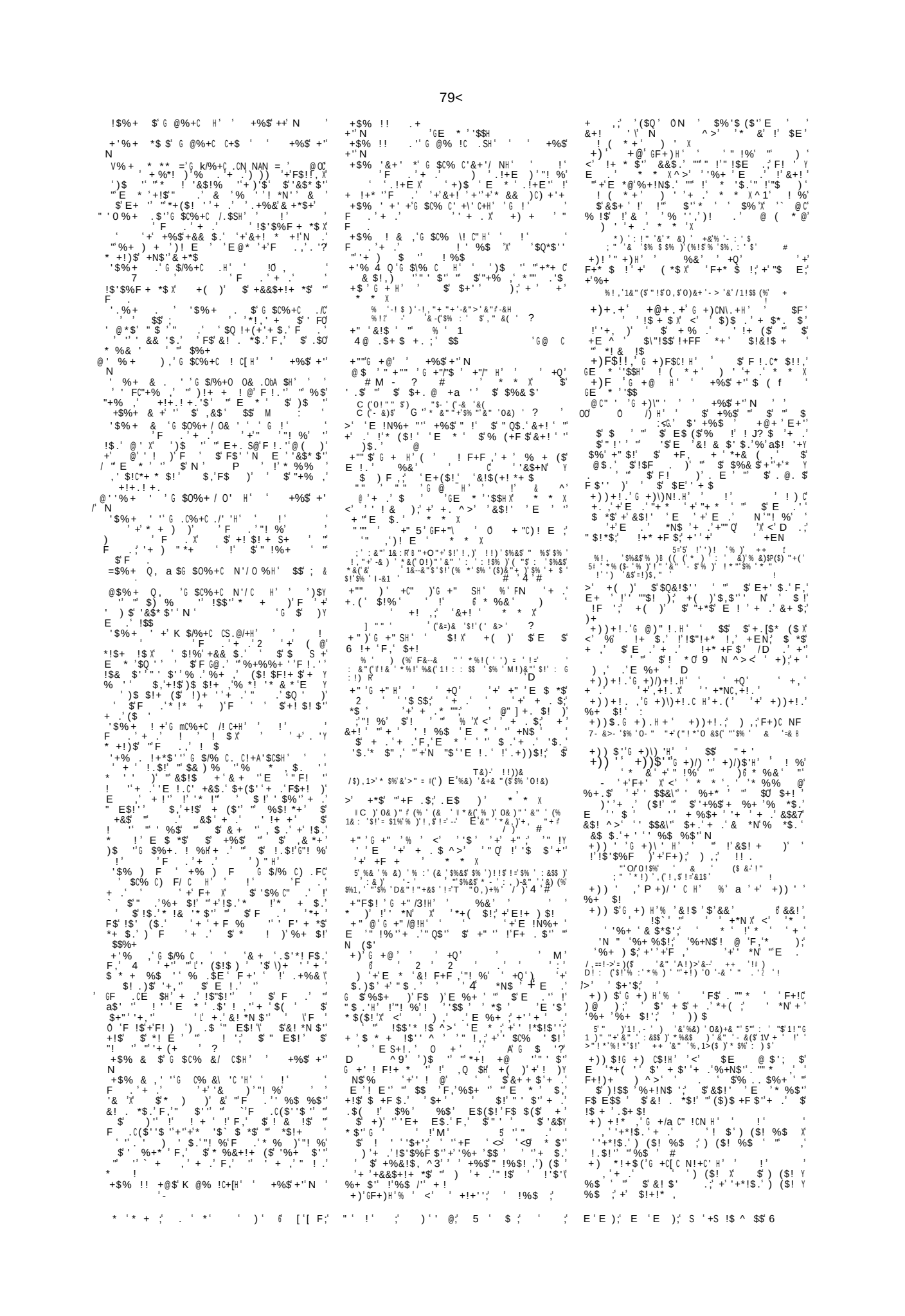

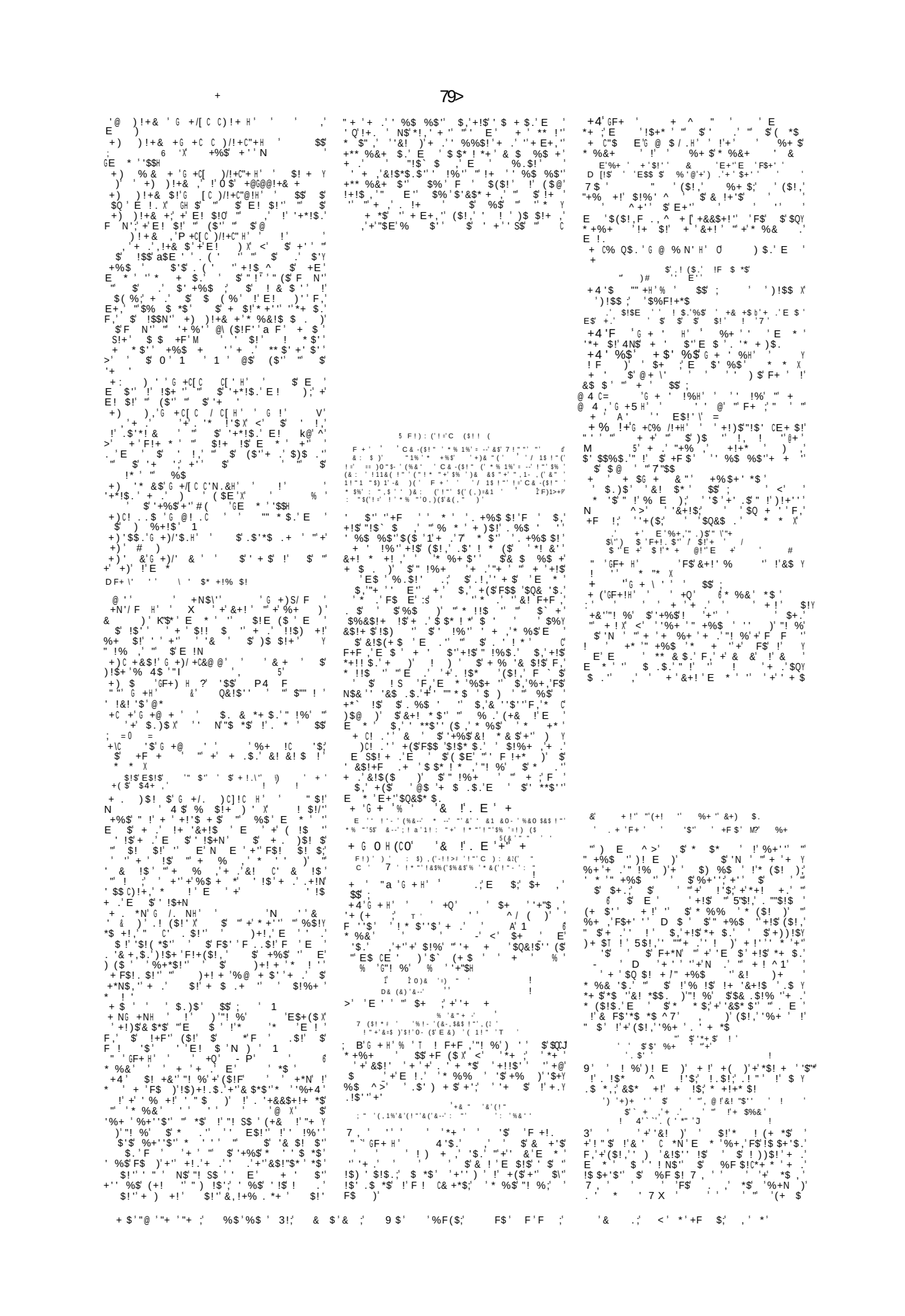

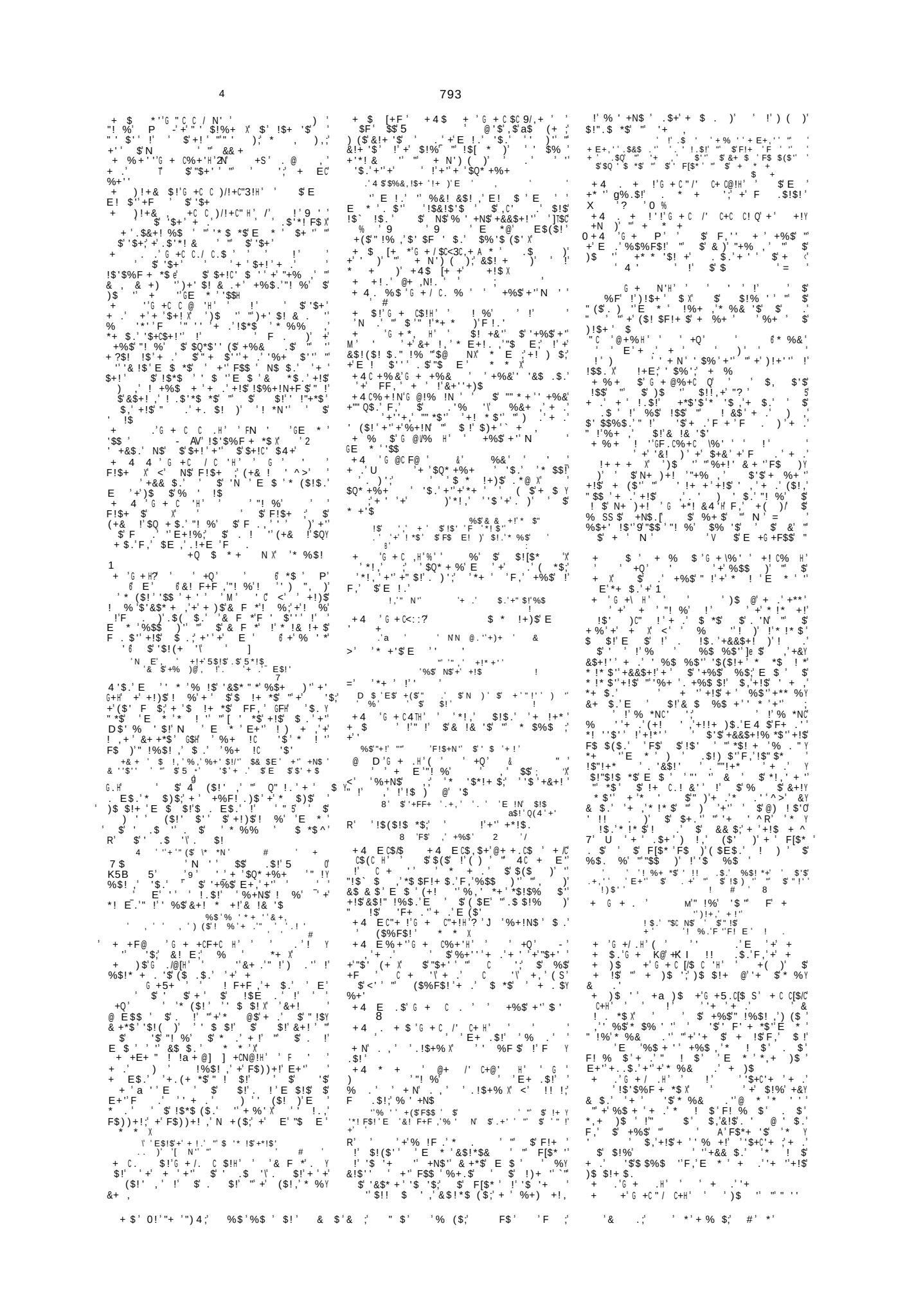

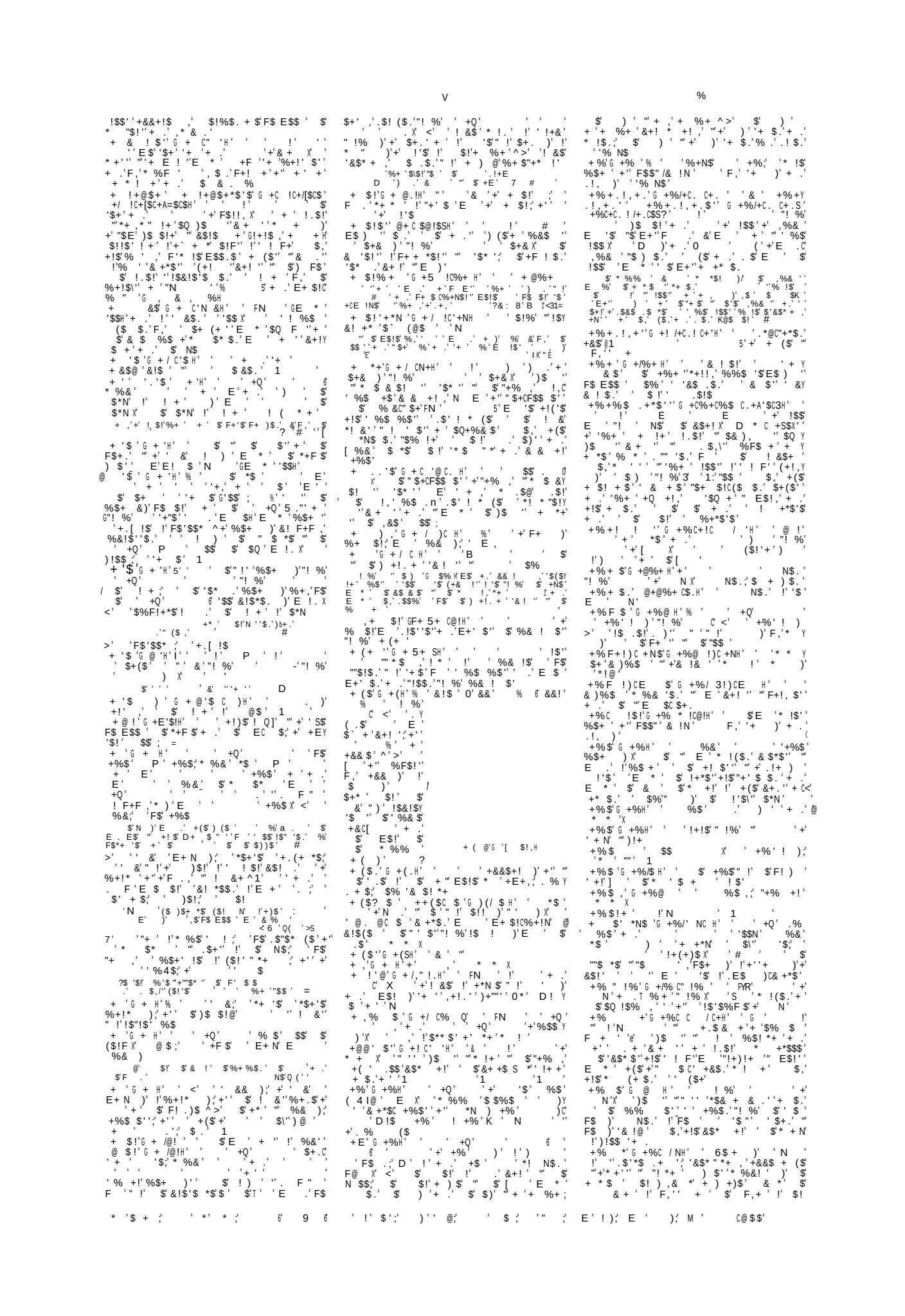

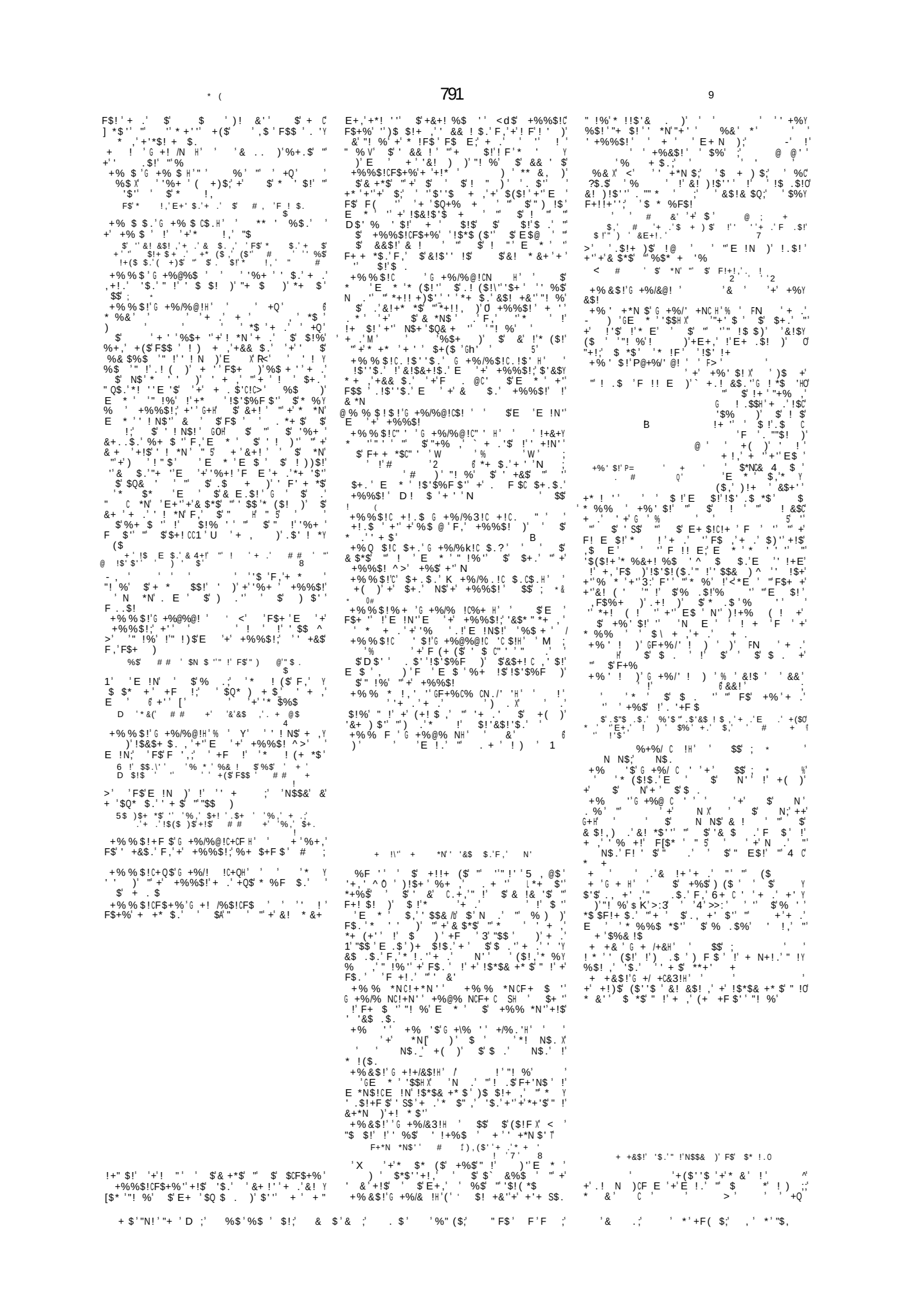

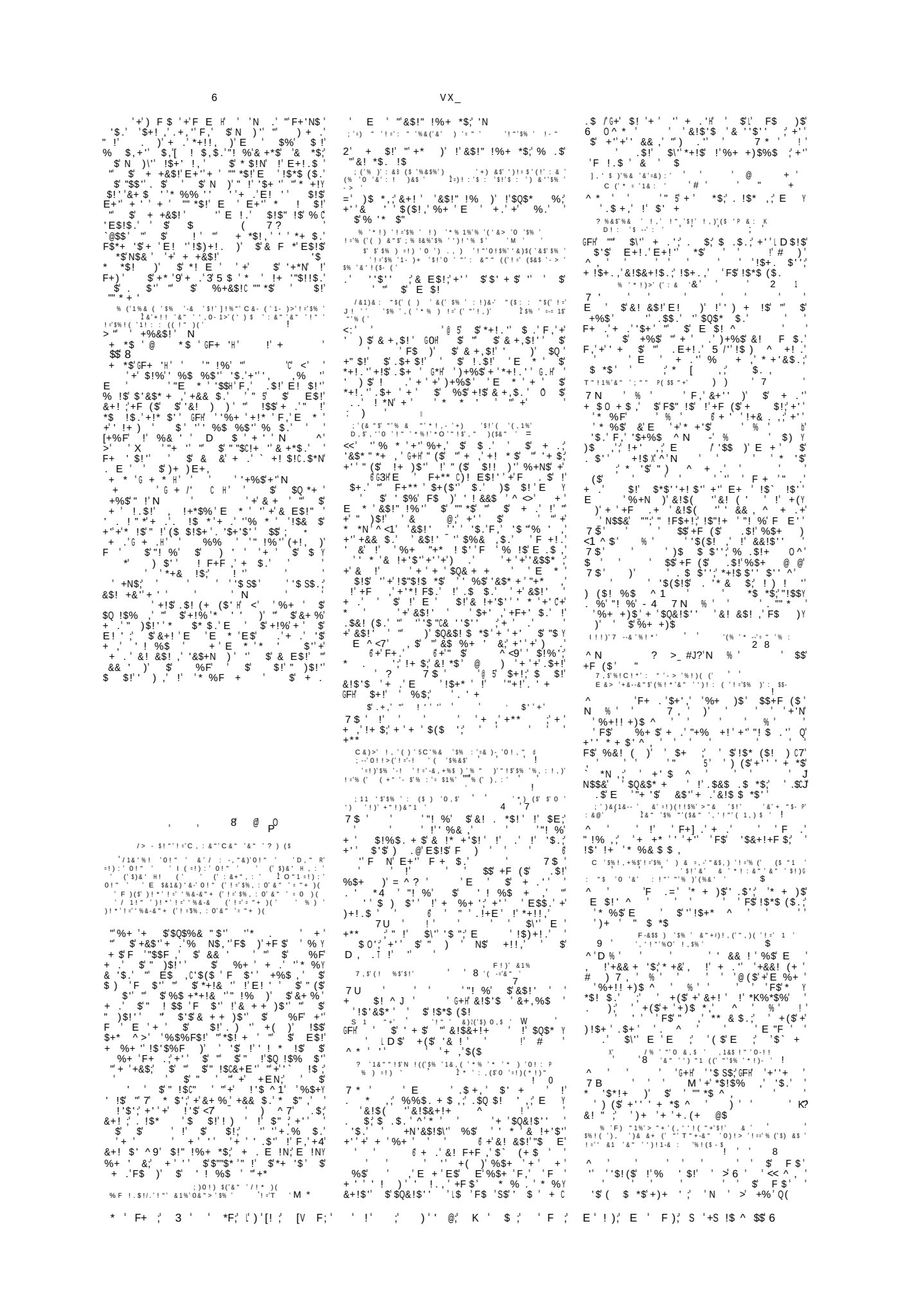

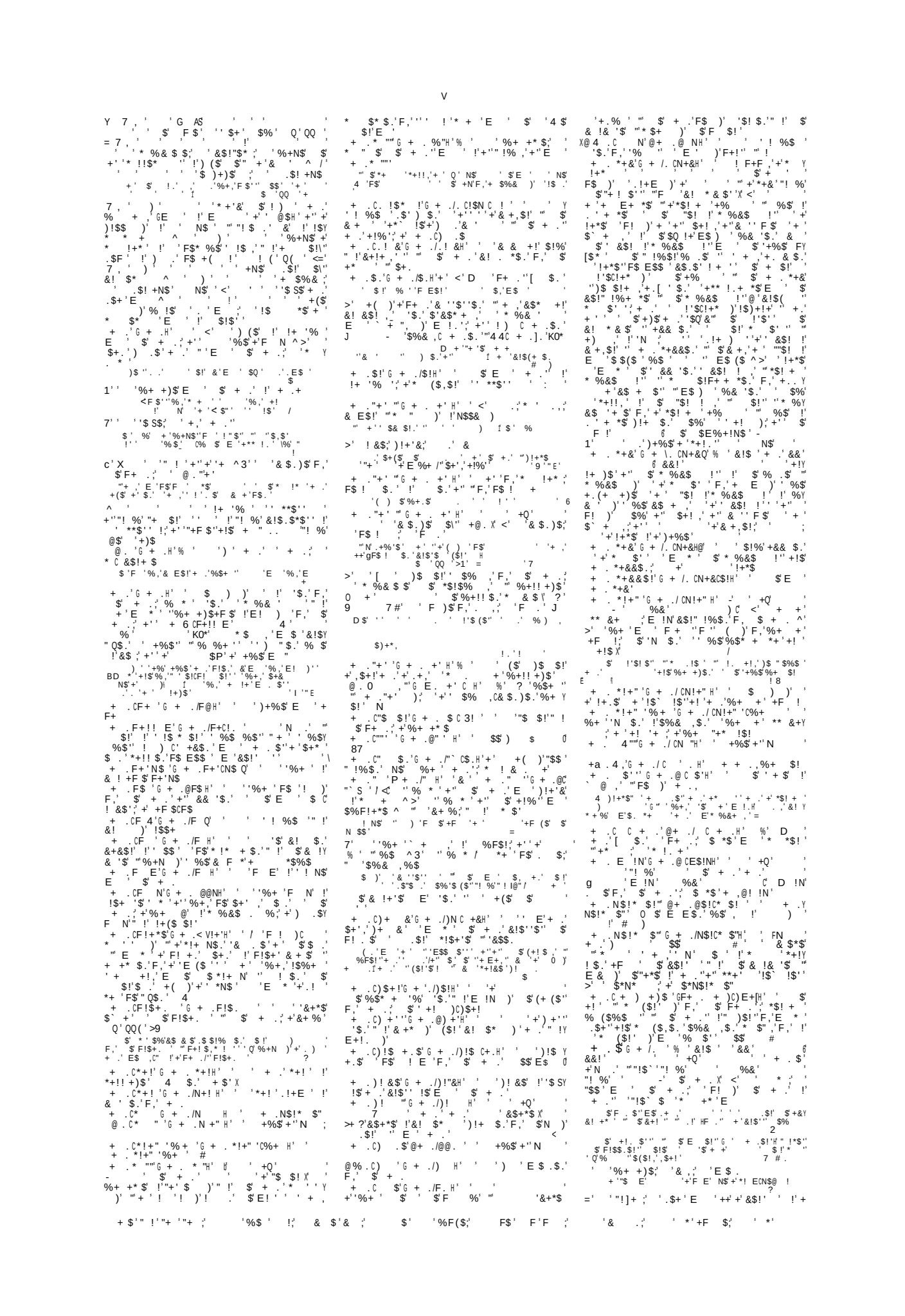

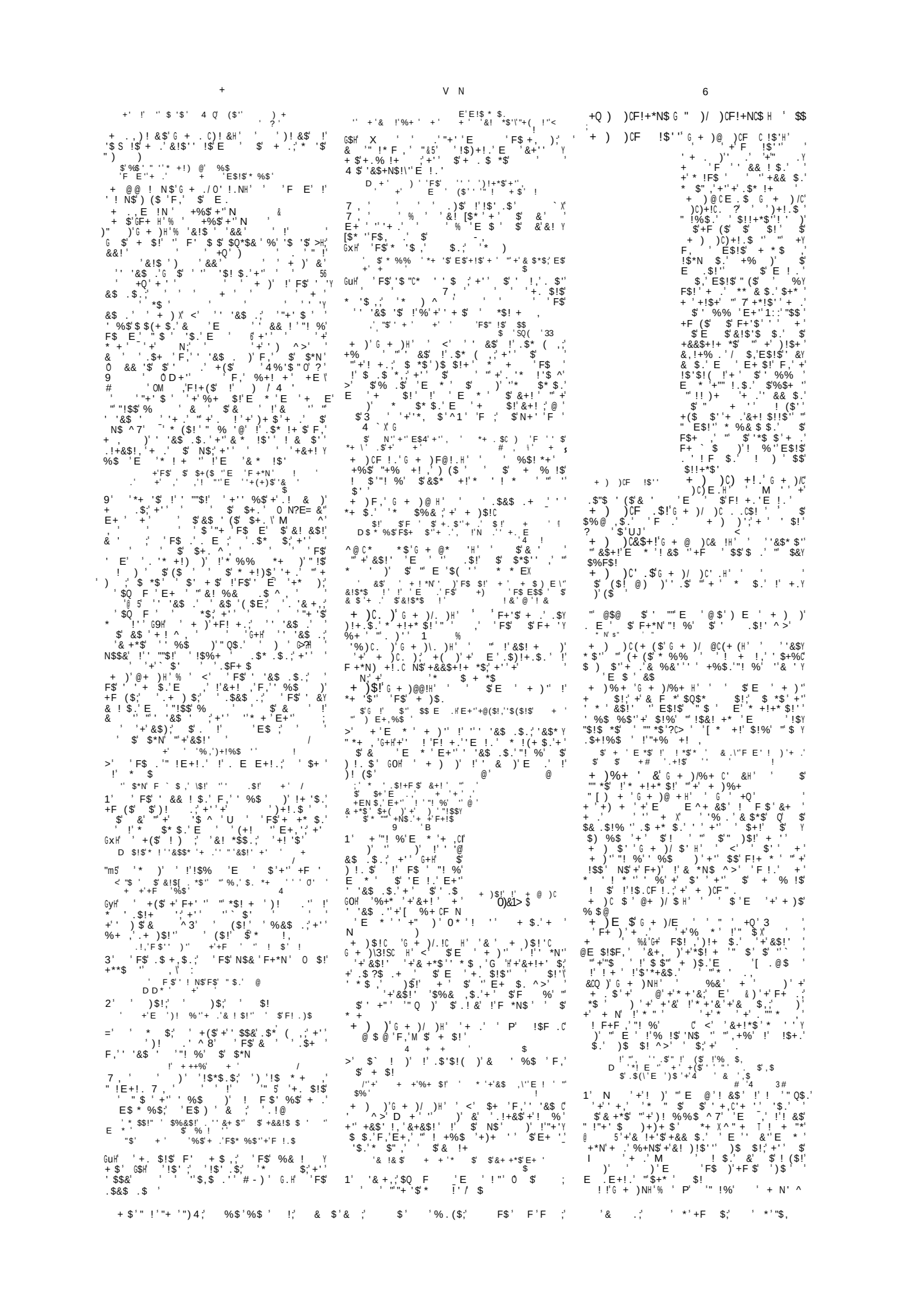

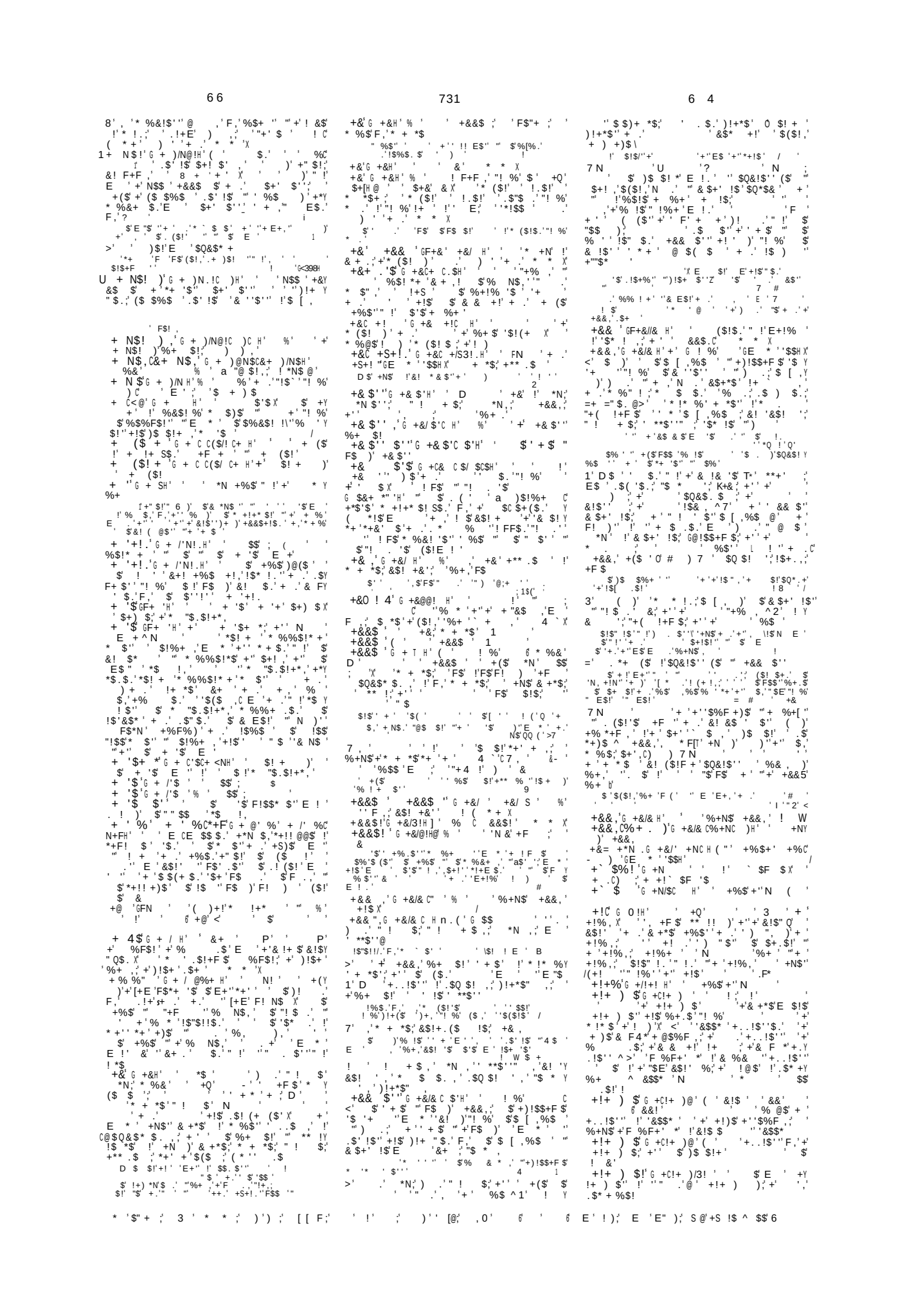

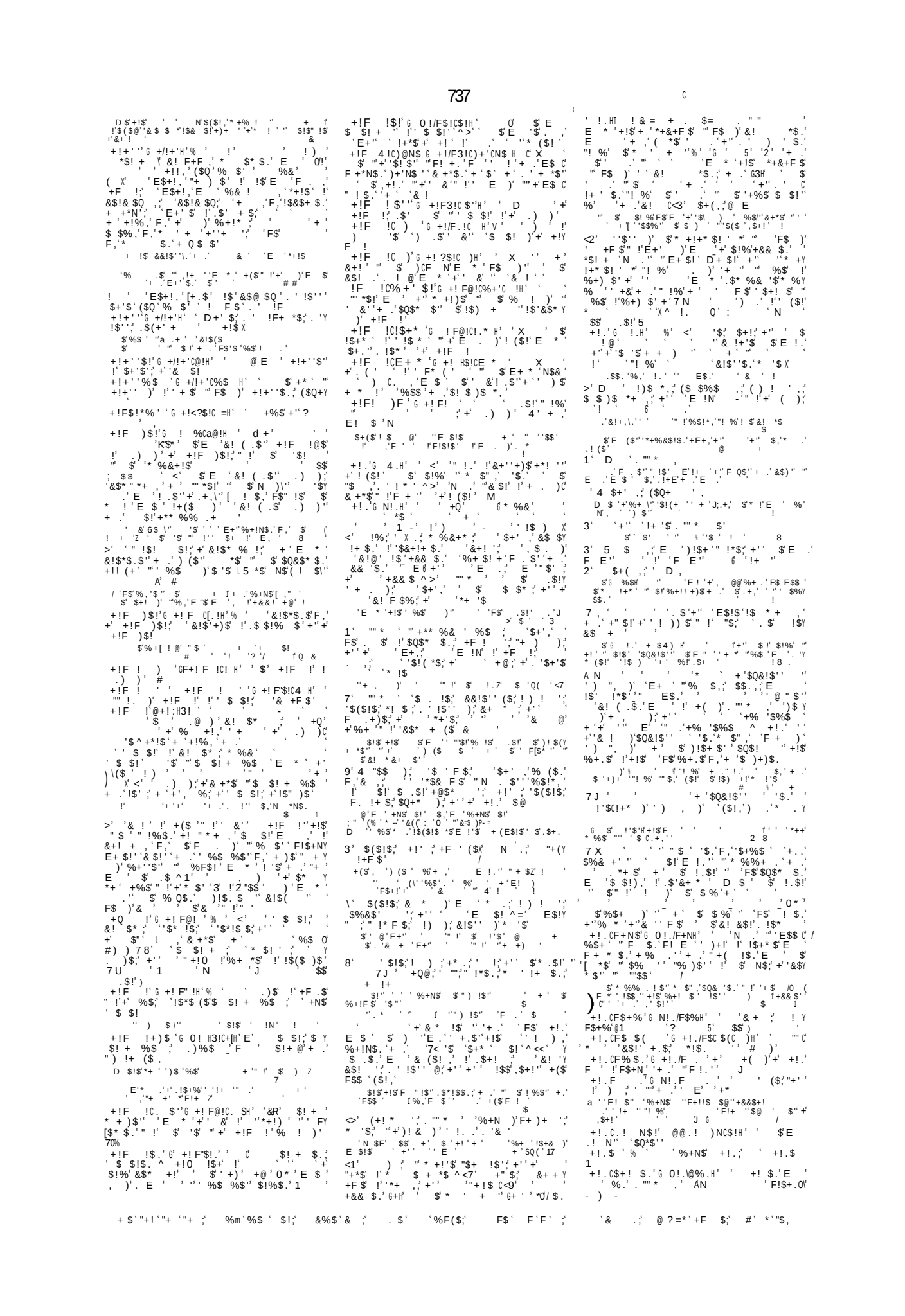

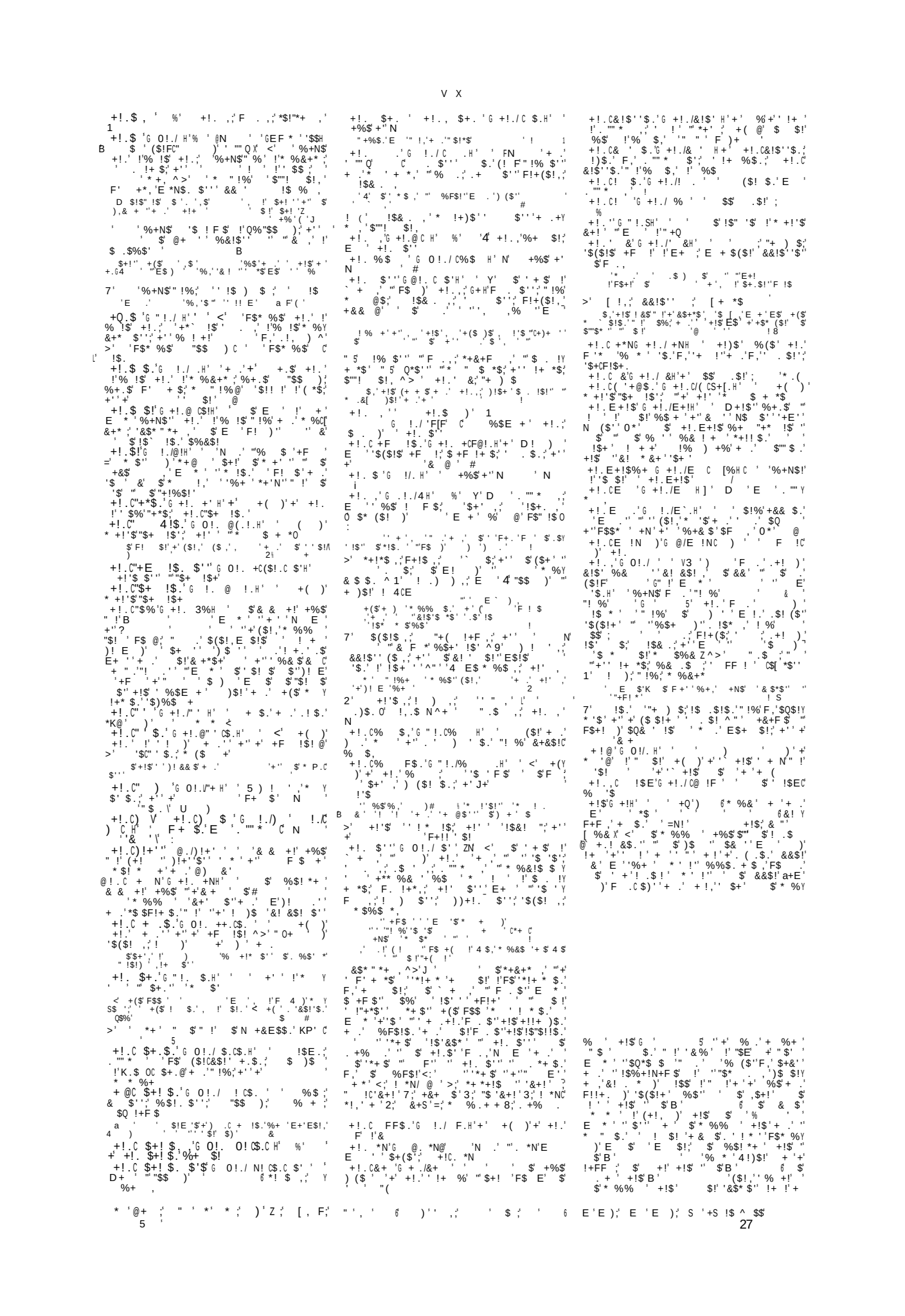

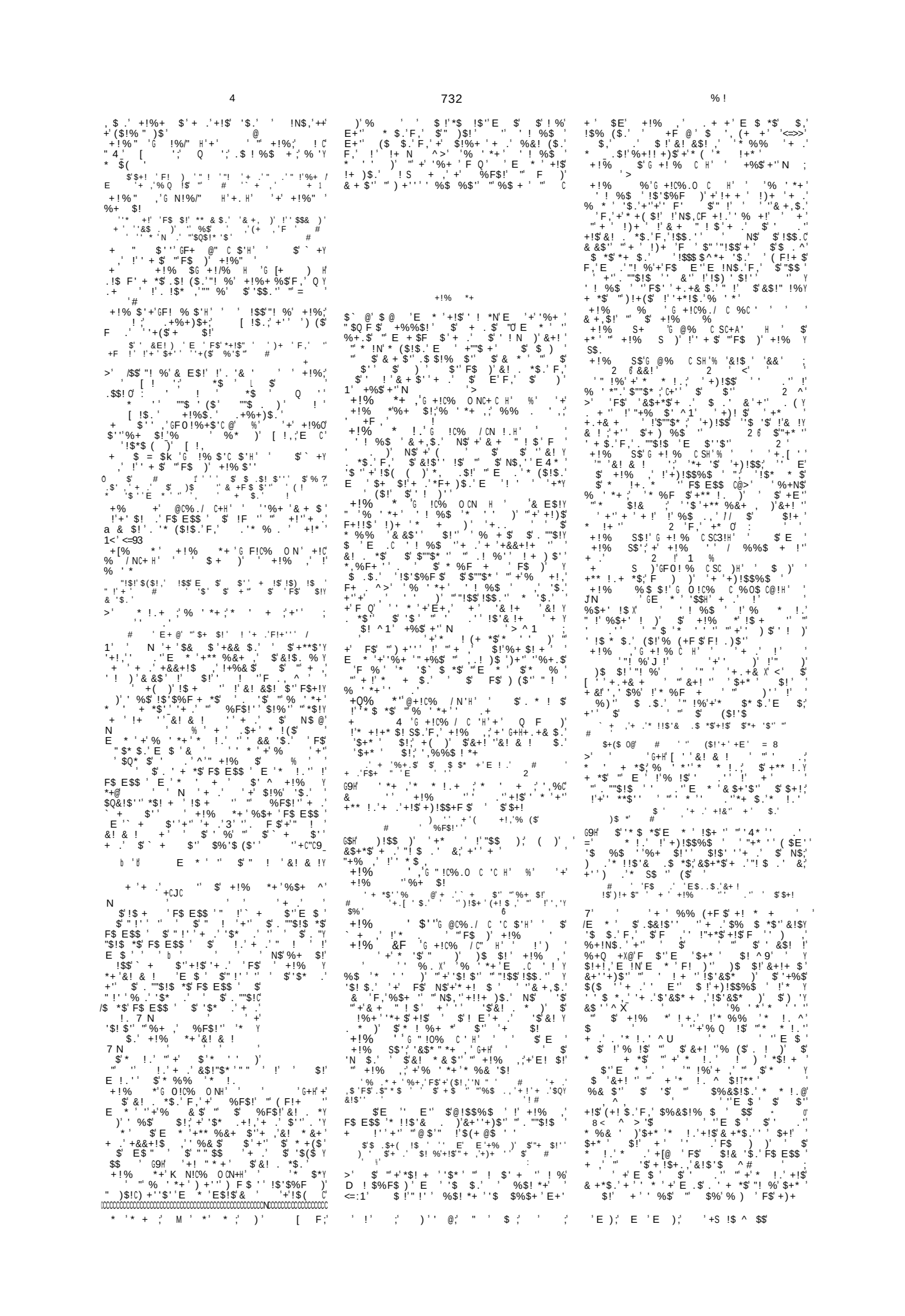

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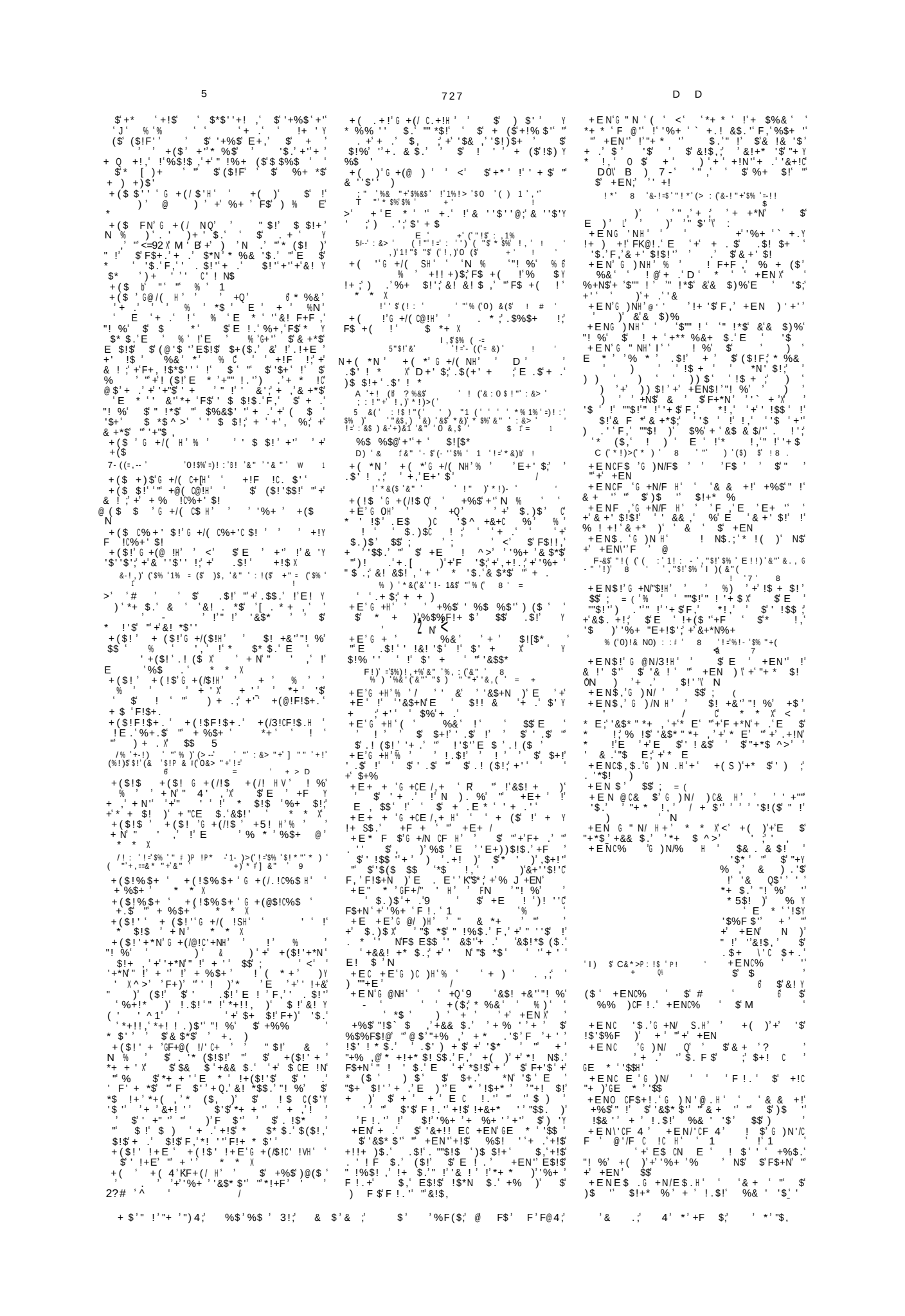

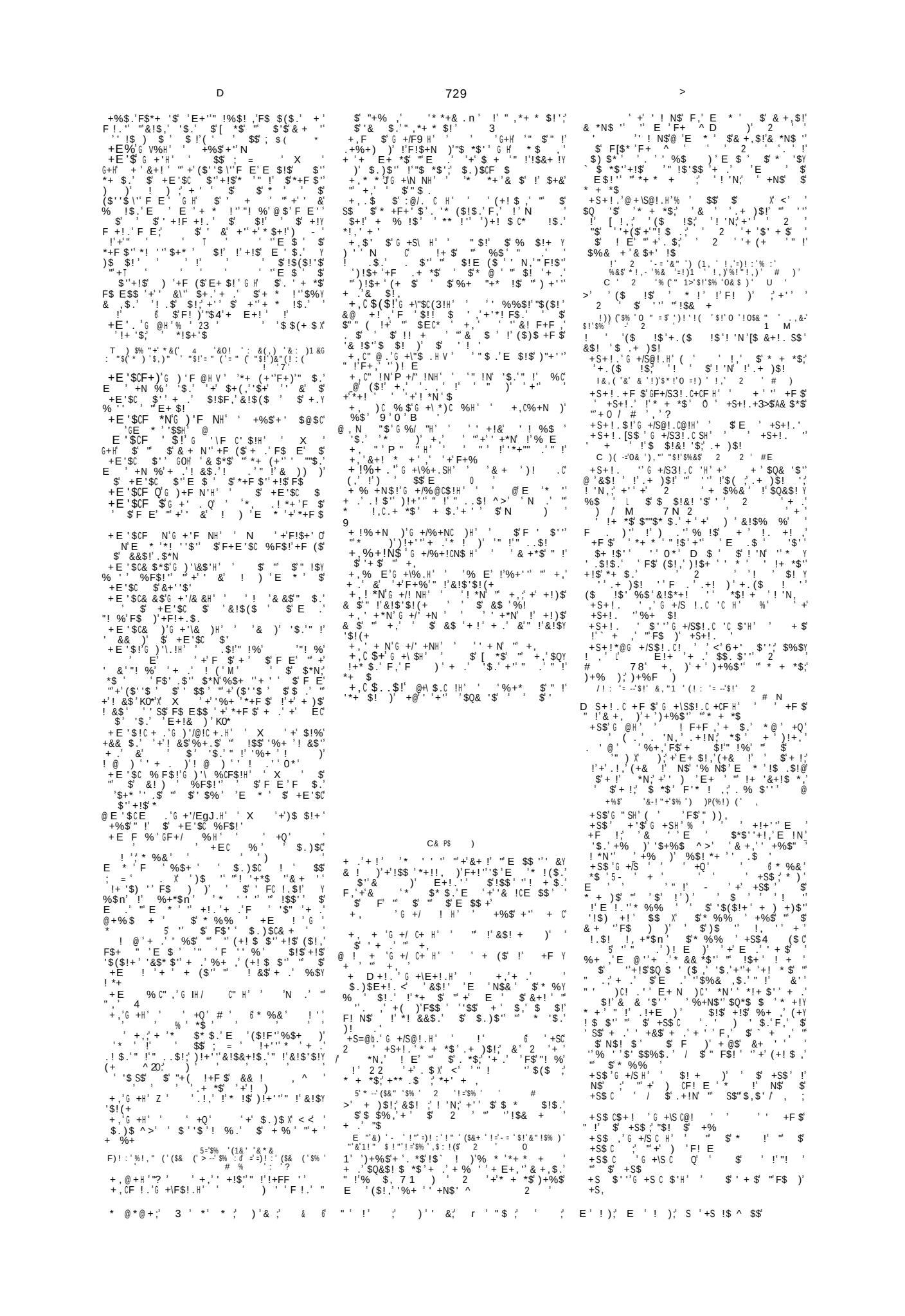

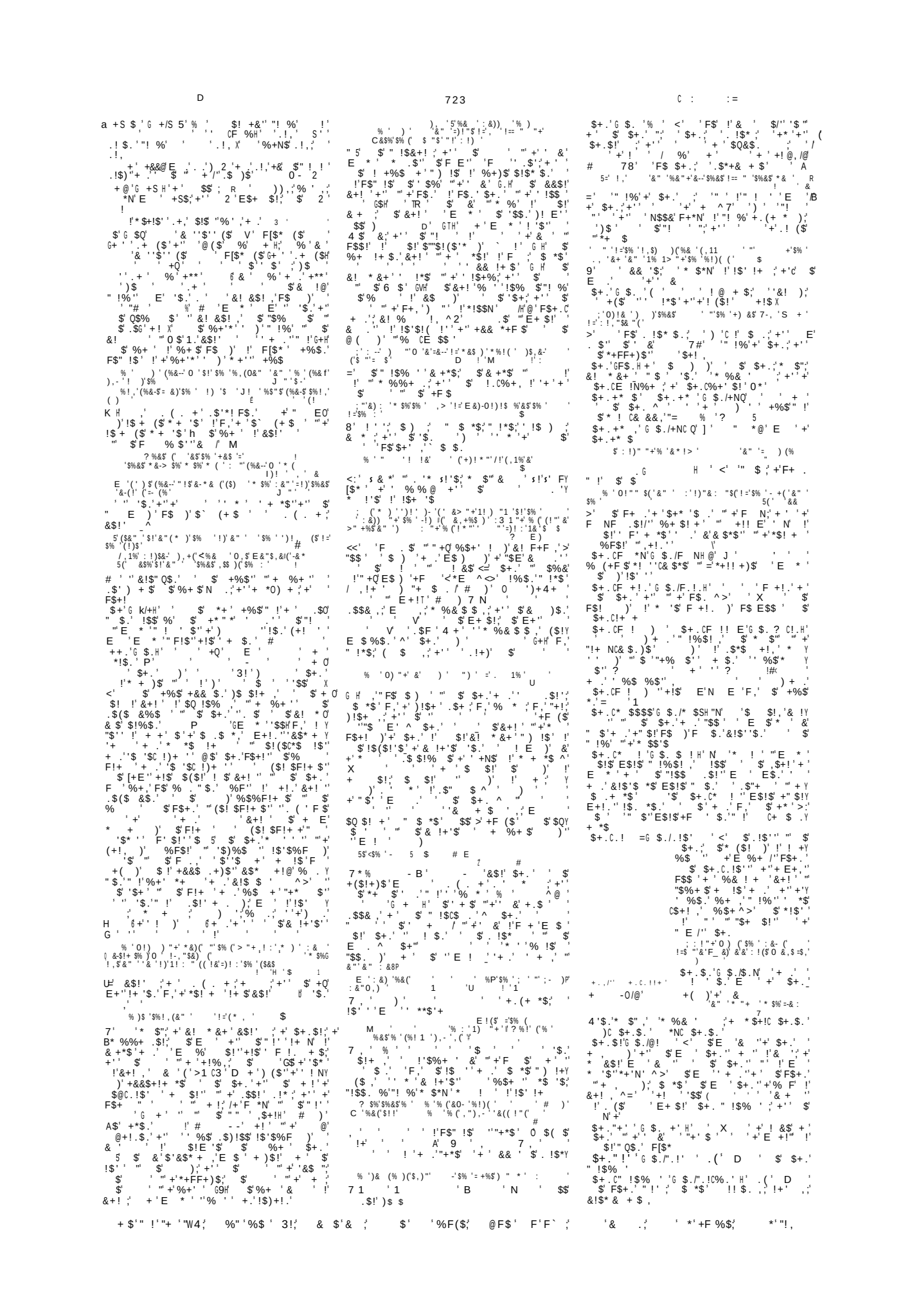

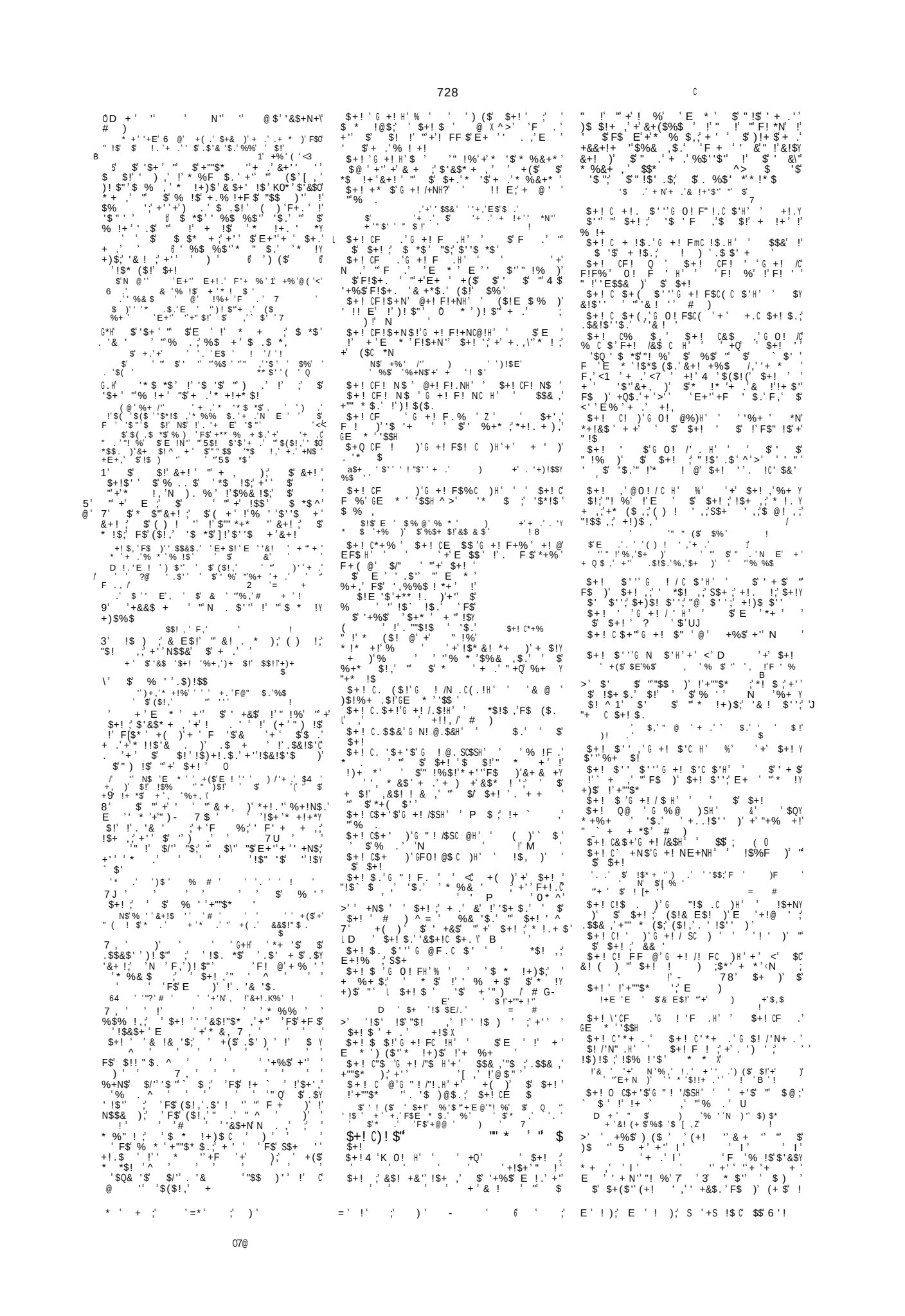

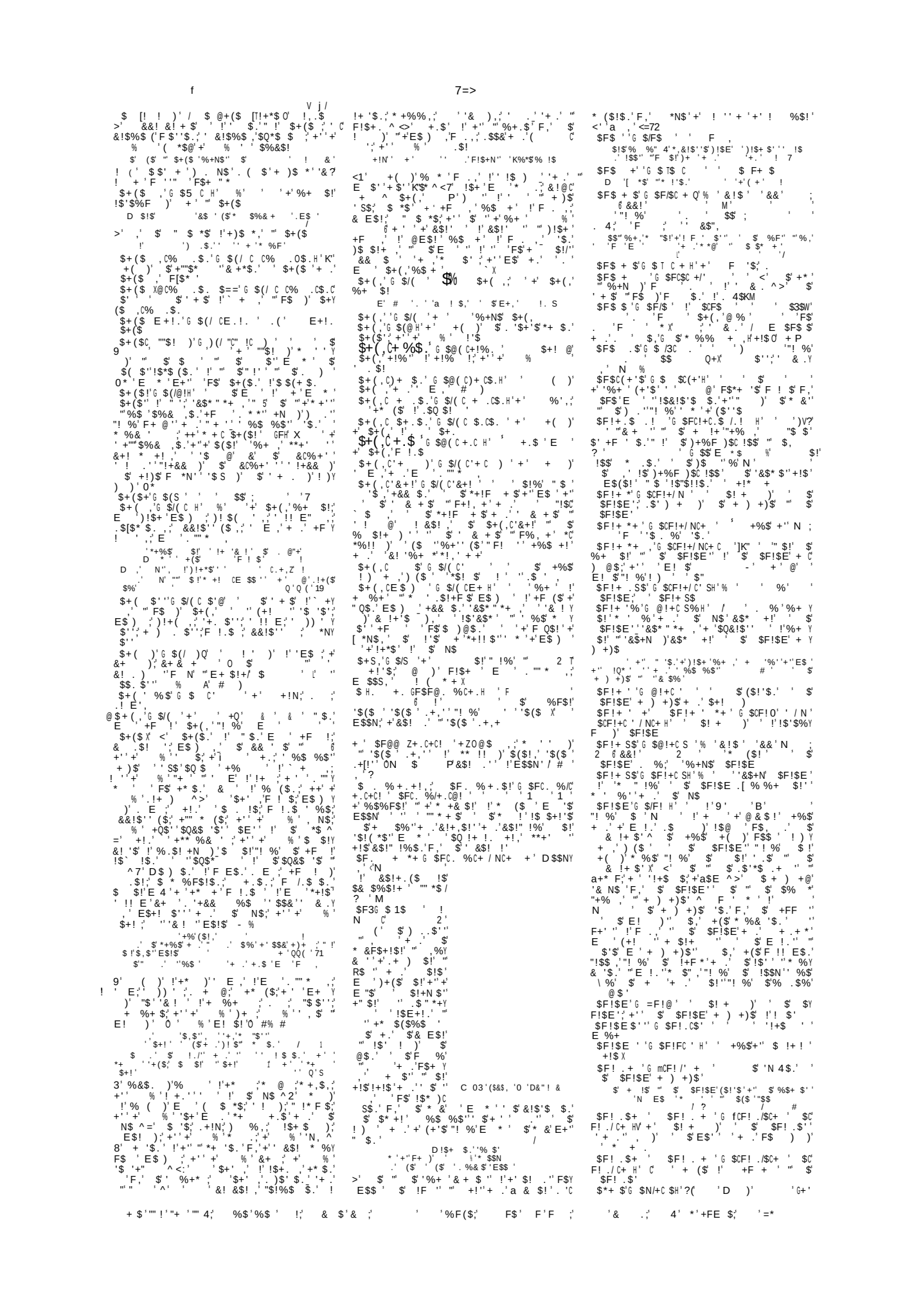

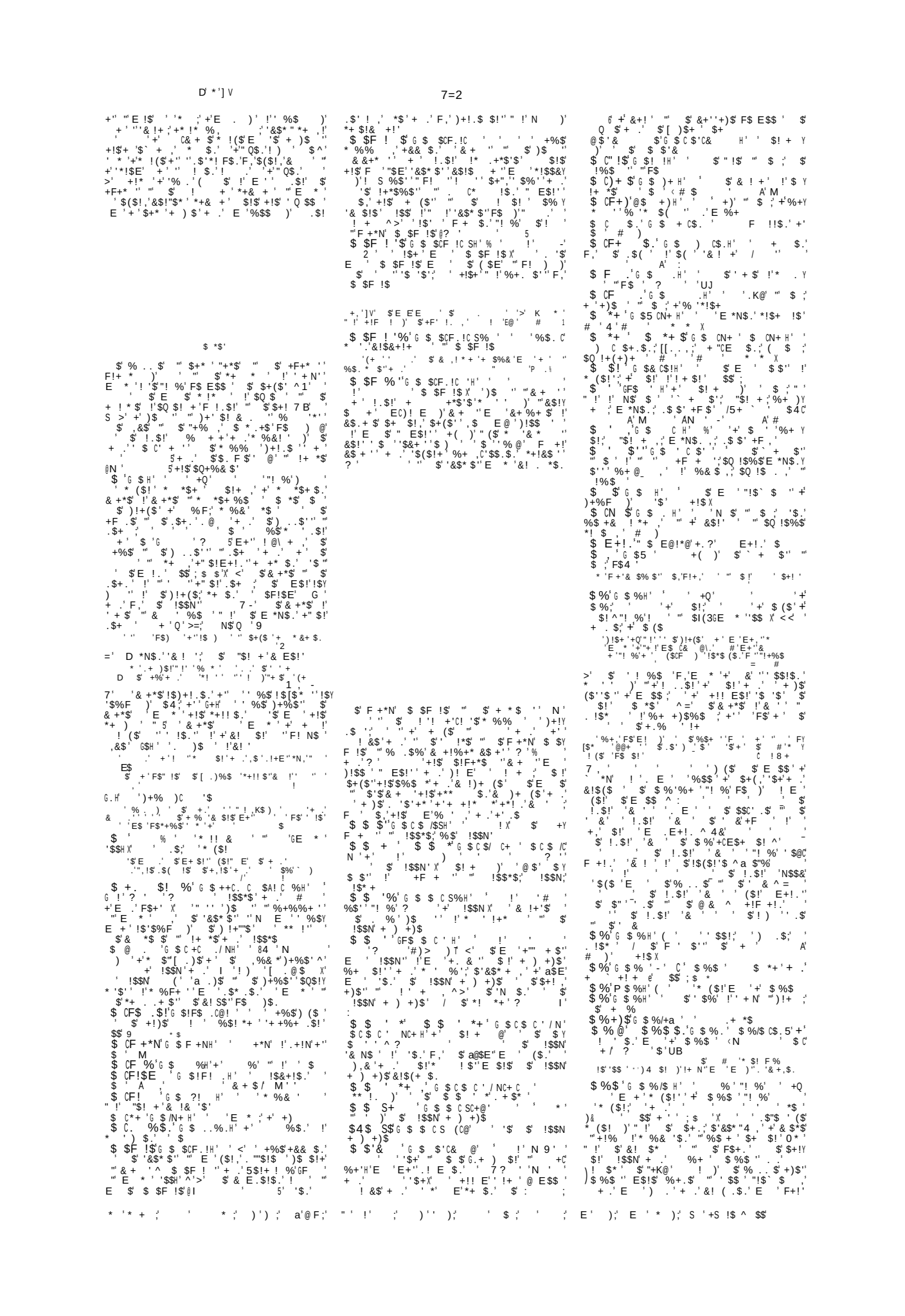

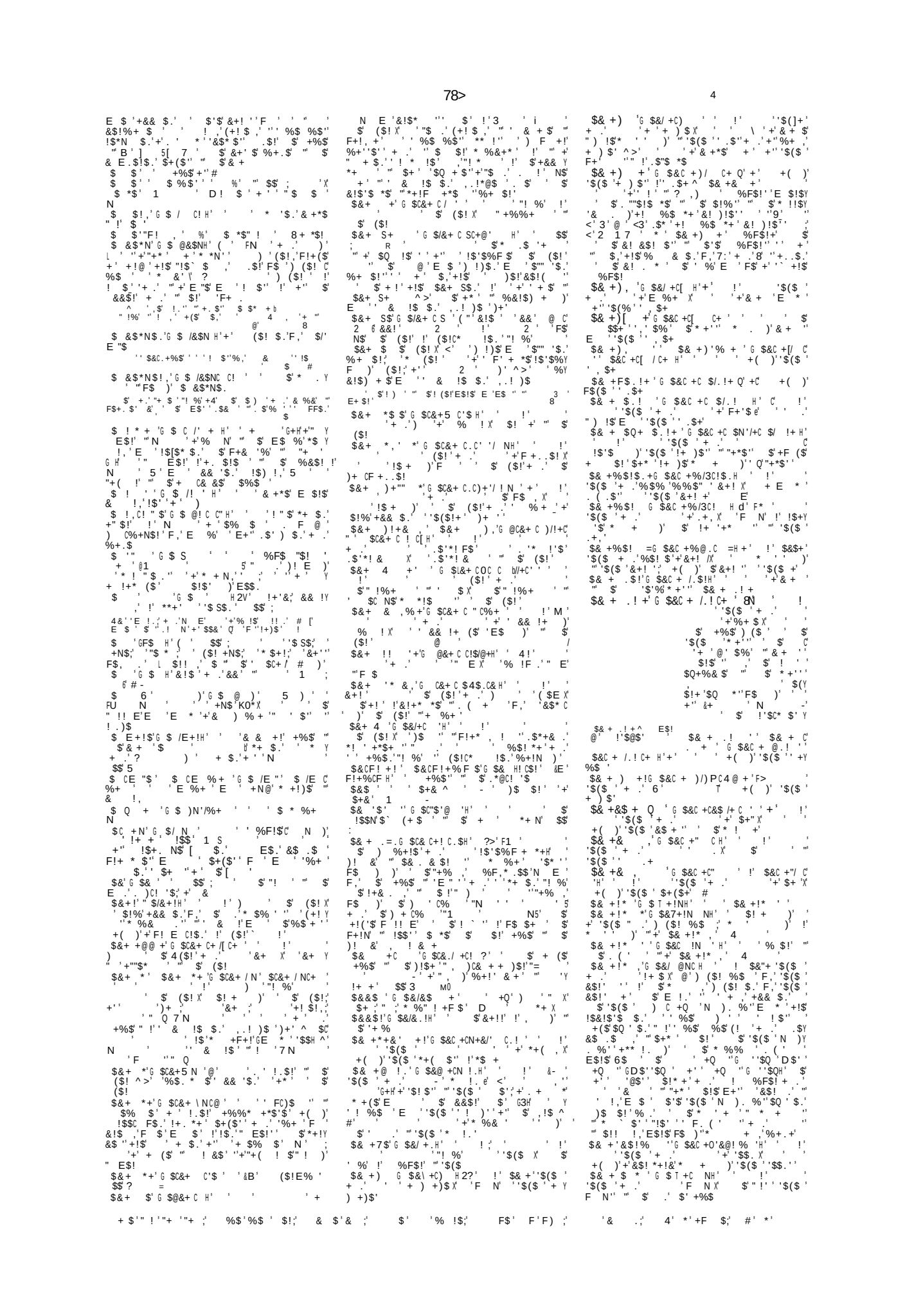

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.'E + ' '" * $'E+ @.' '* .'%$. $
$' .+ ($' *+'$' '" $'&$!' +' &! ' 6 +'' ' $' .+ ($' *+'$' '" $'&$!' +' &! ' $+.
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$!' '&!$" Q' $$' ;
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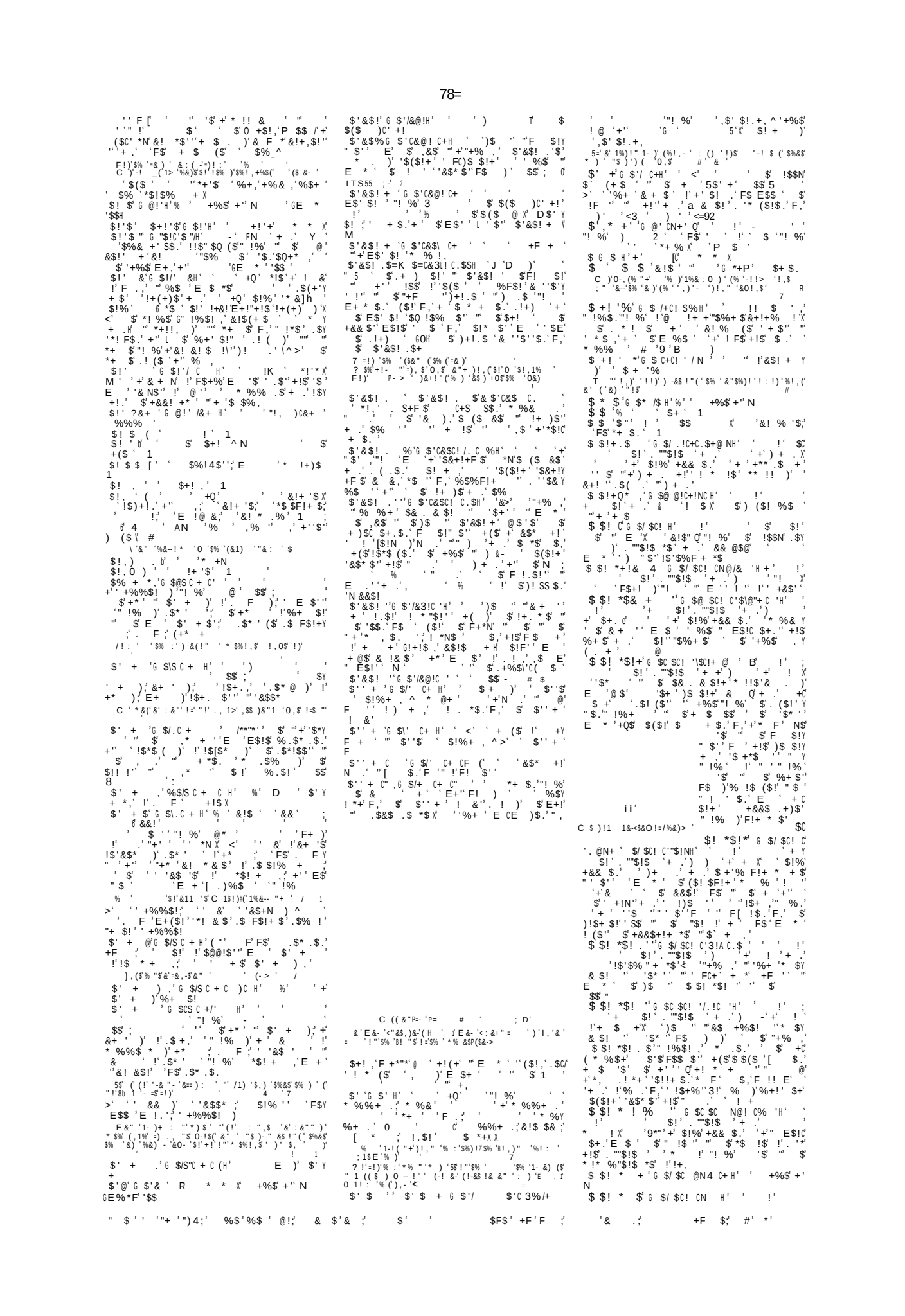

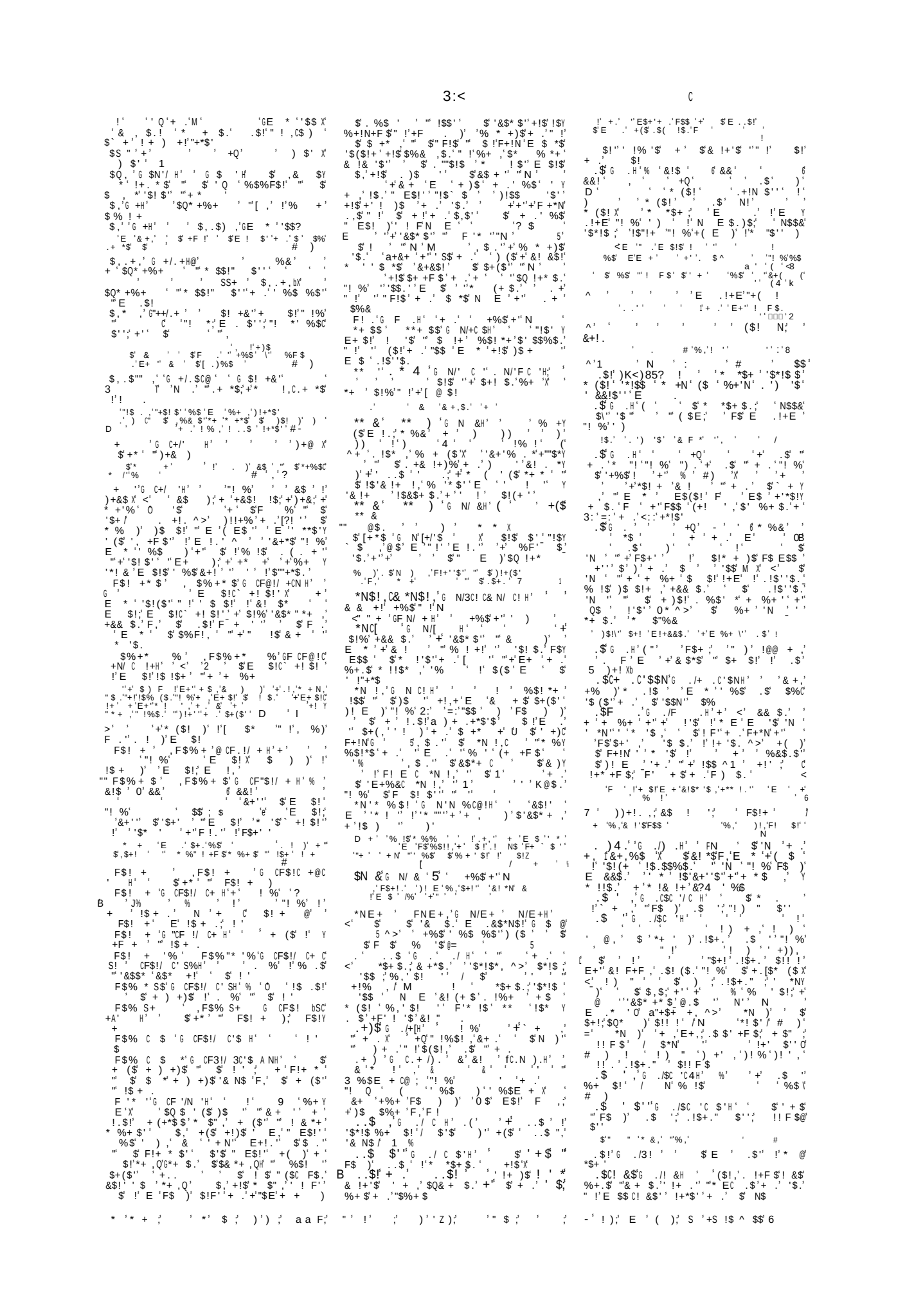

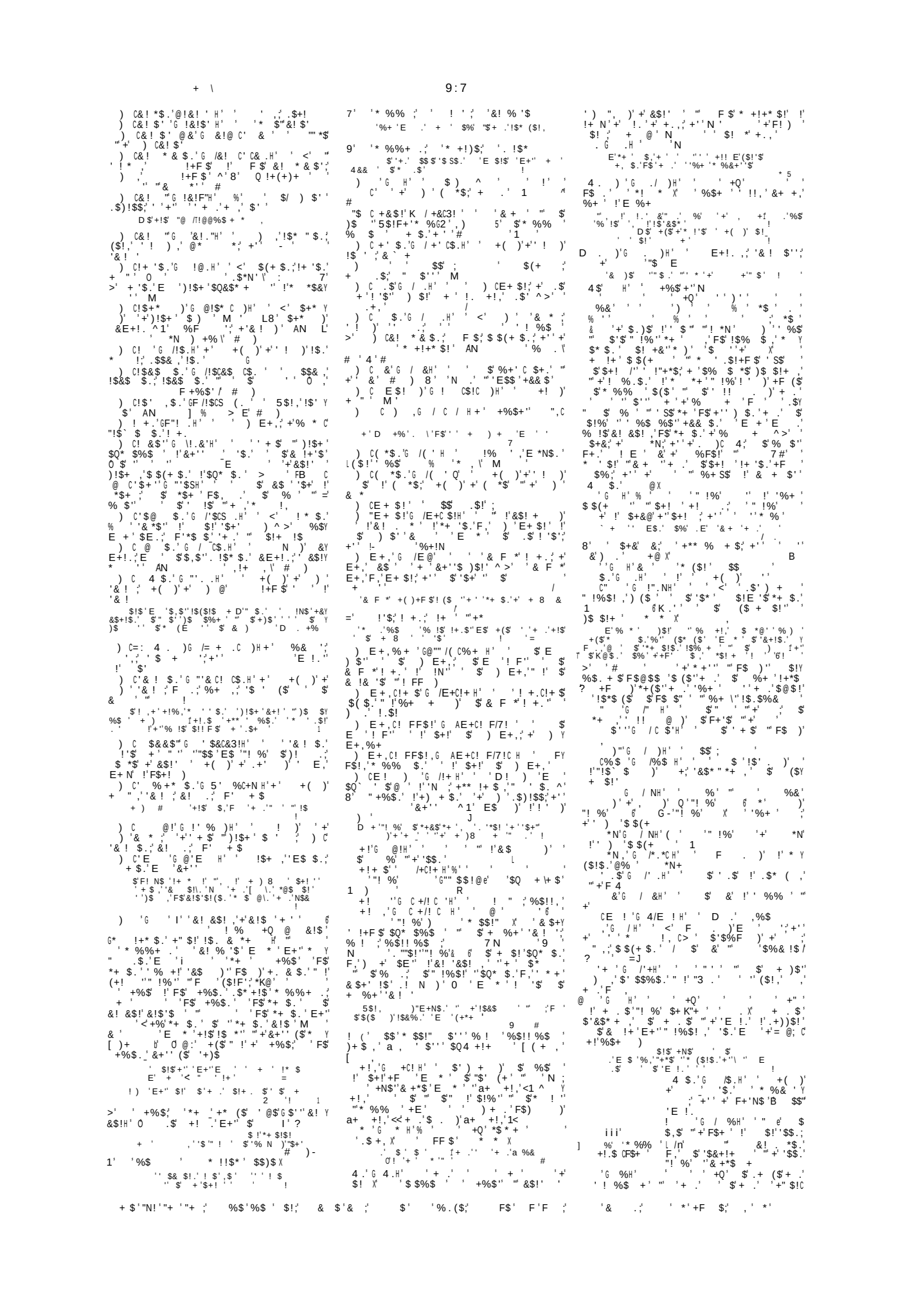

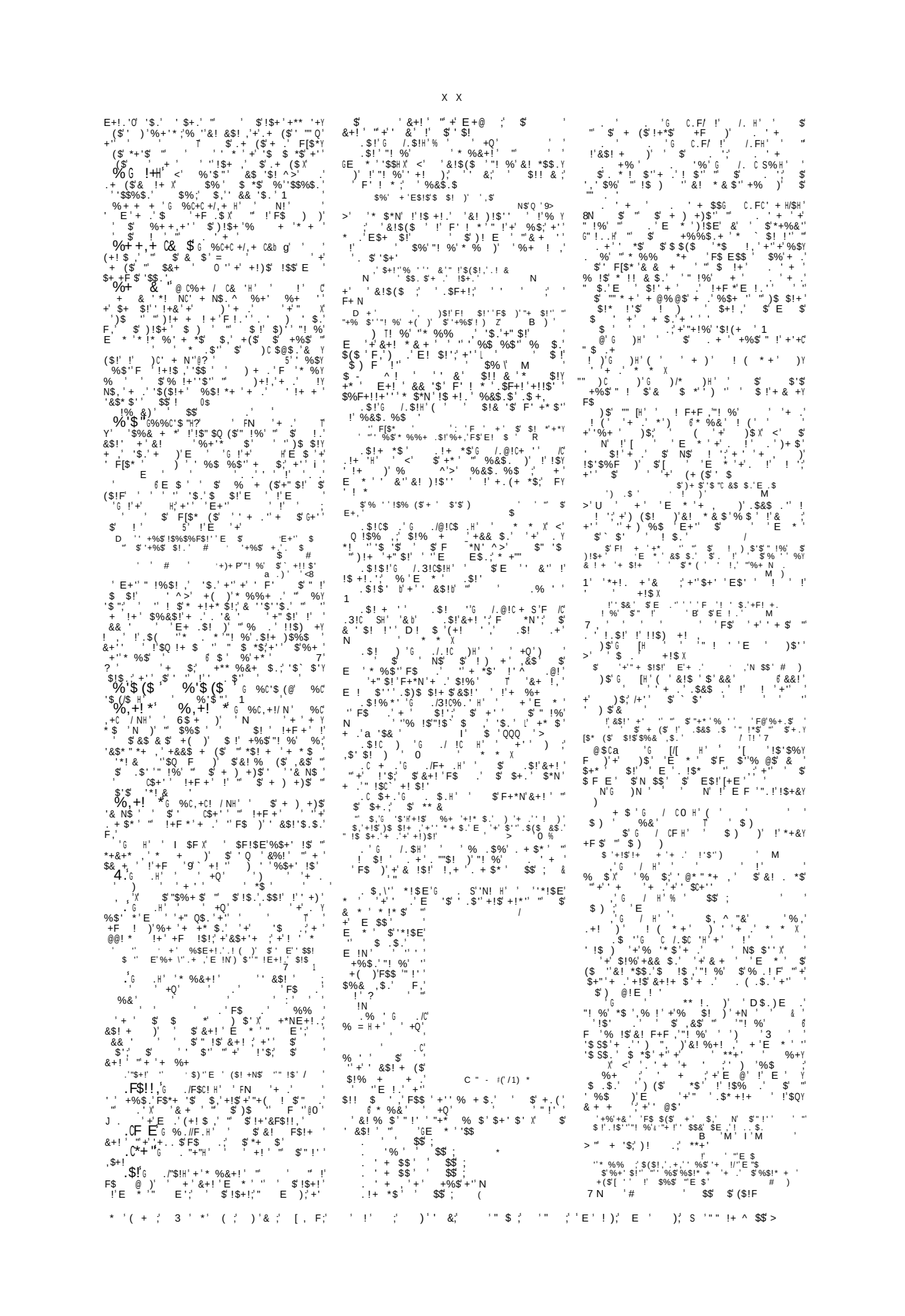

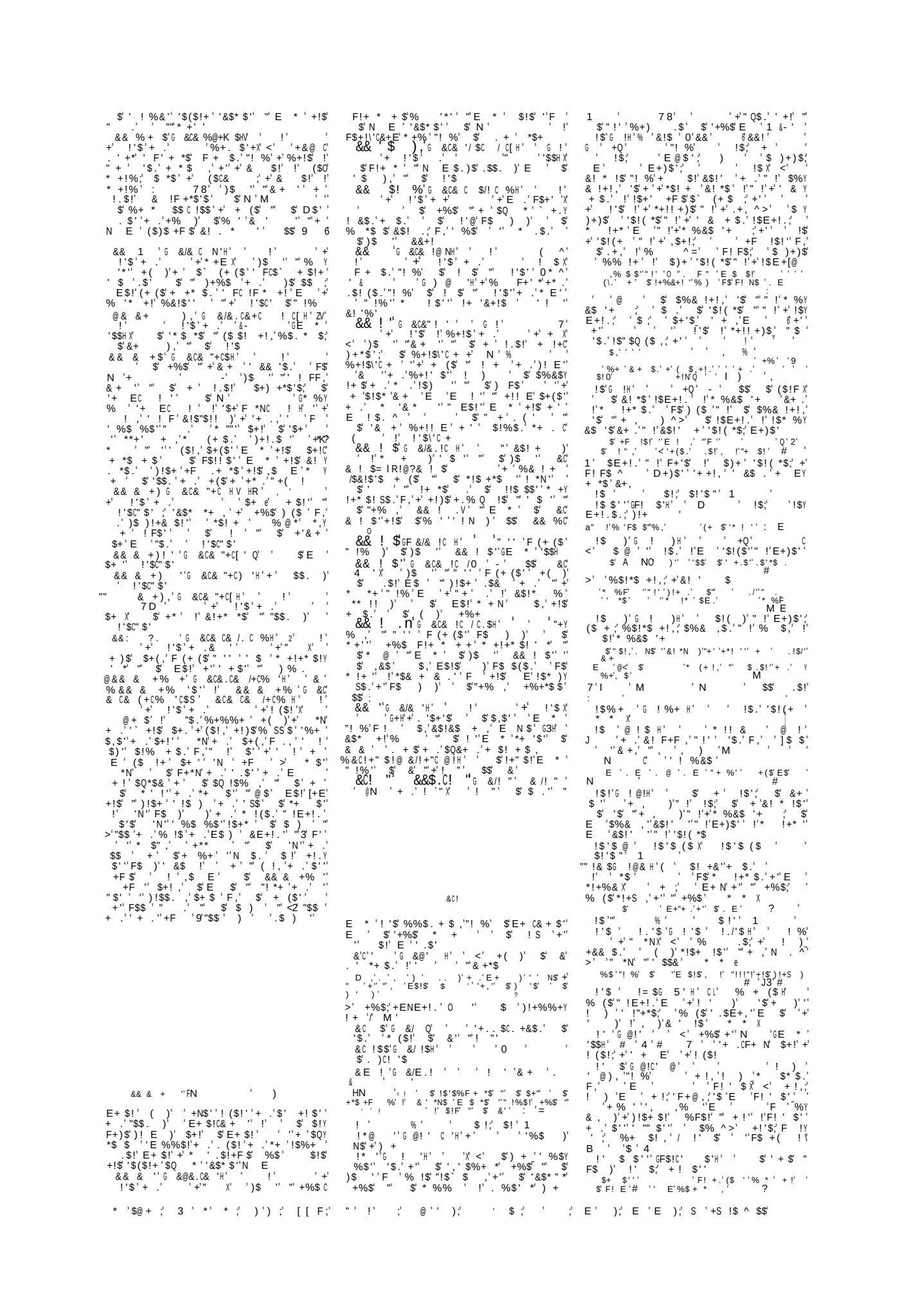

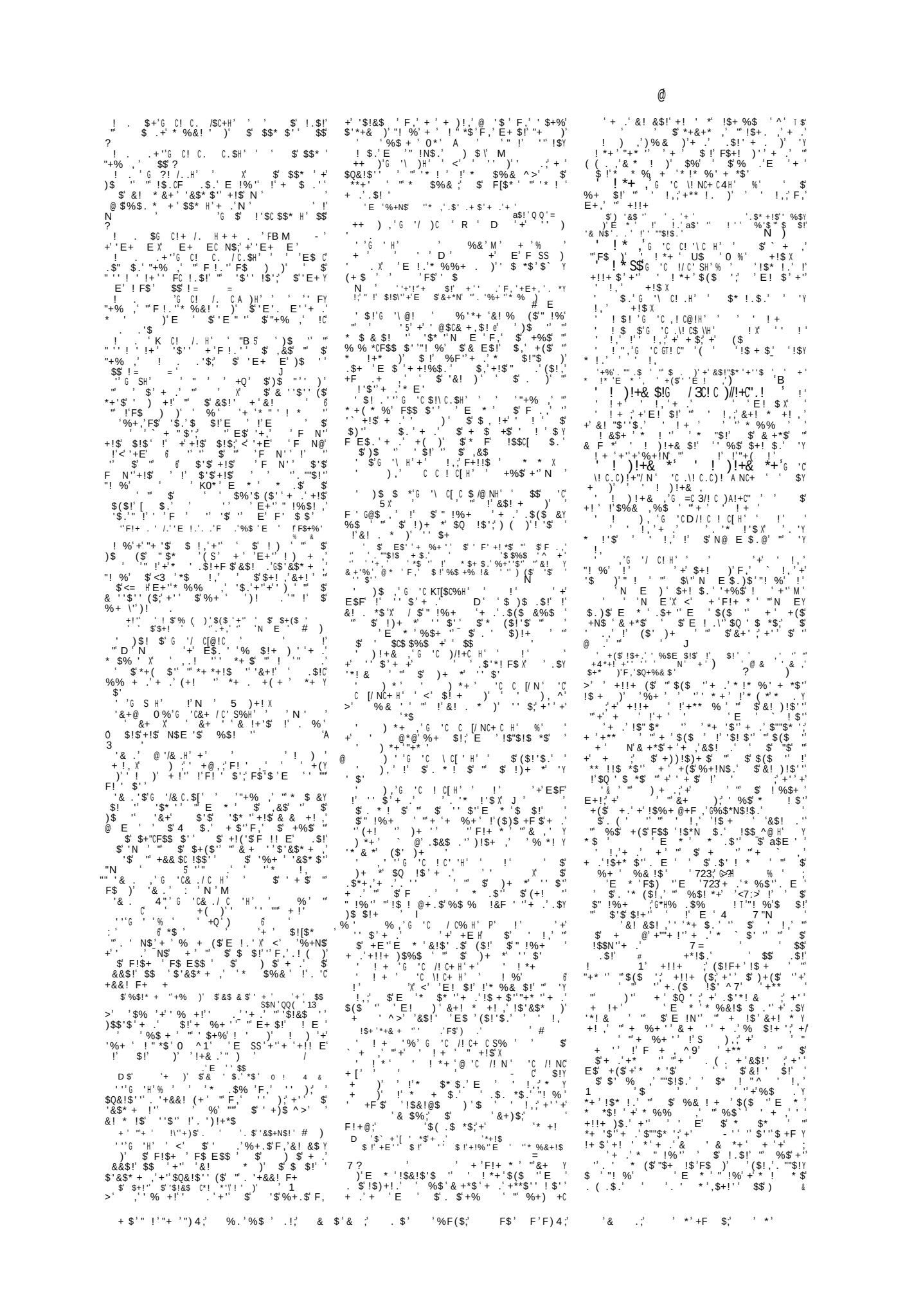

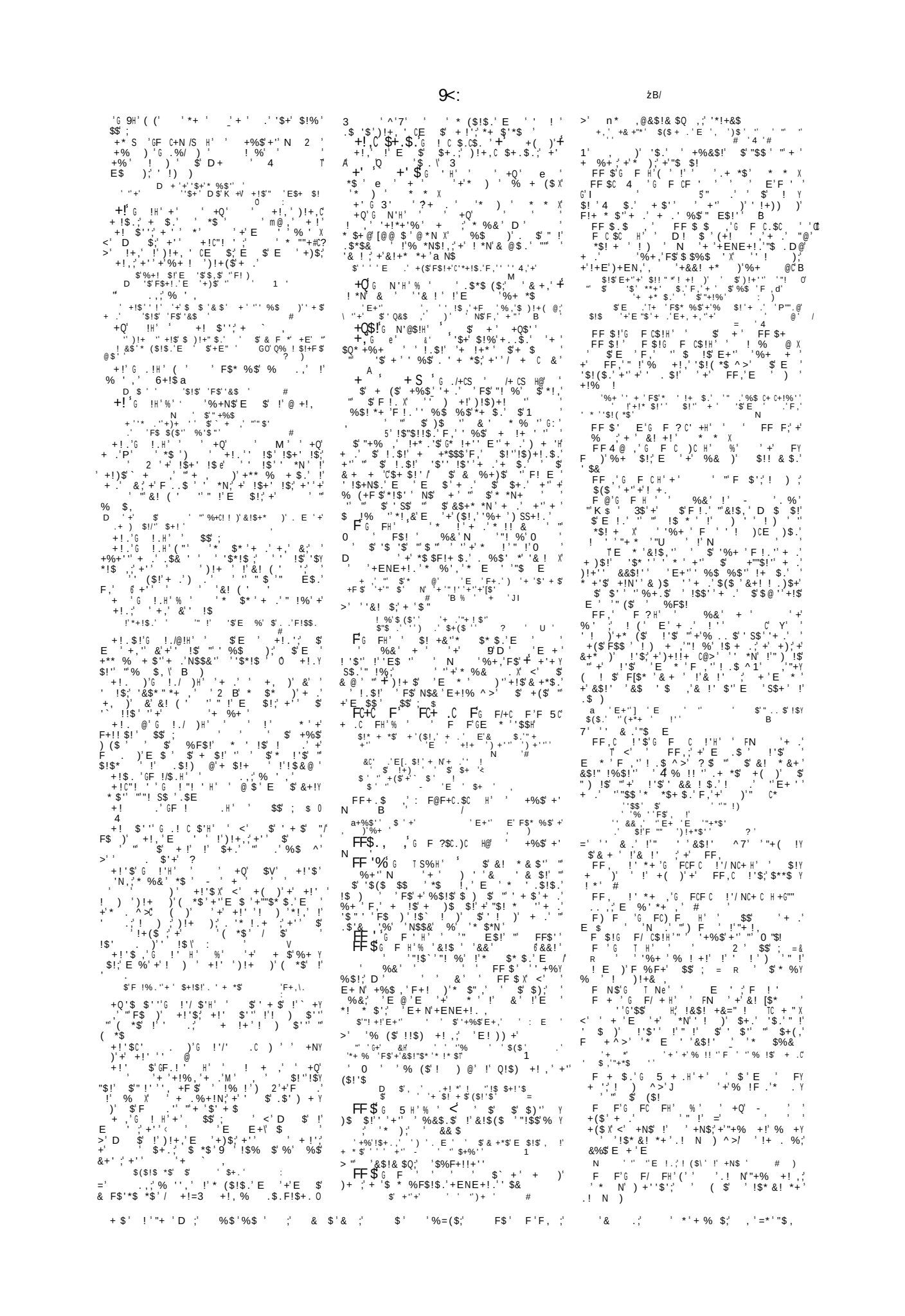

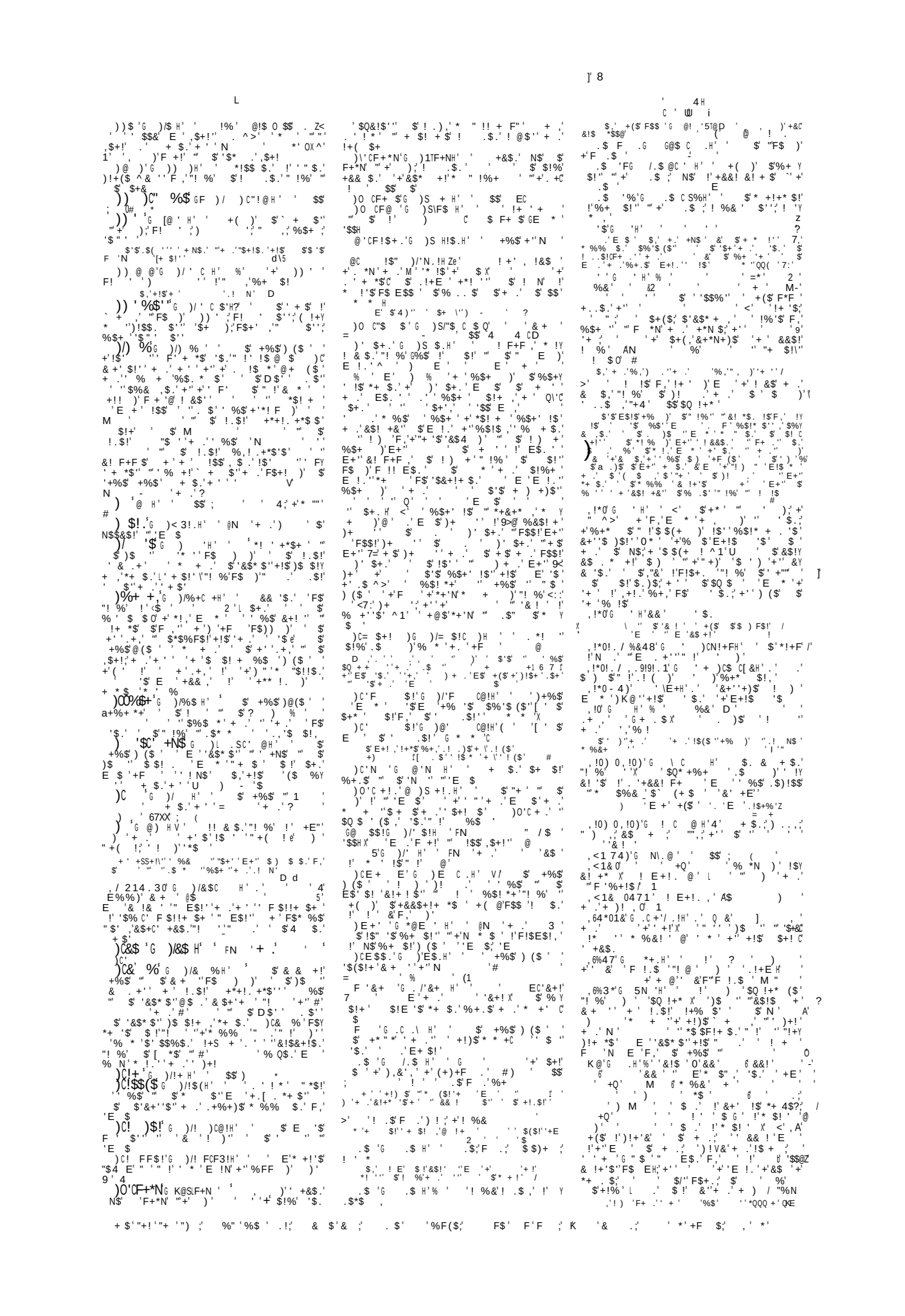

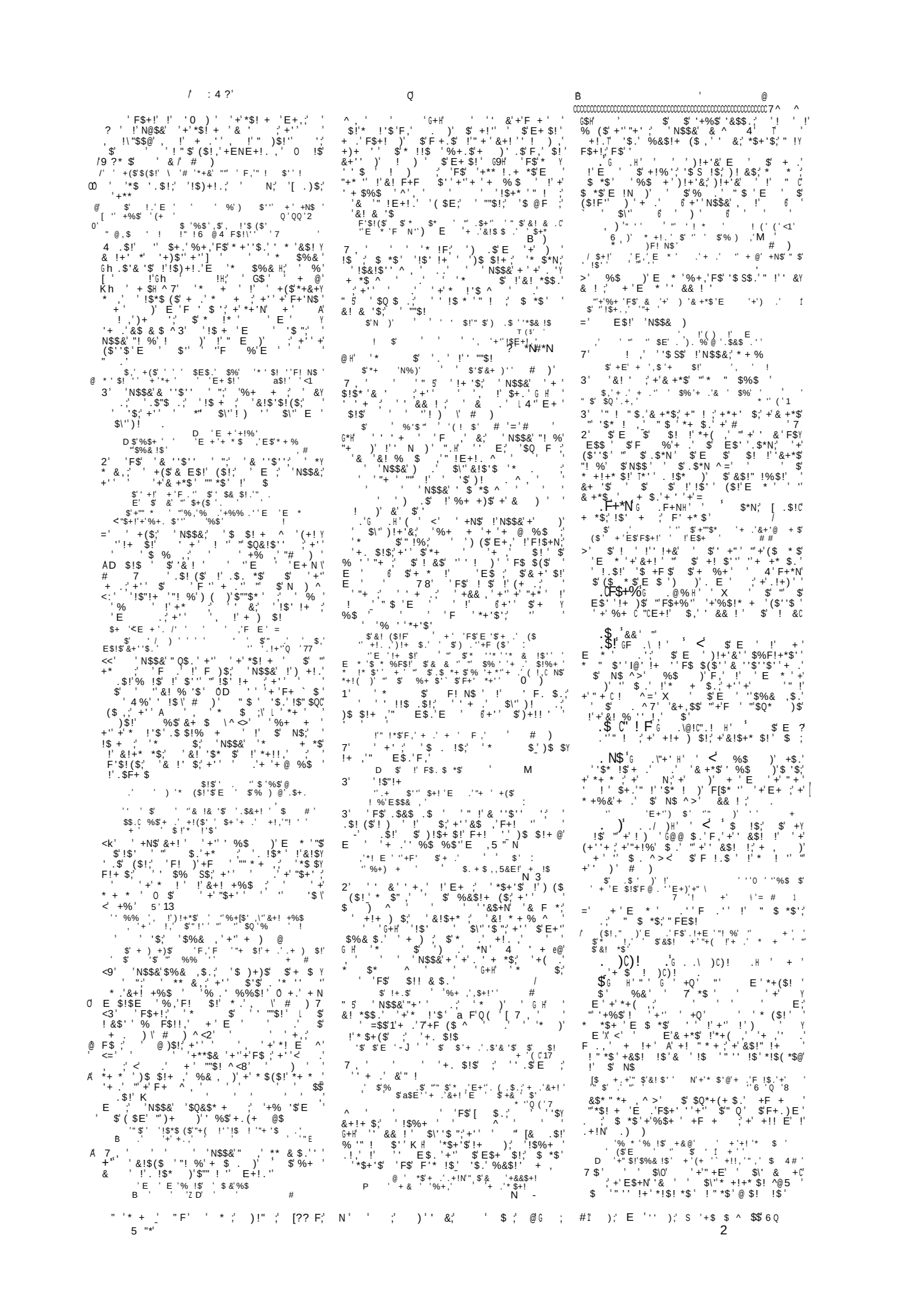

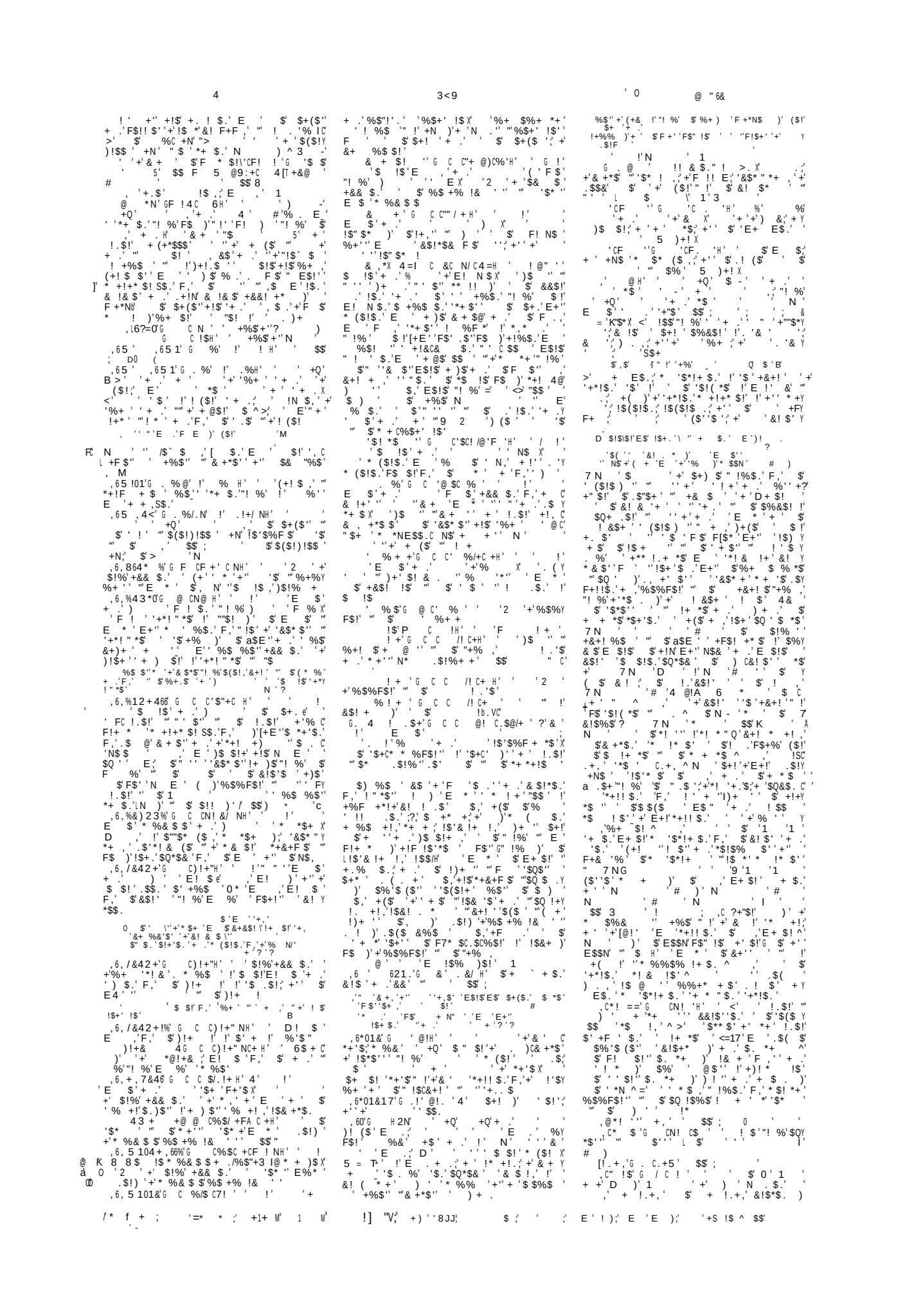

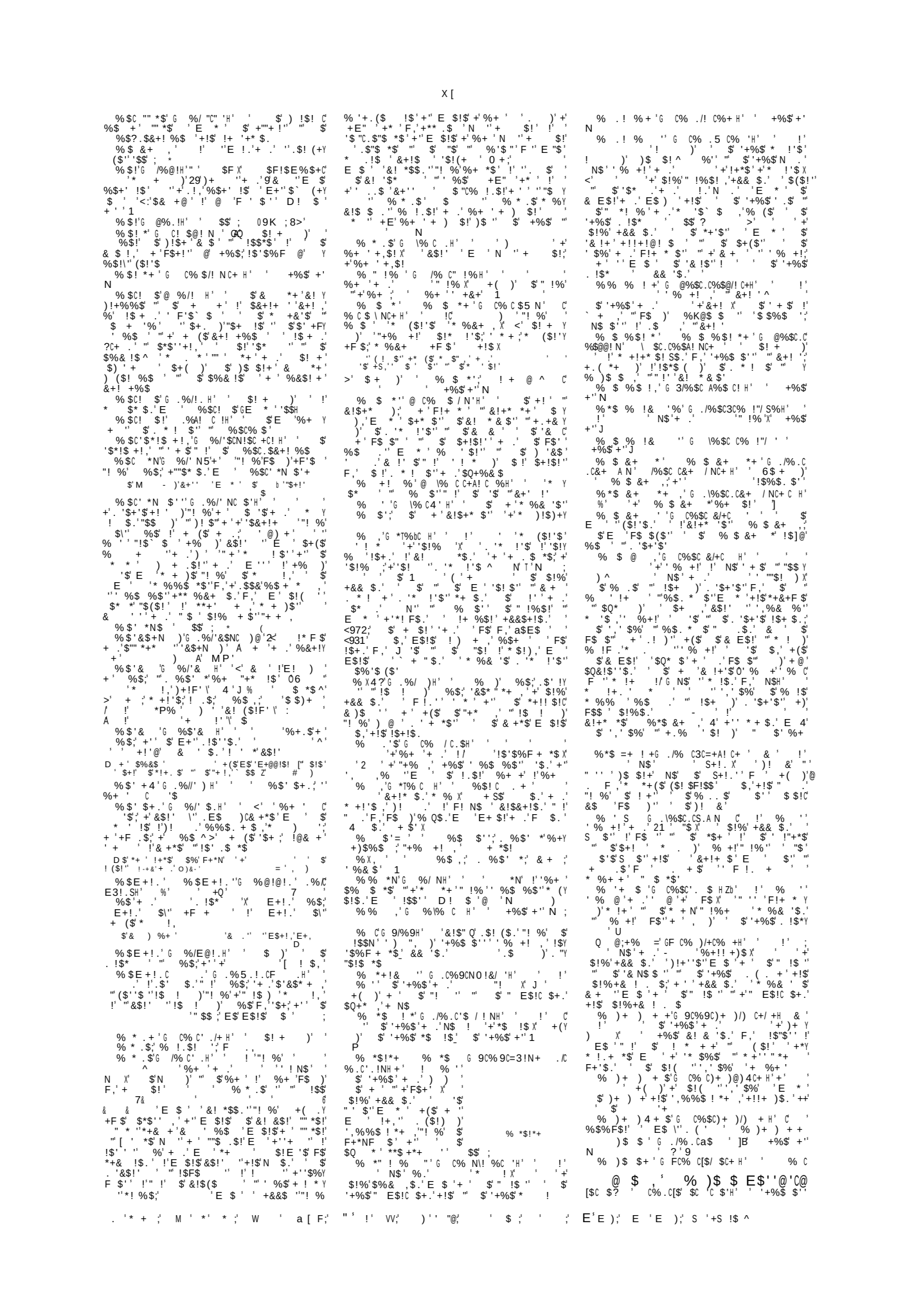

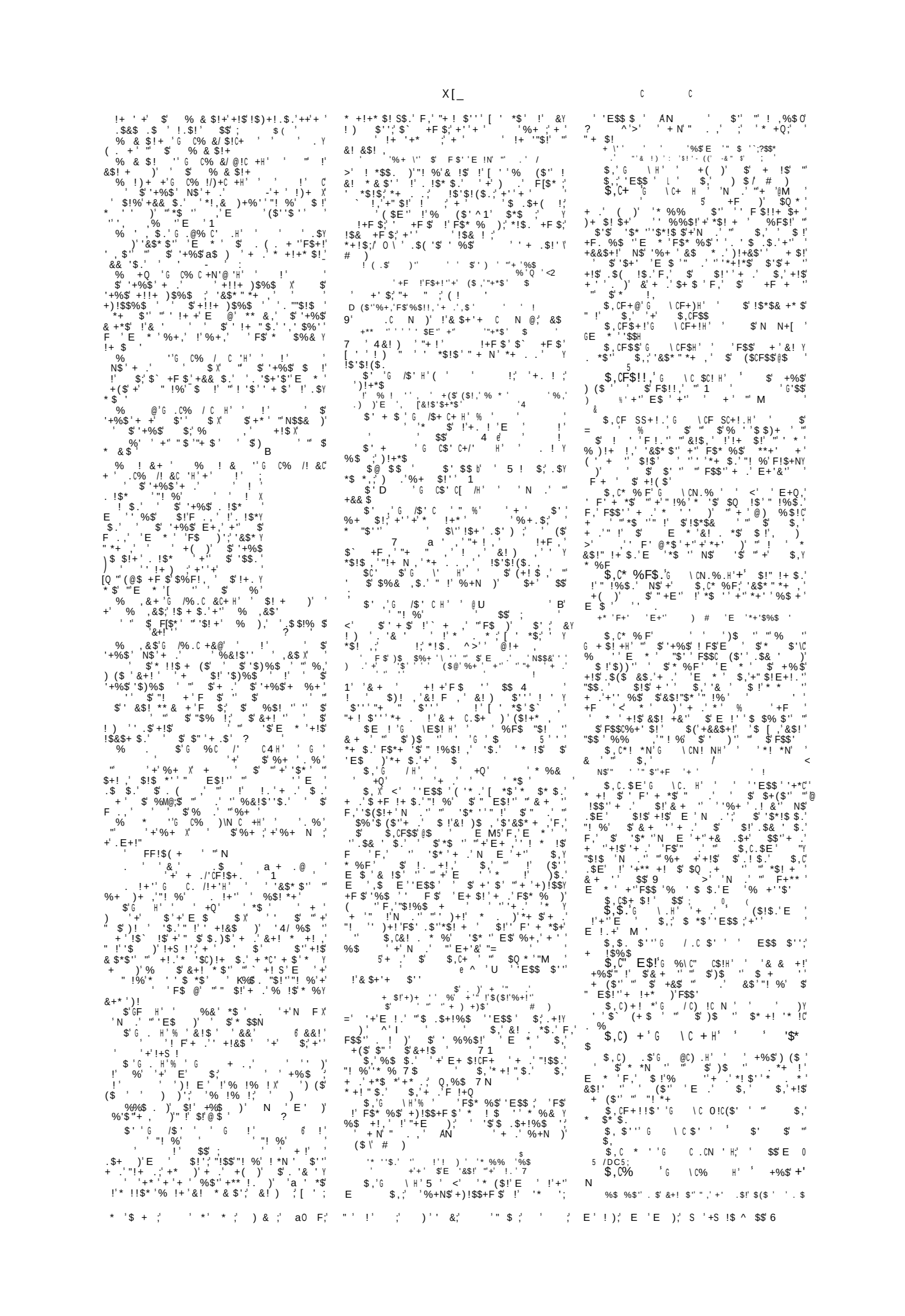

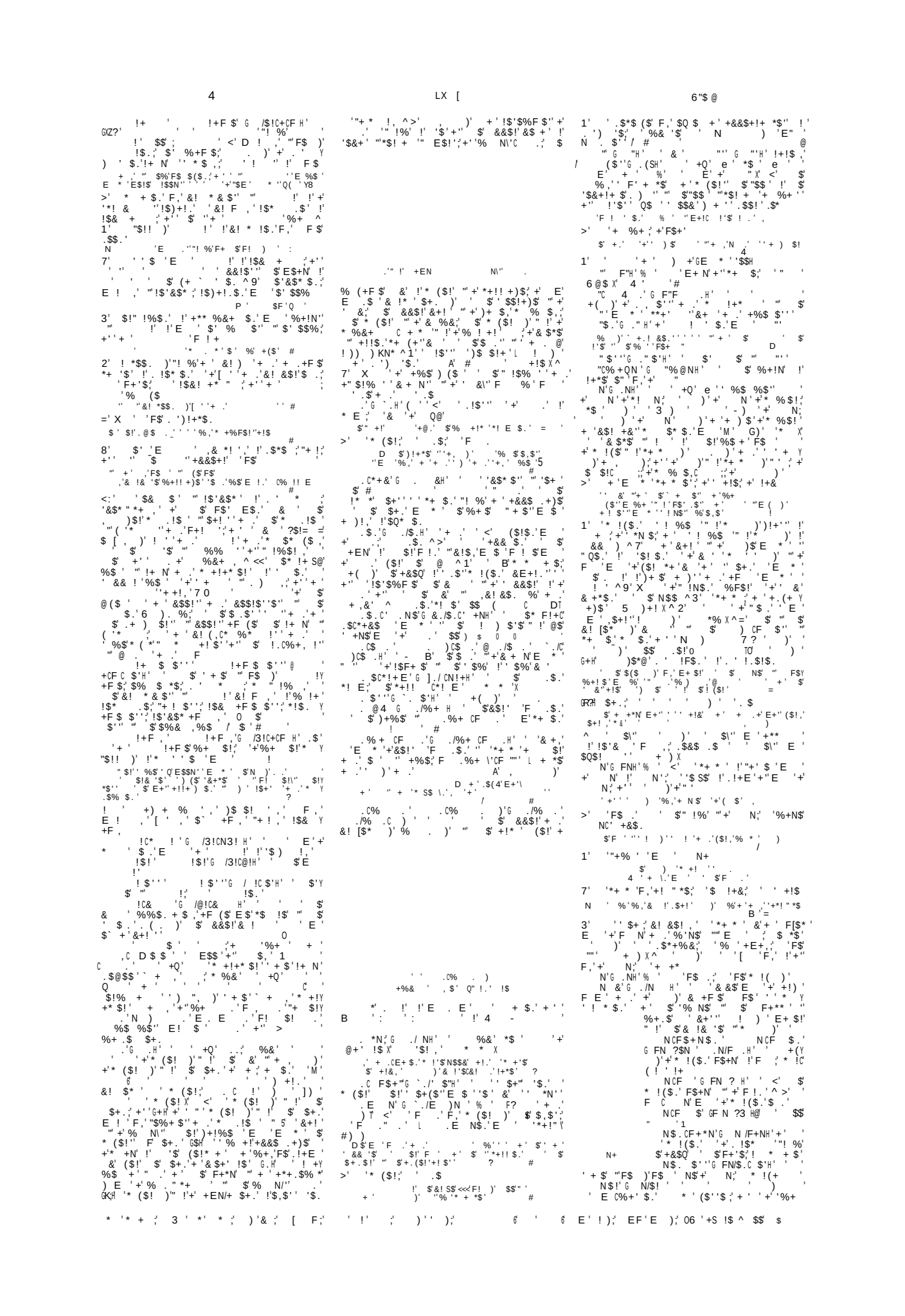

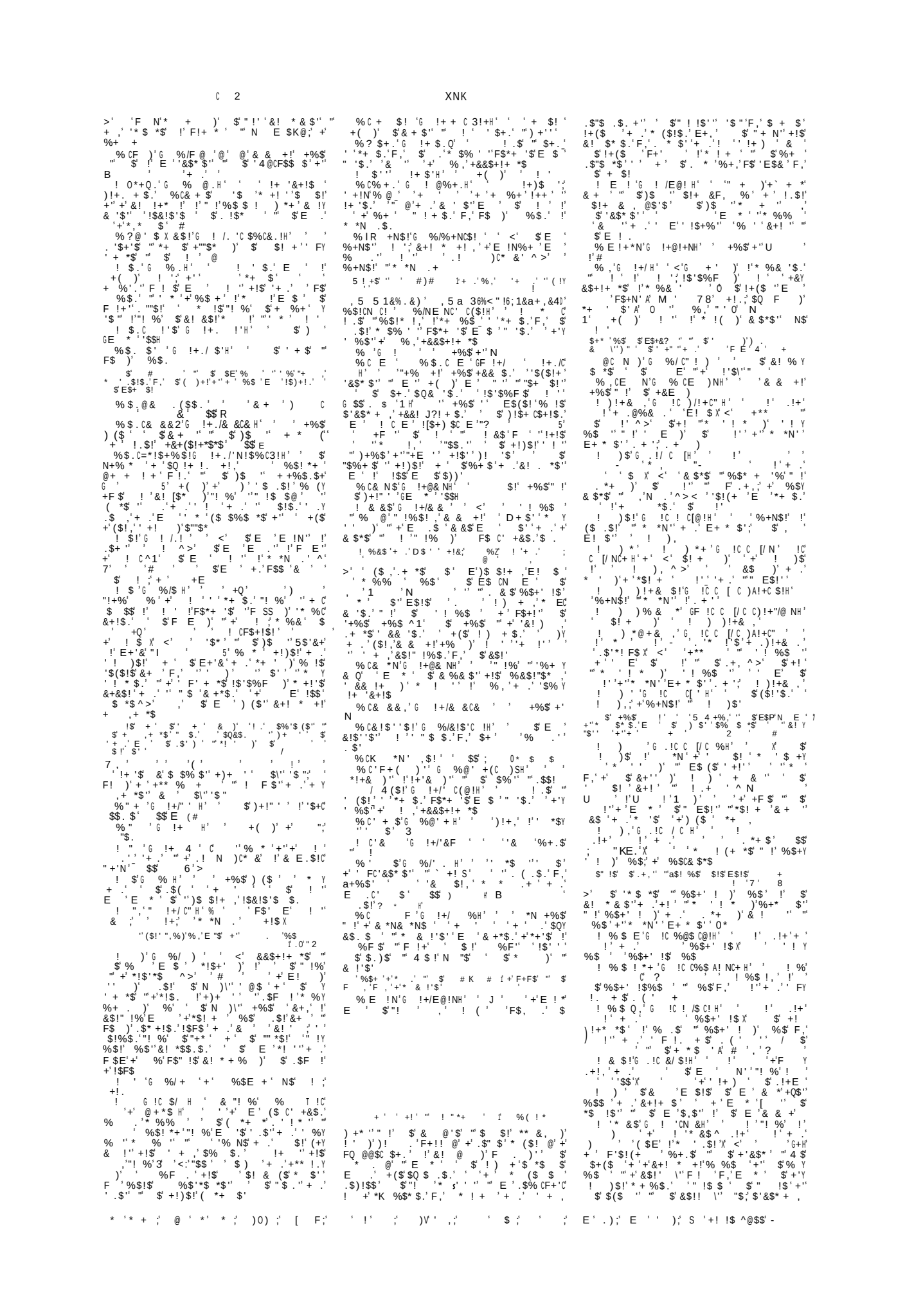

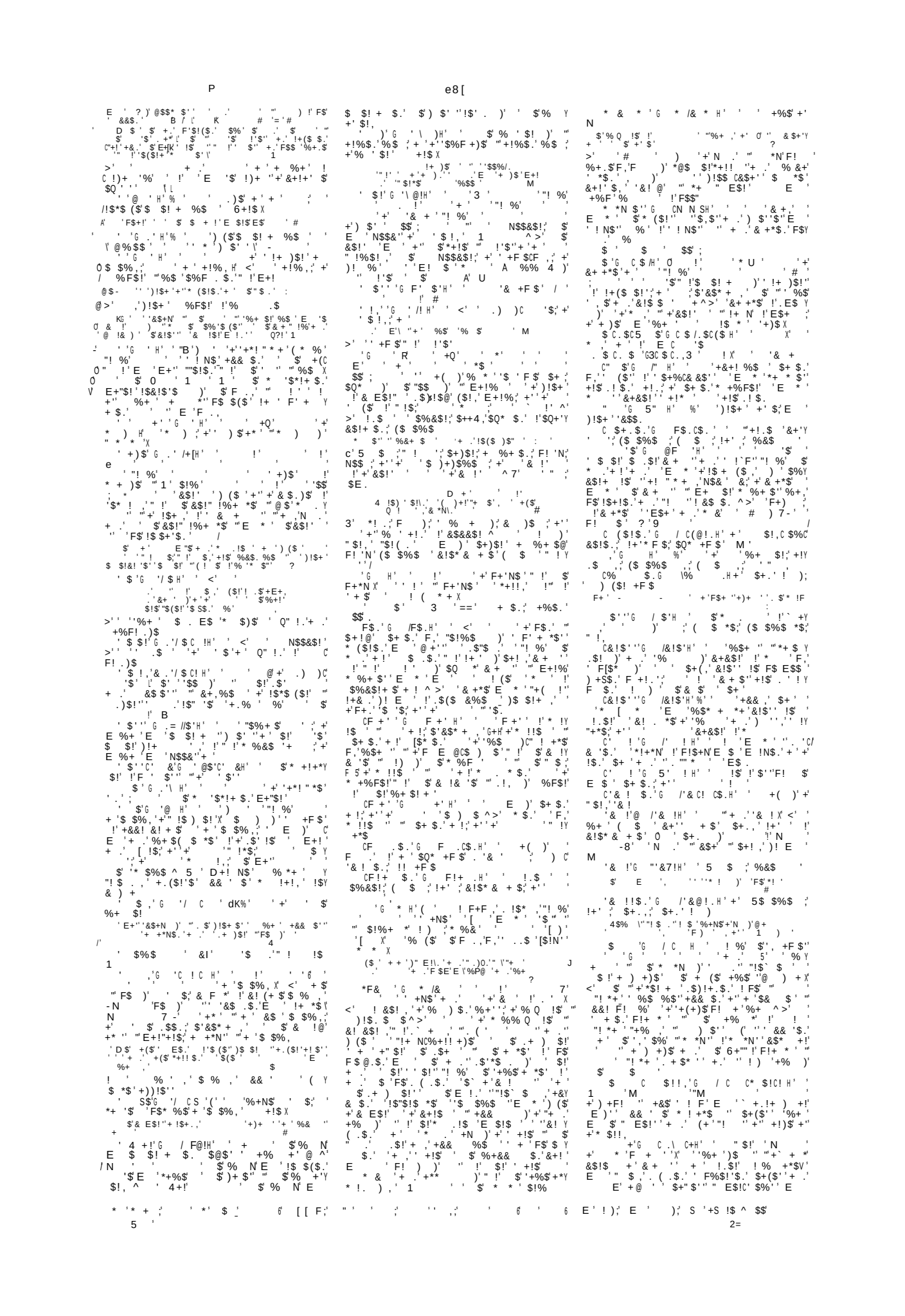

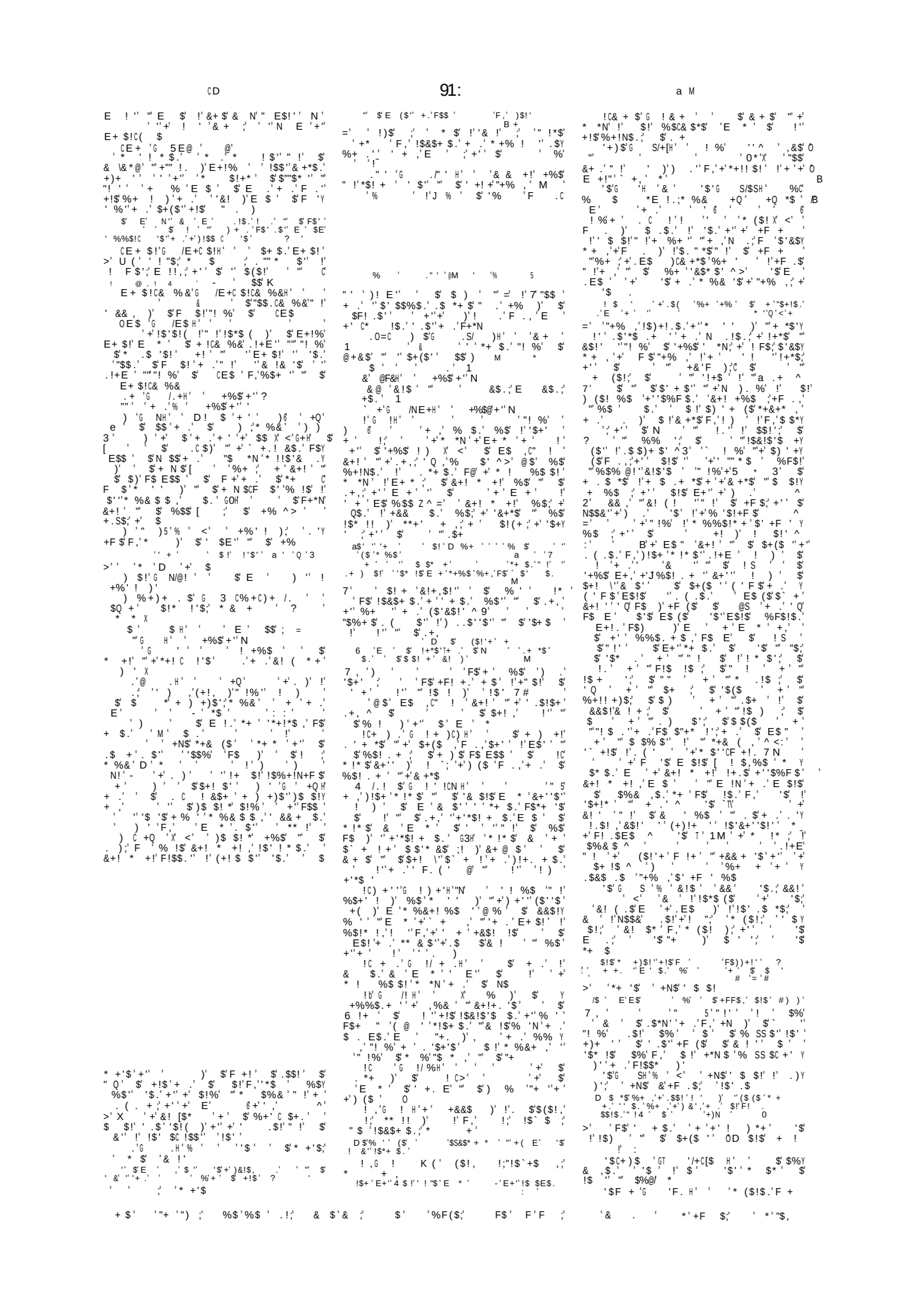

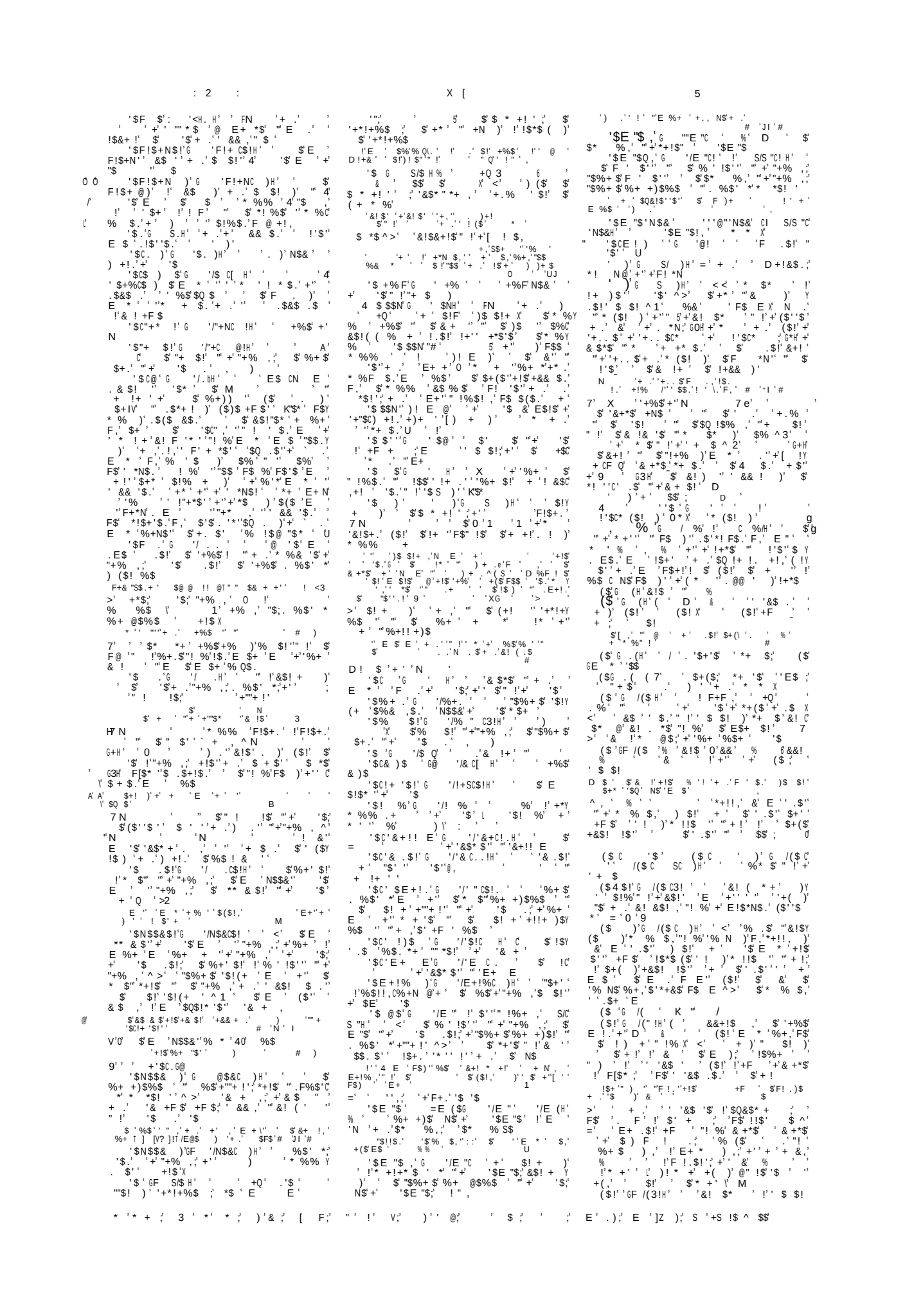

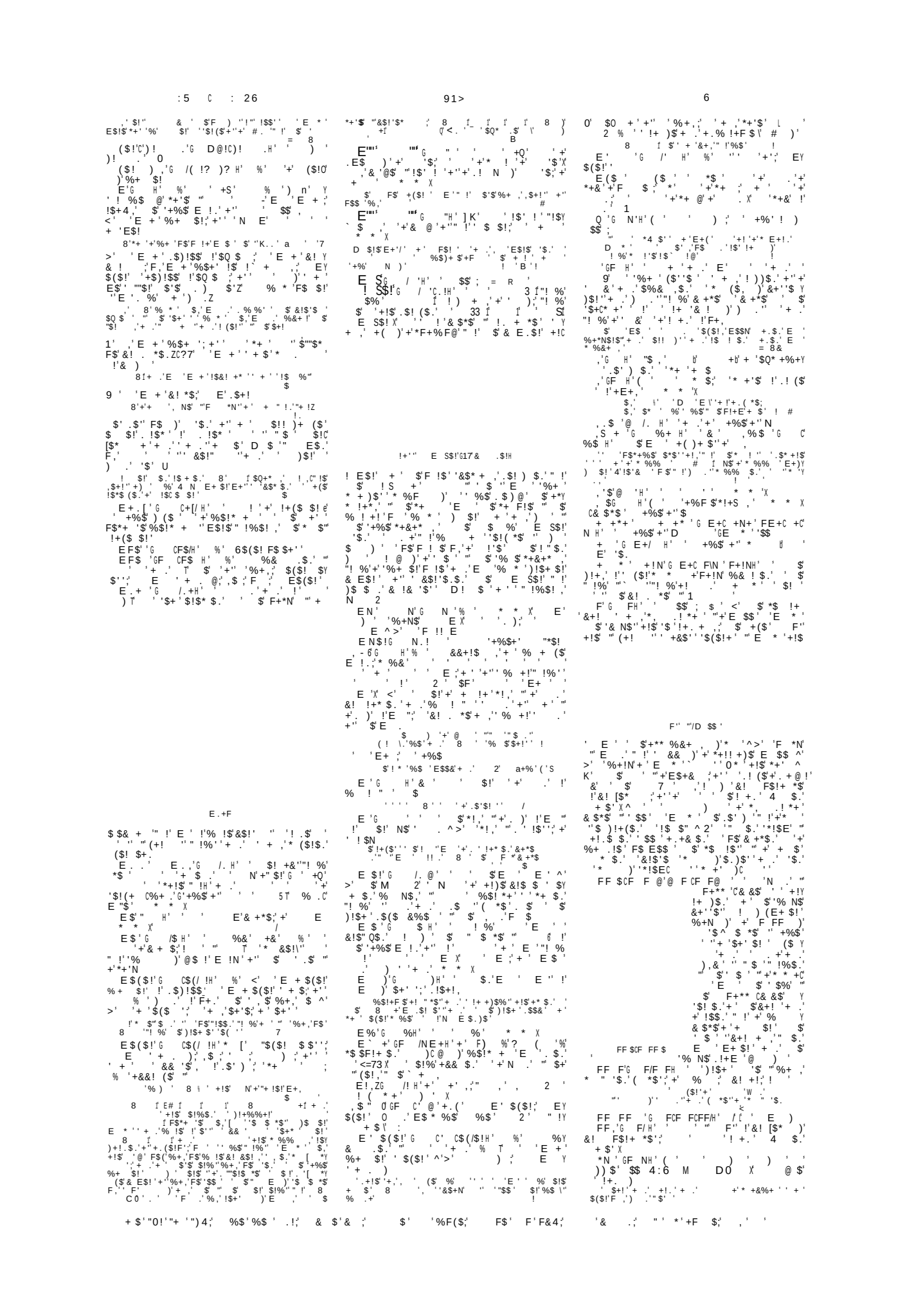

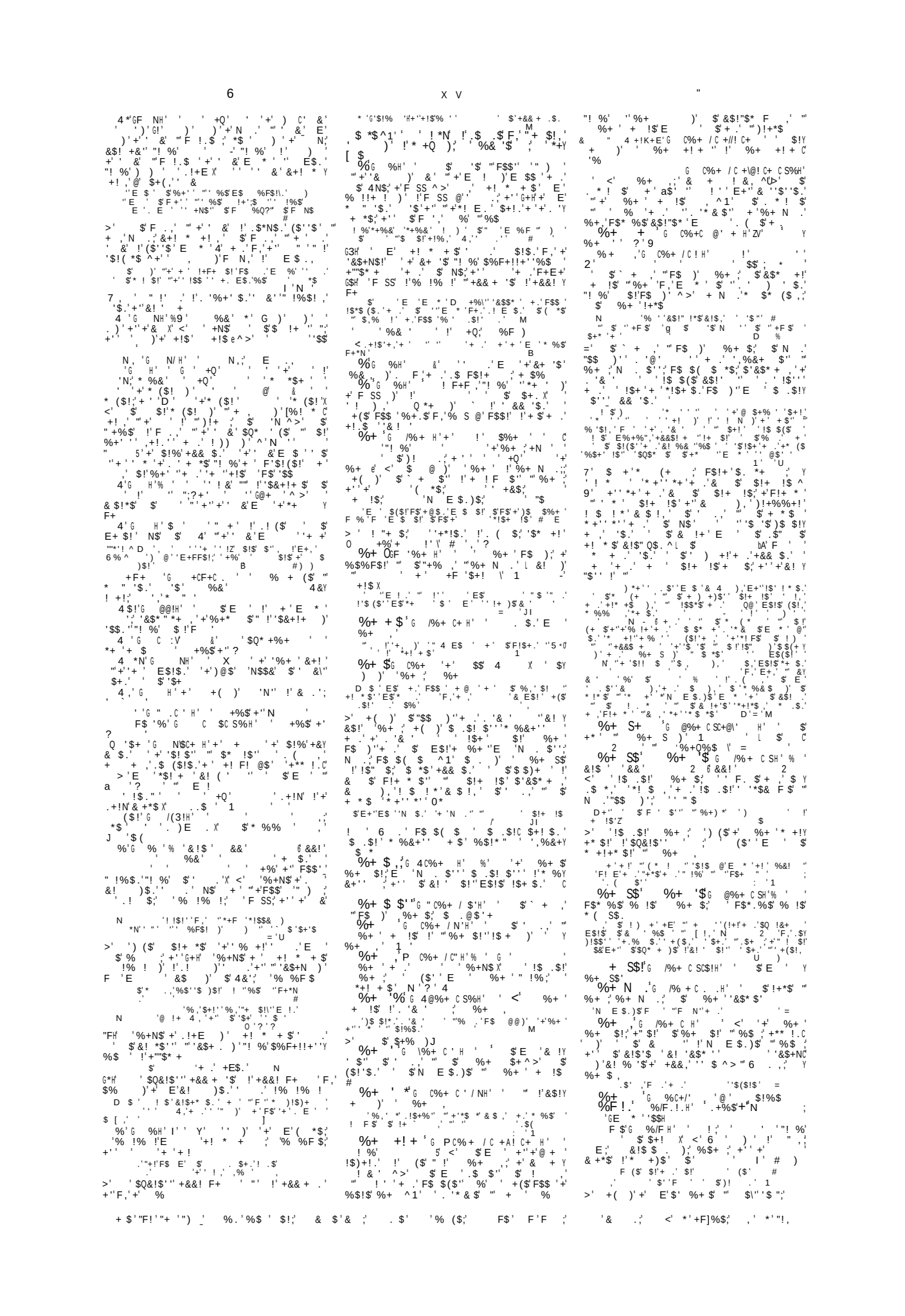

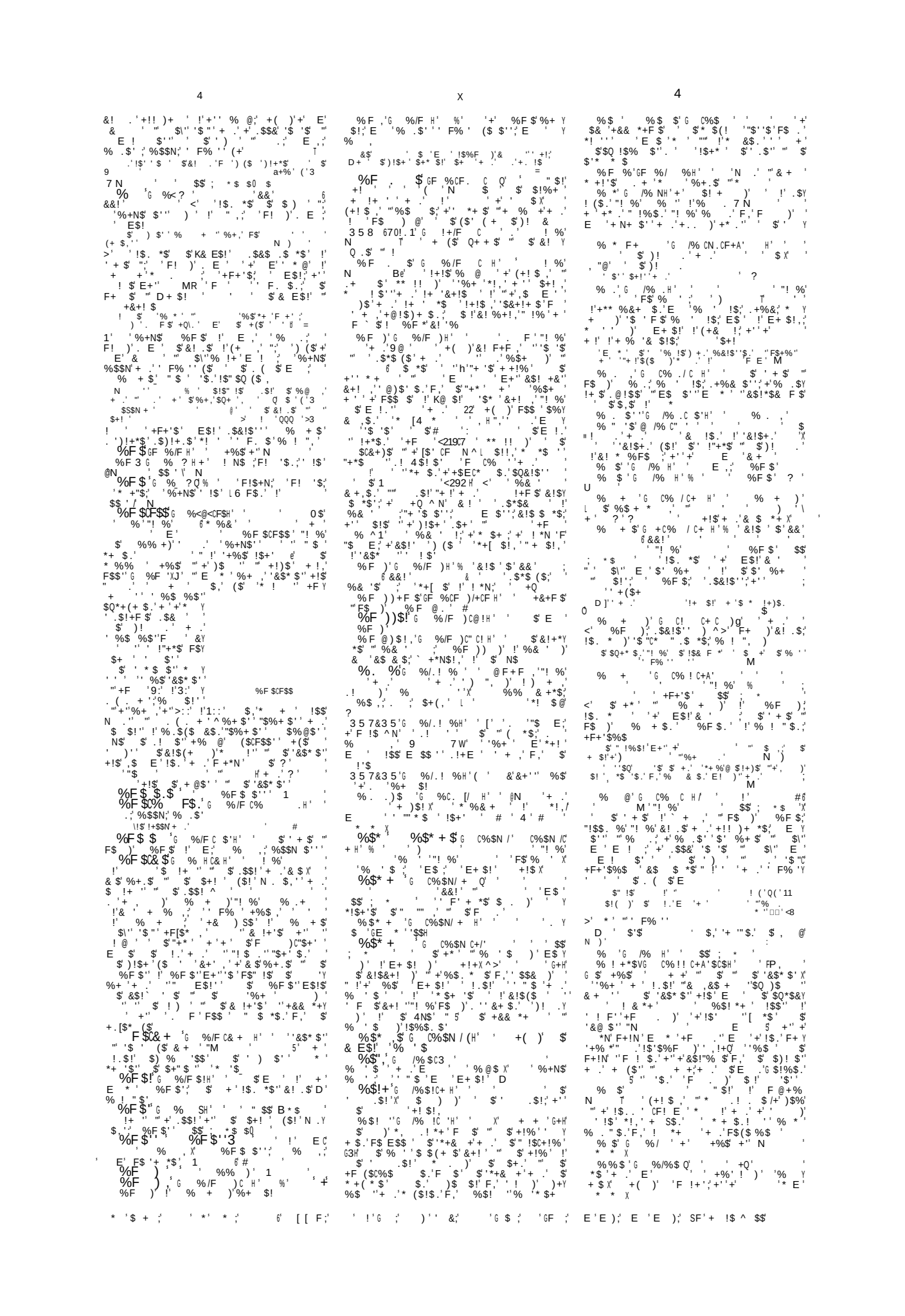

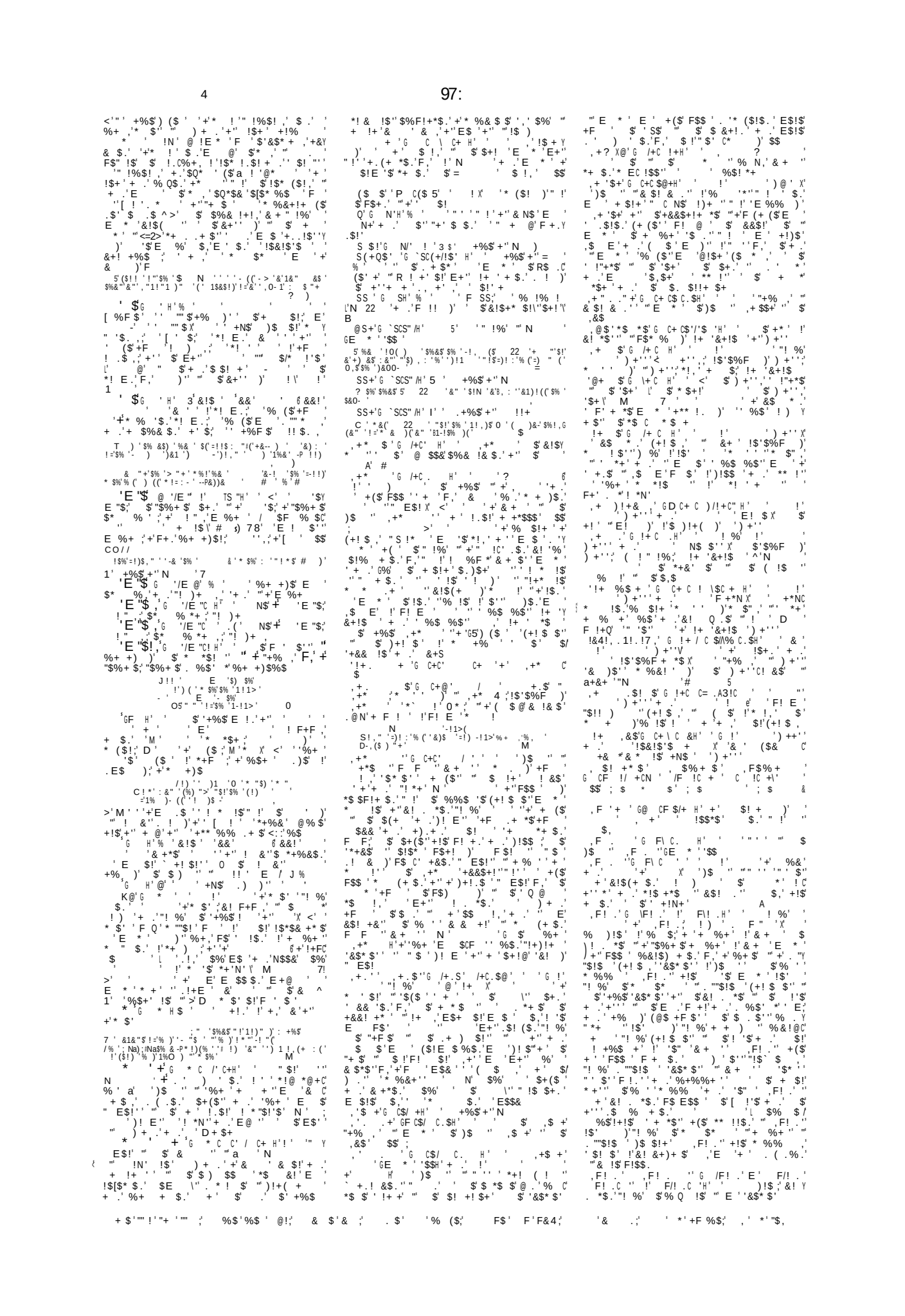

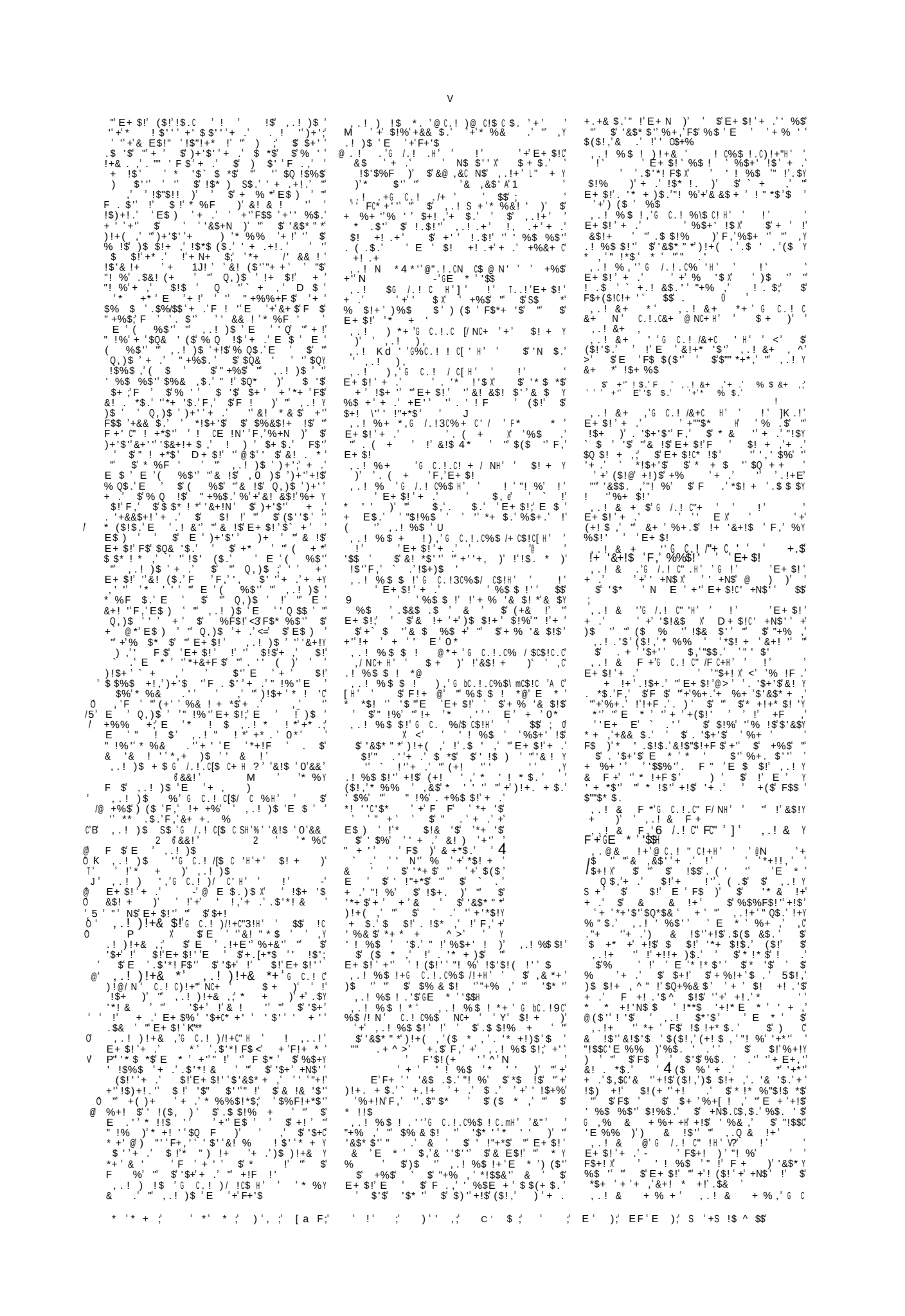

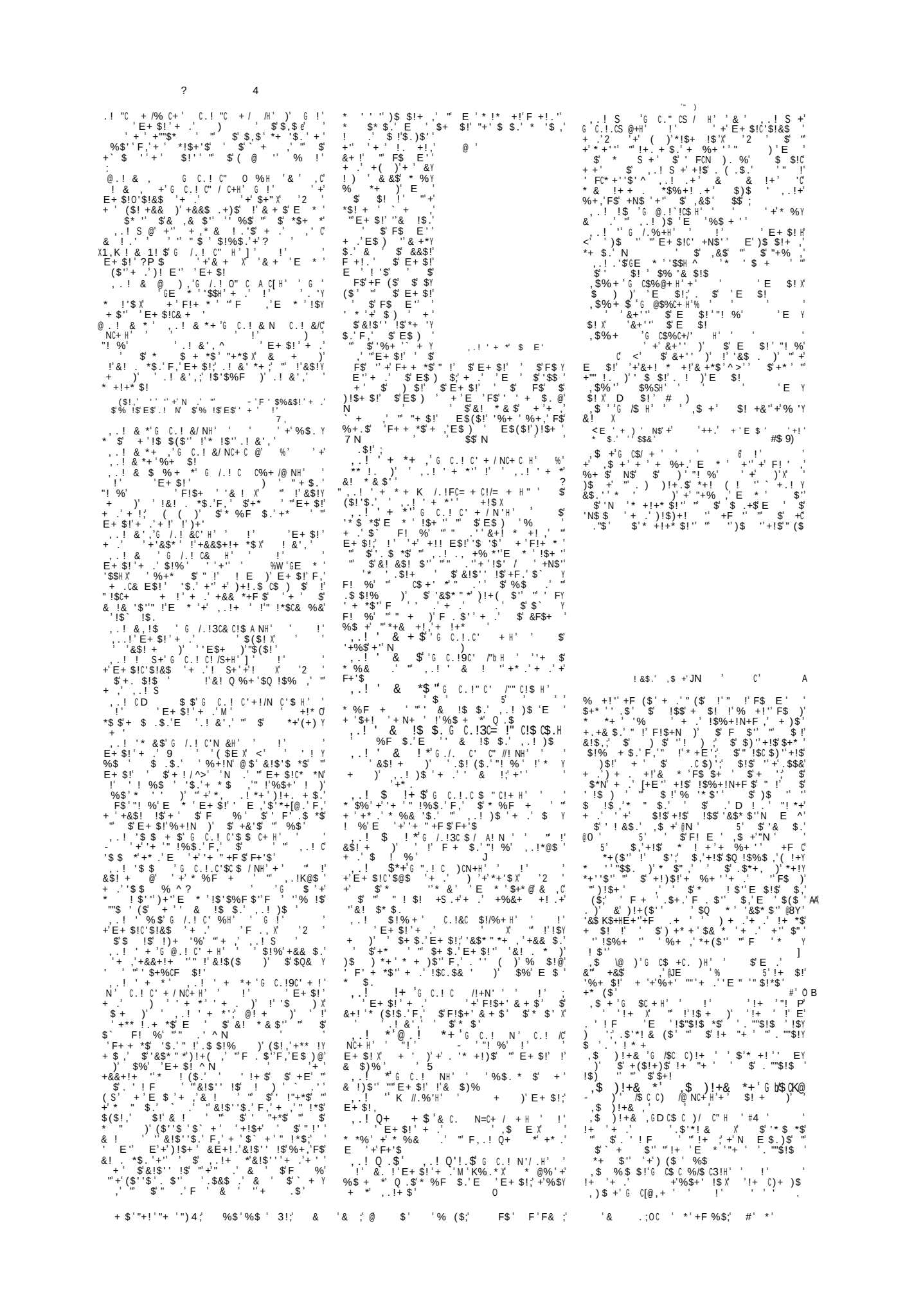

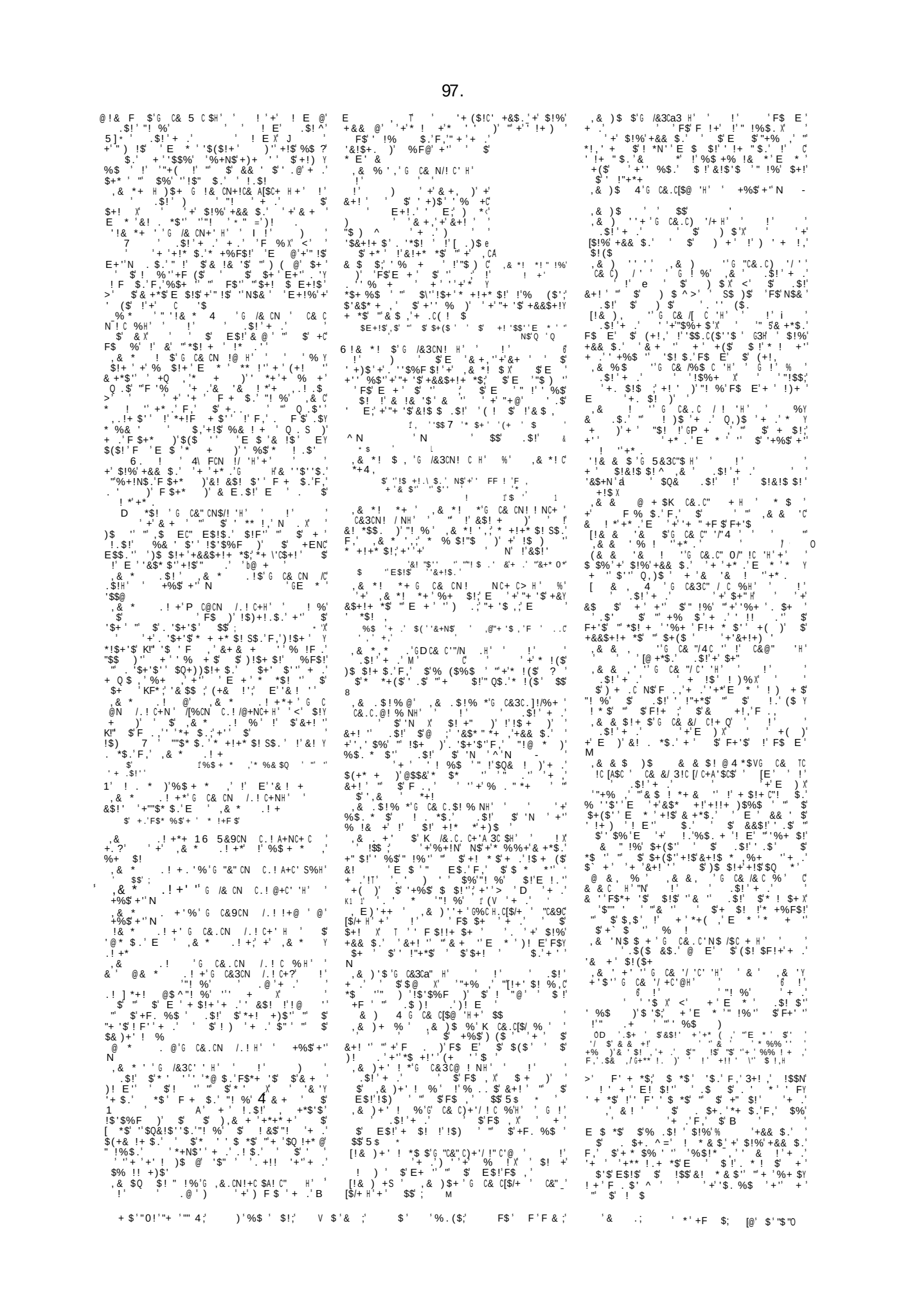

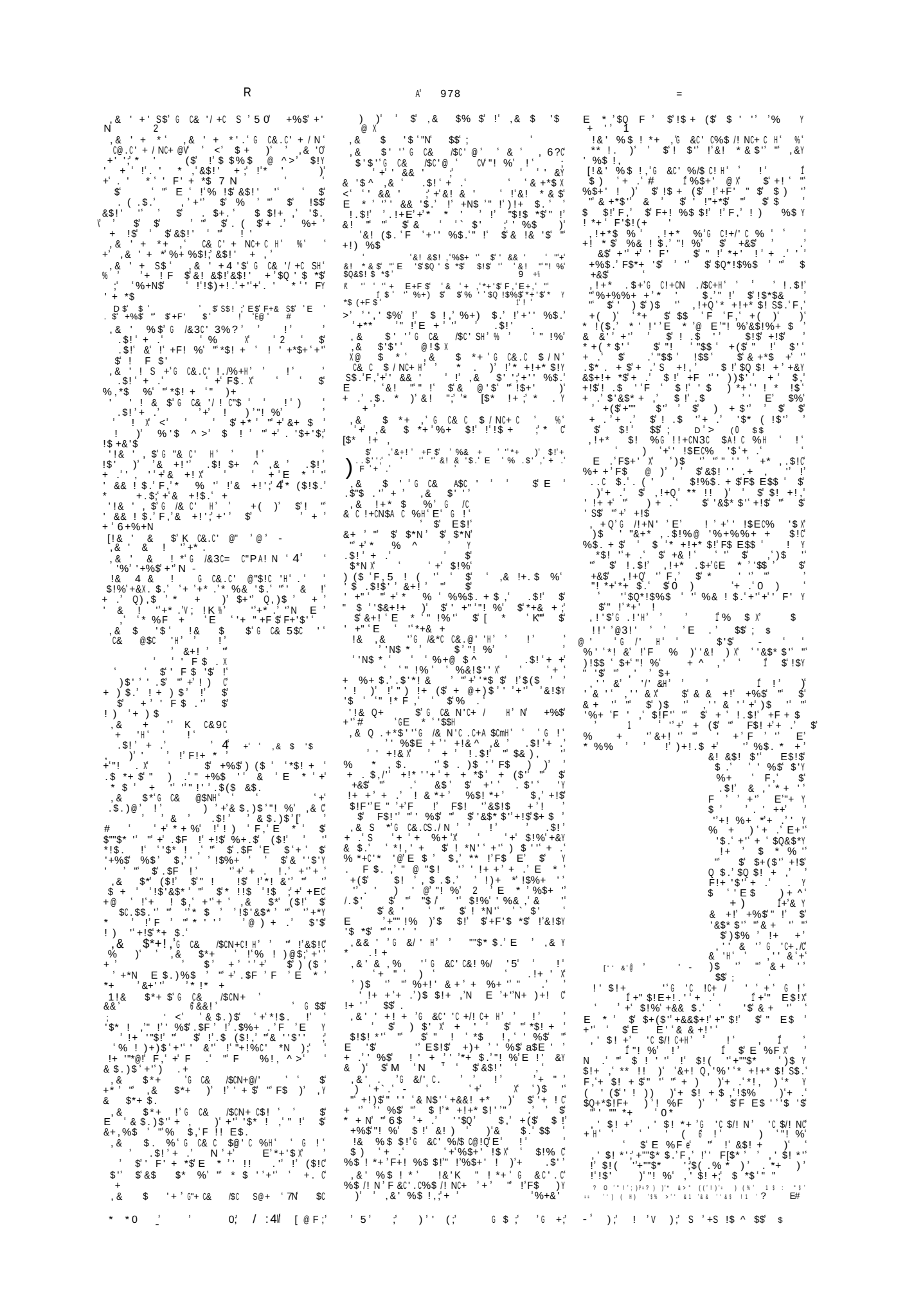

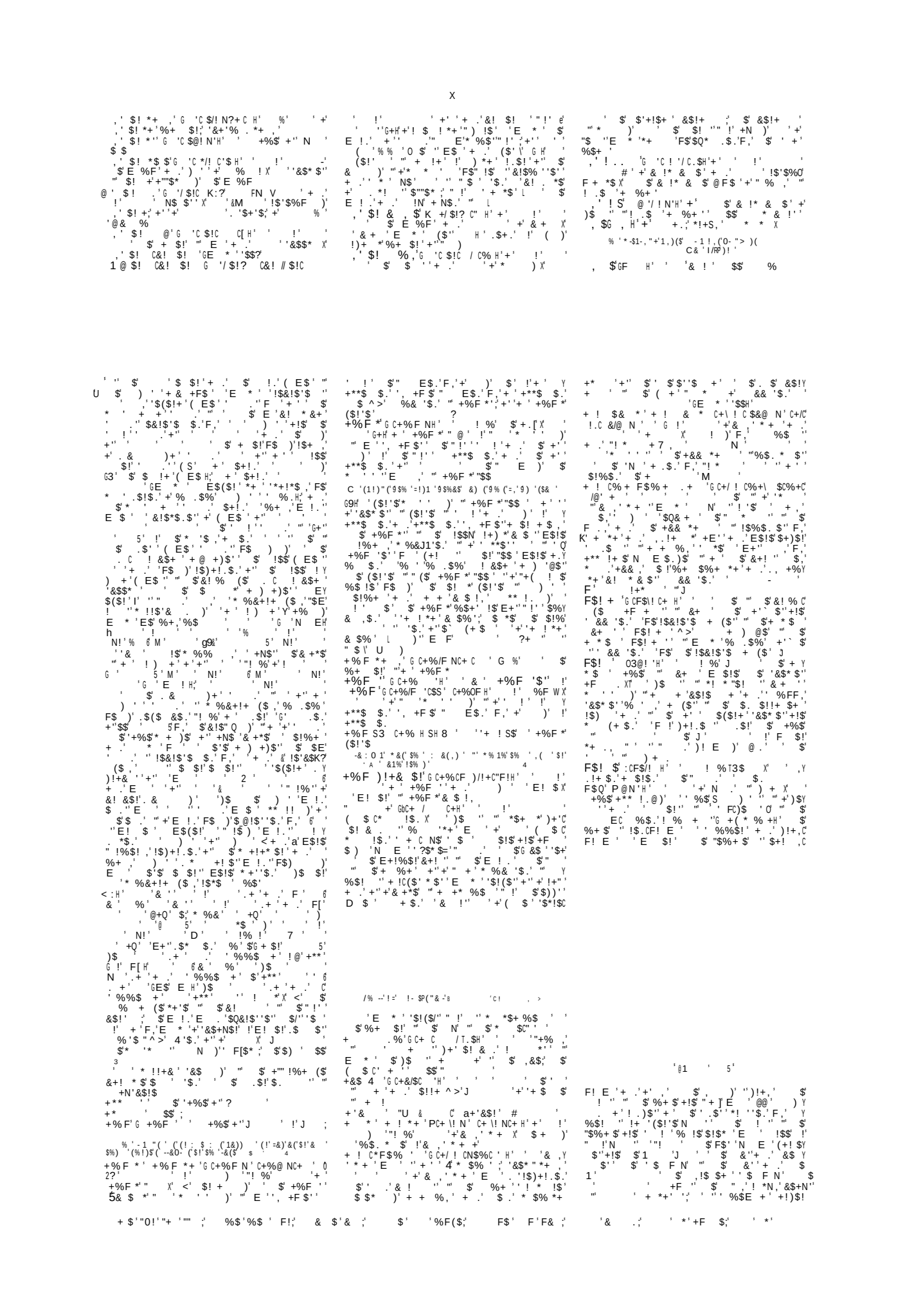

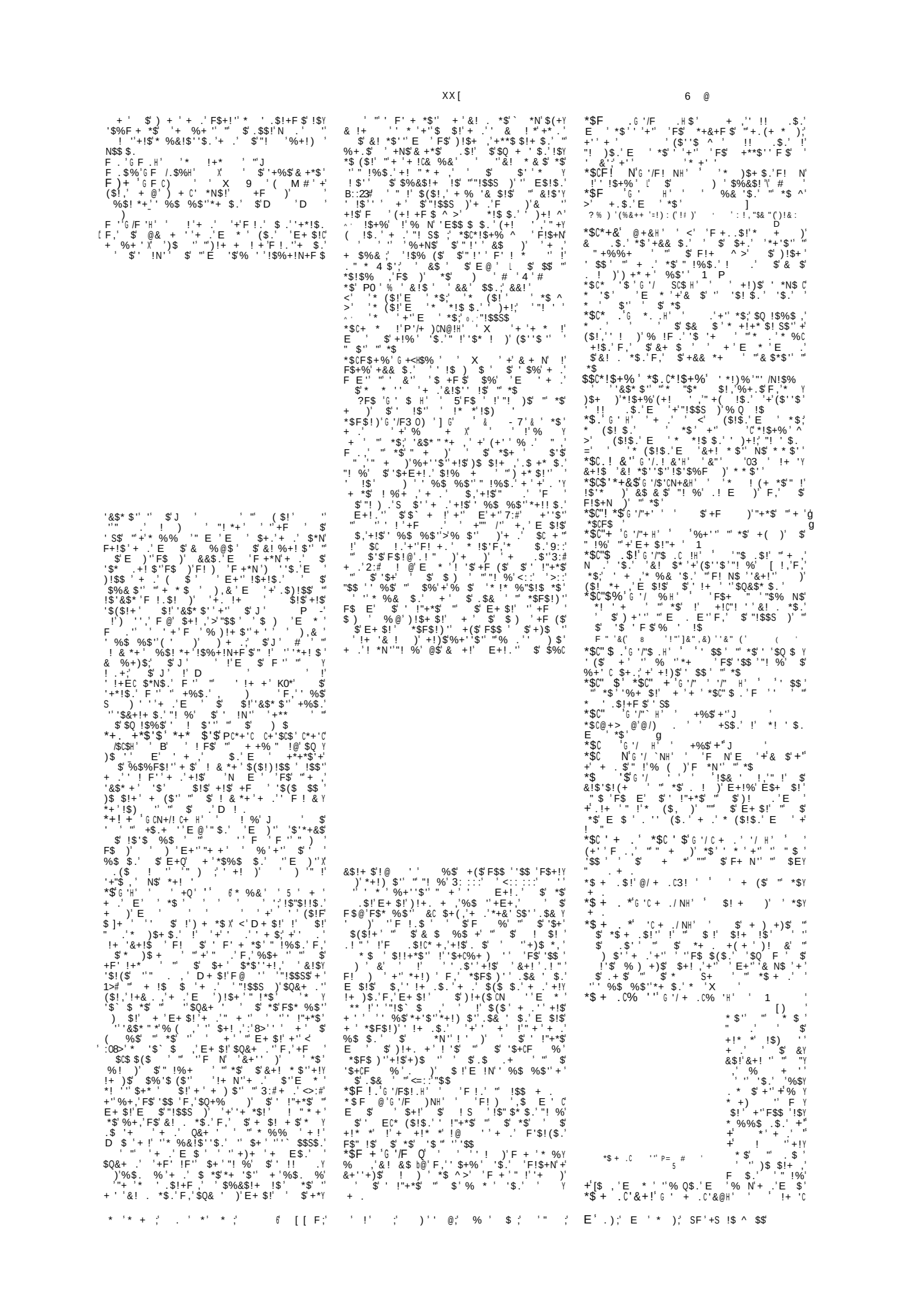

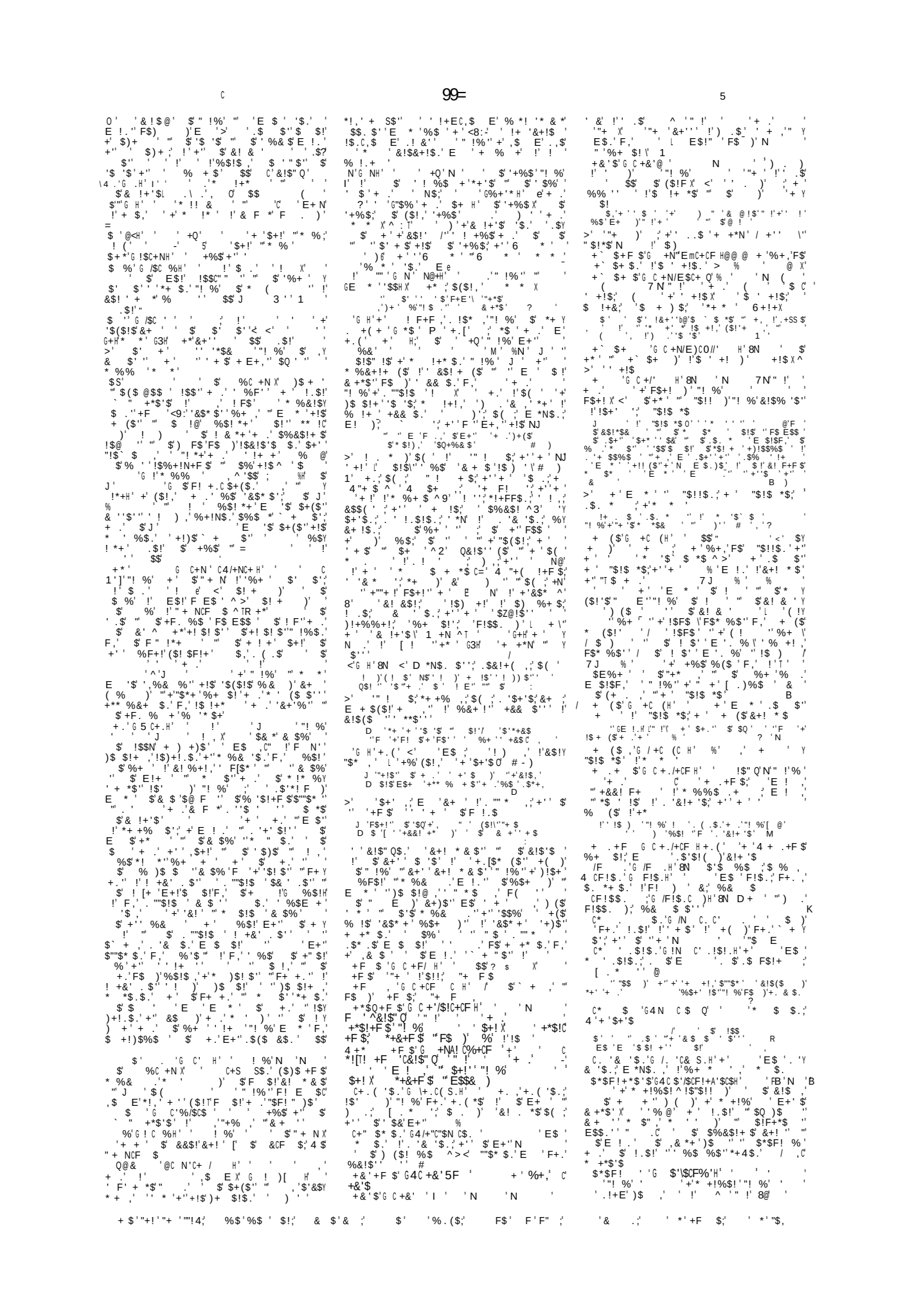

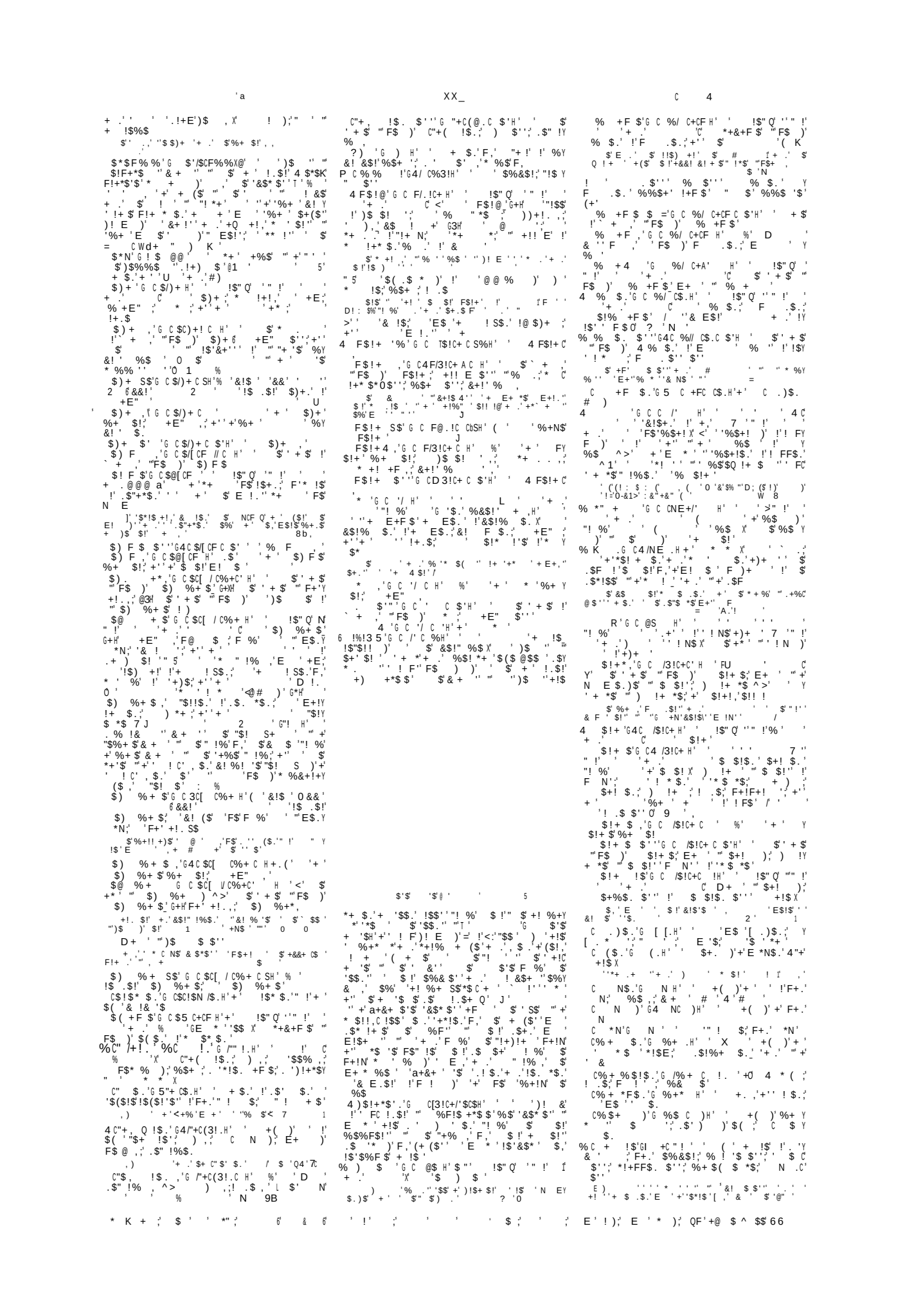

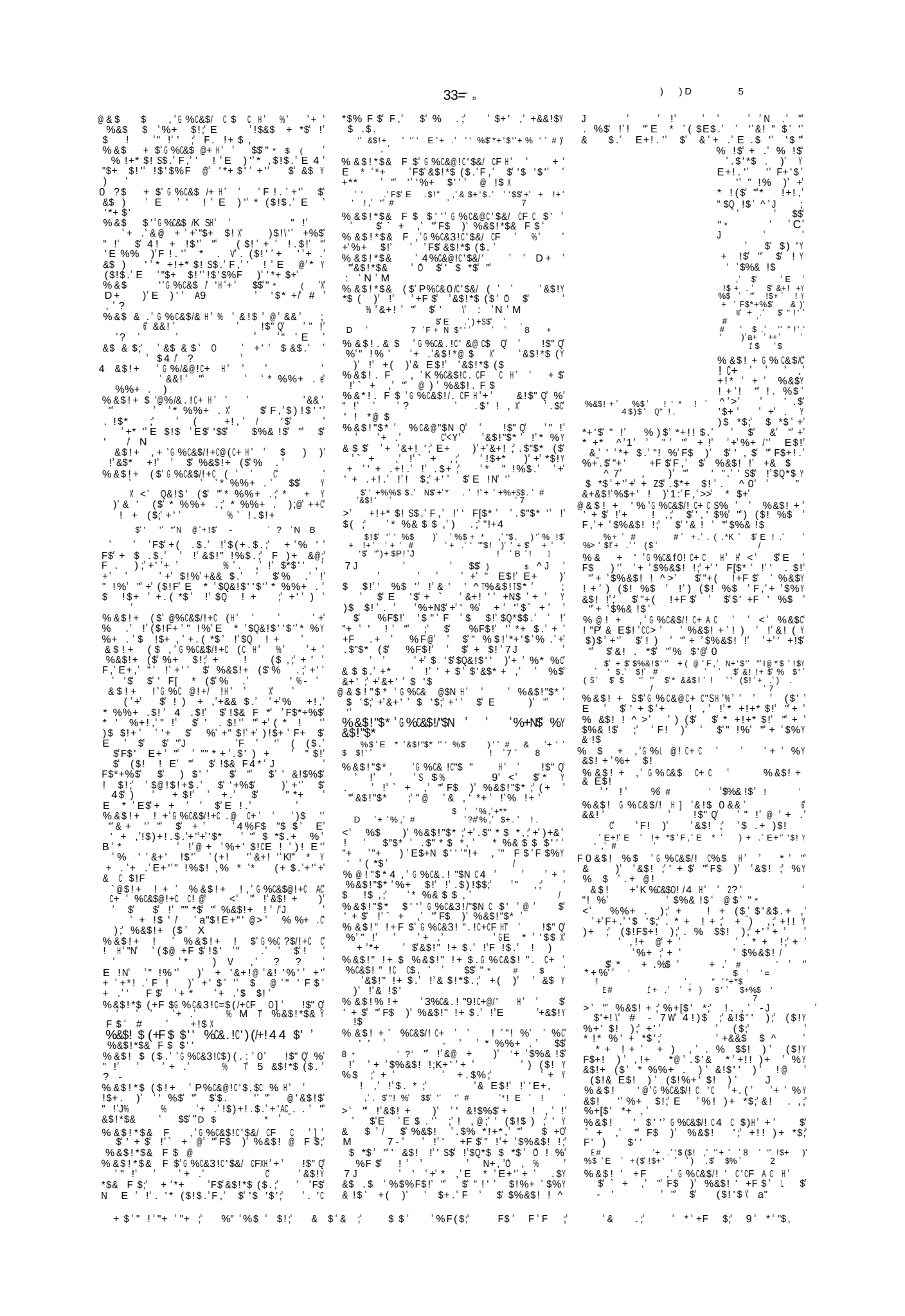

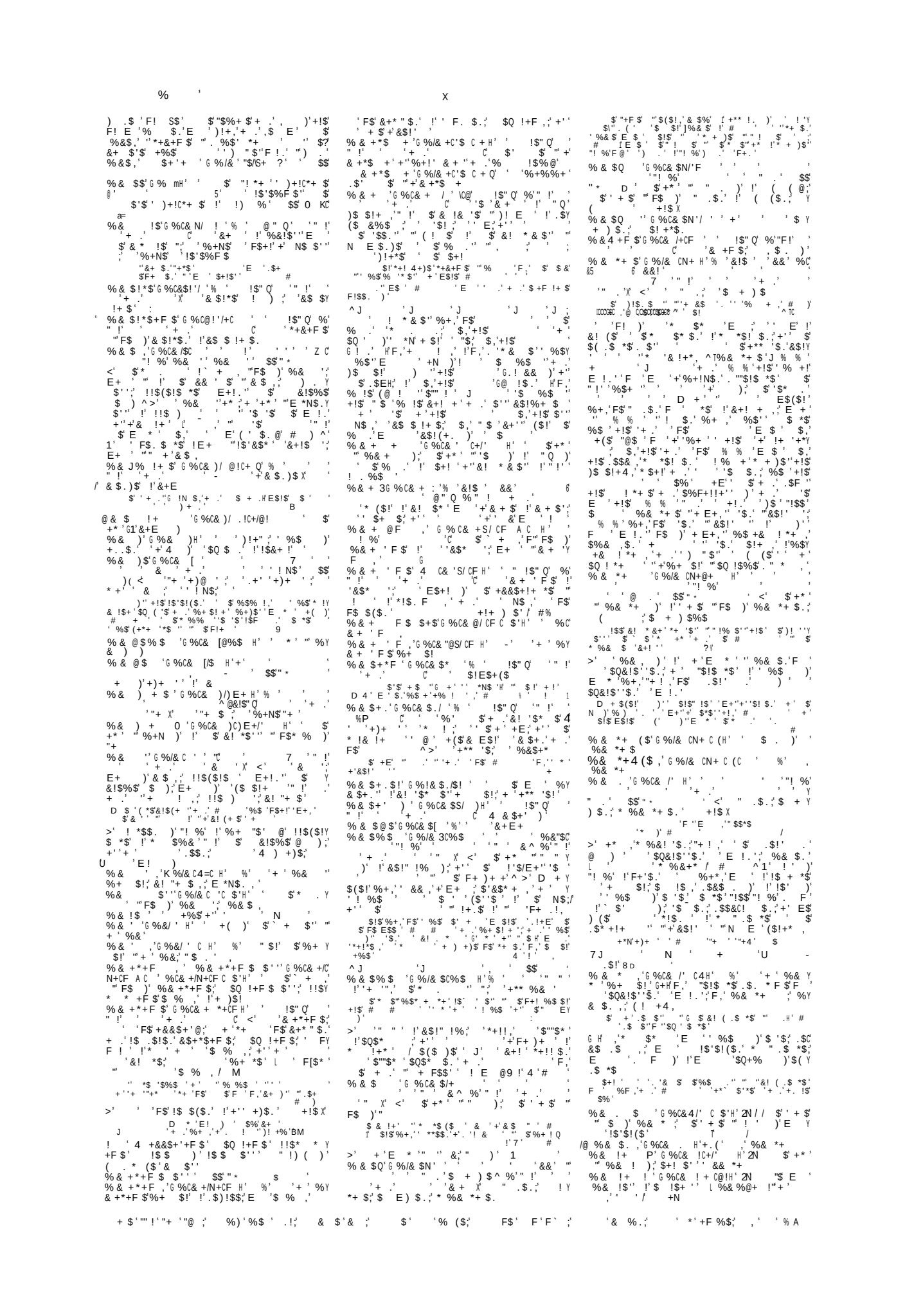

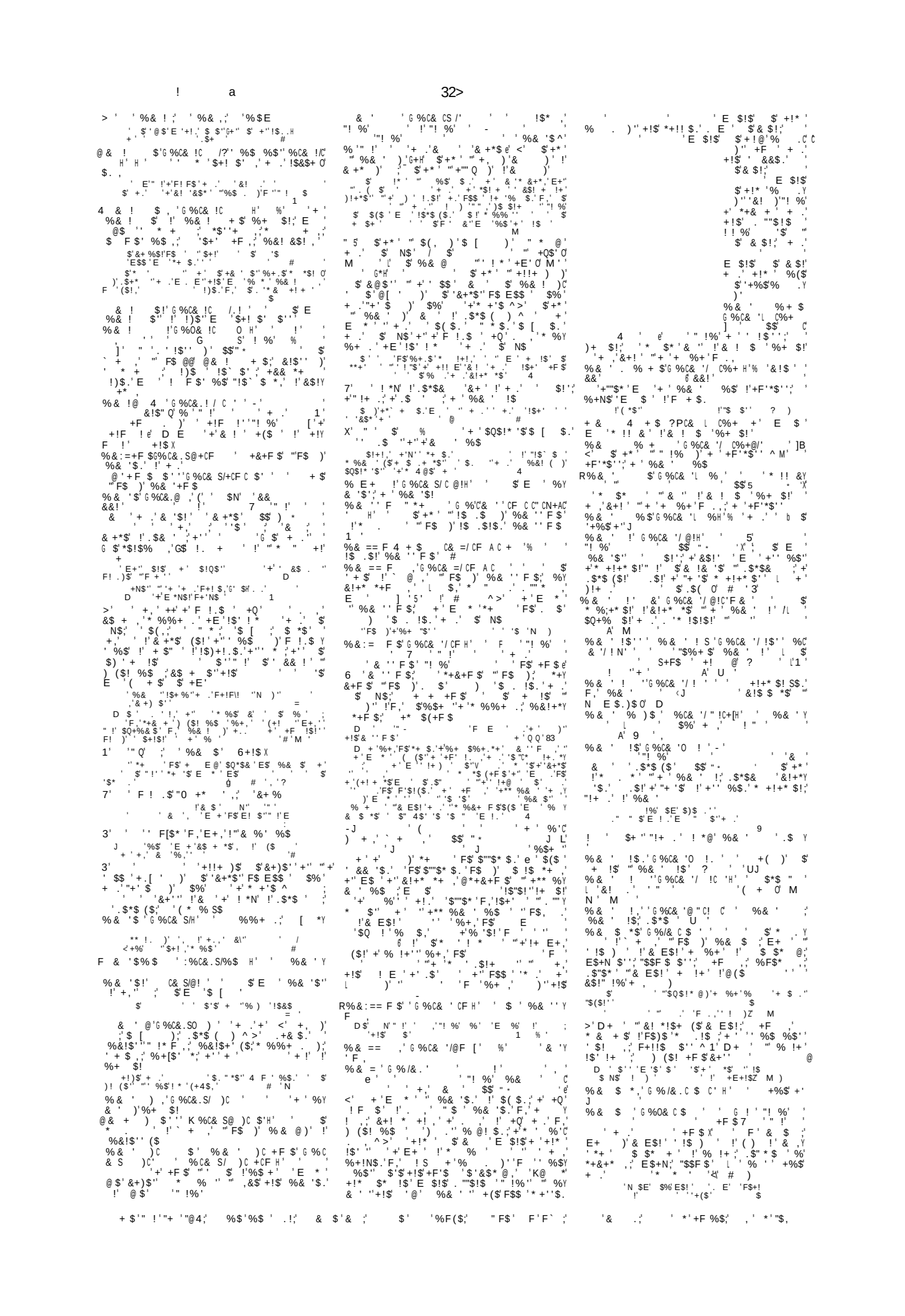

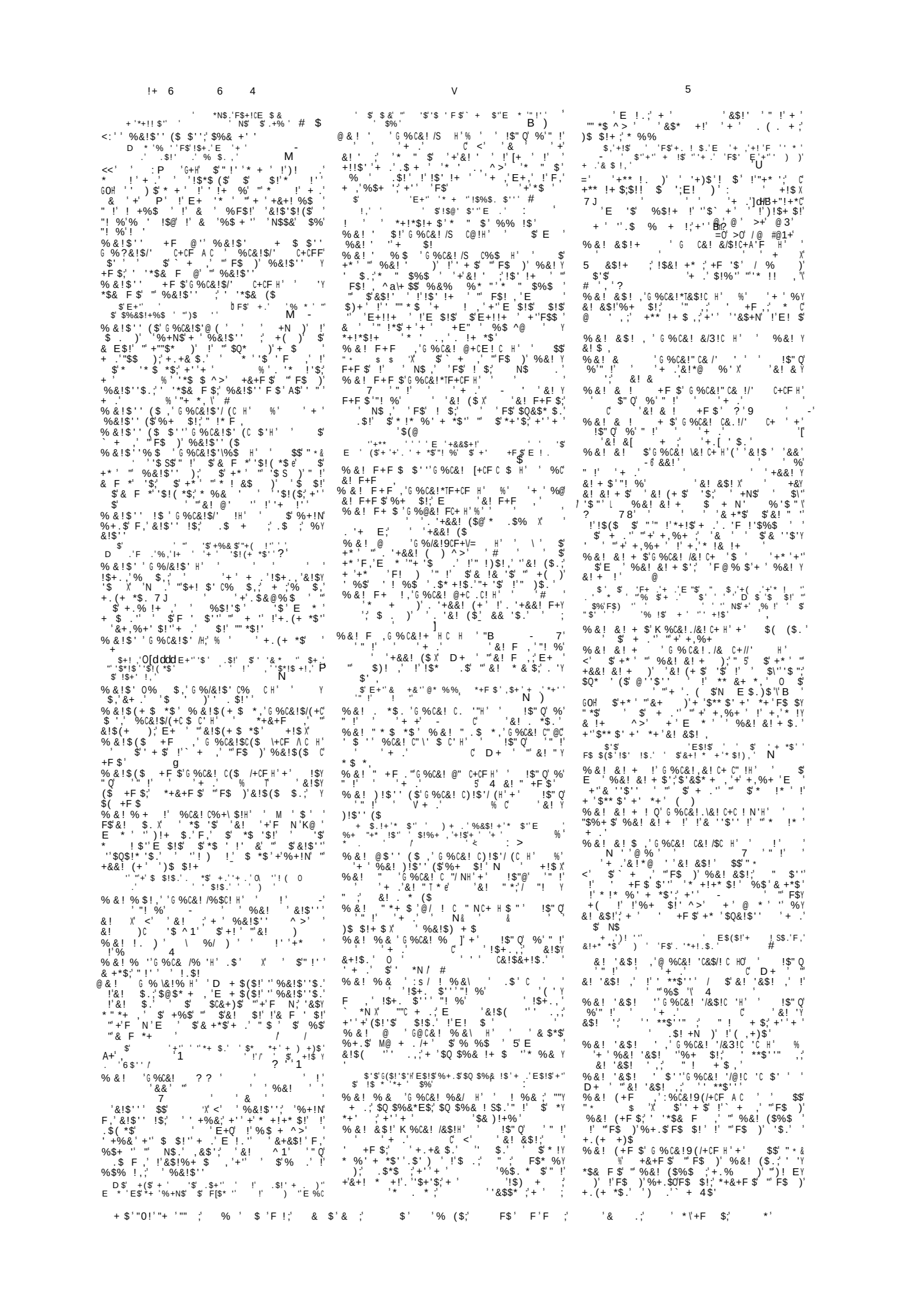

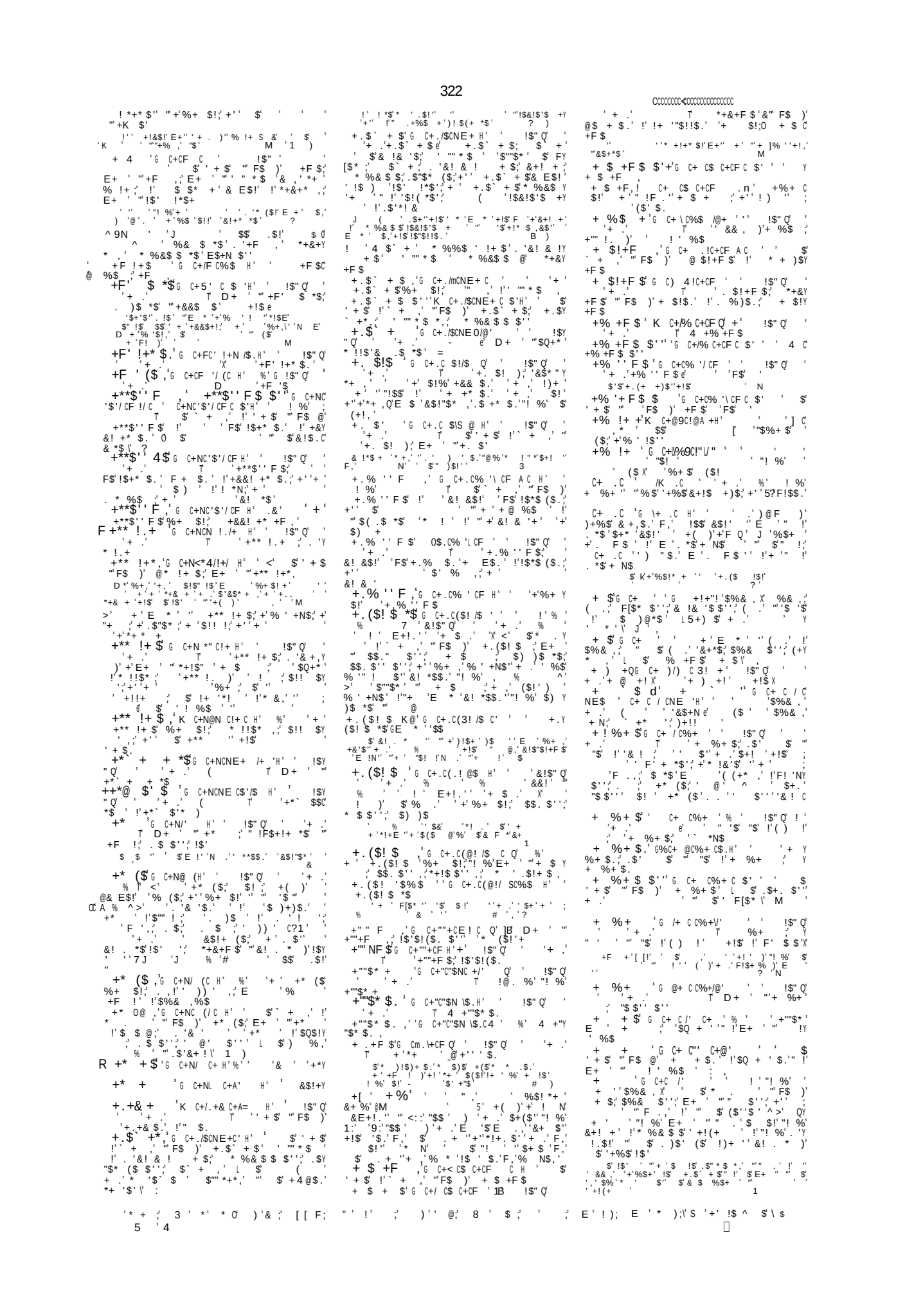

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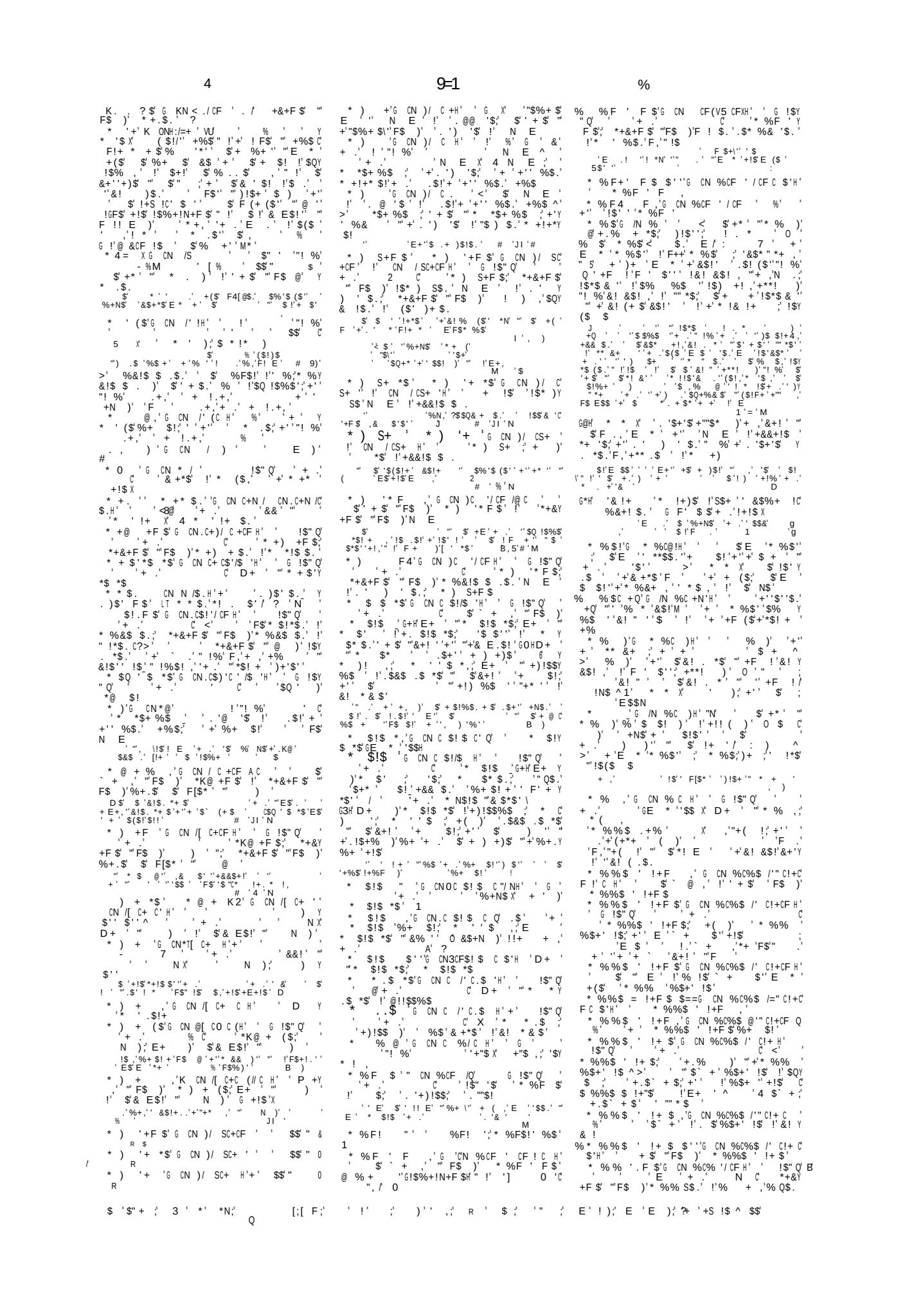

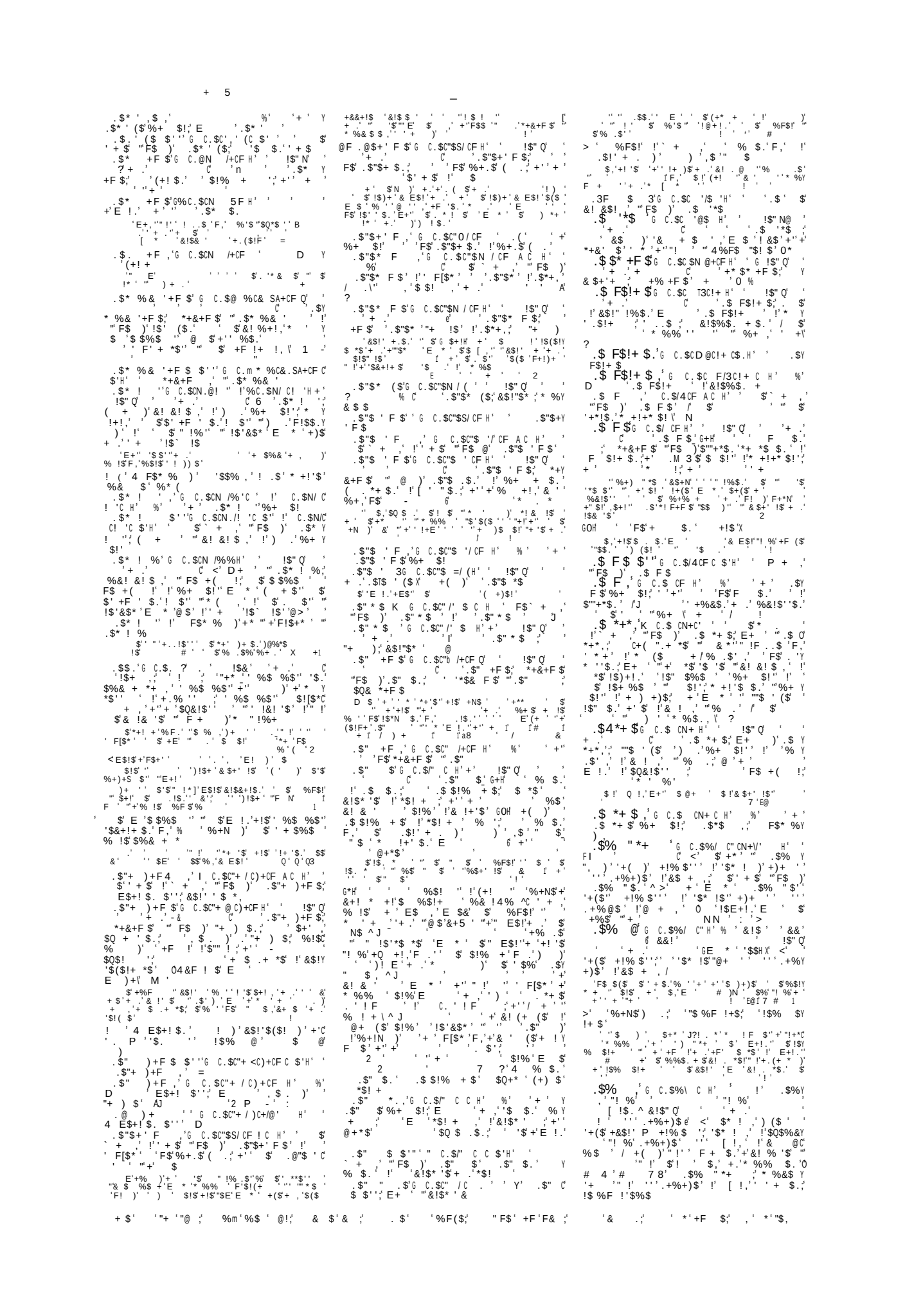

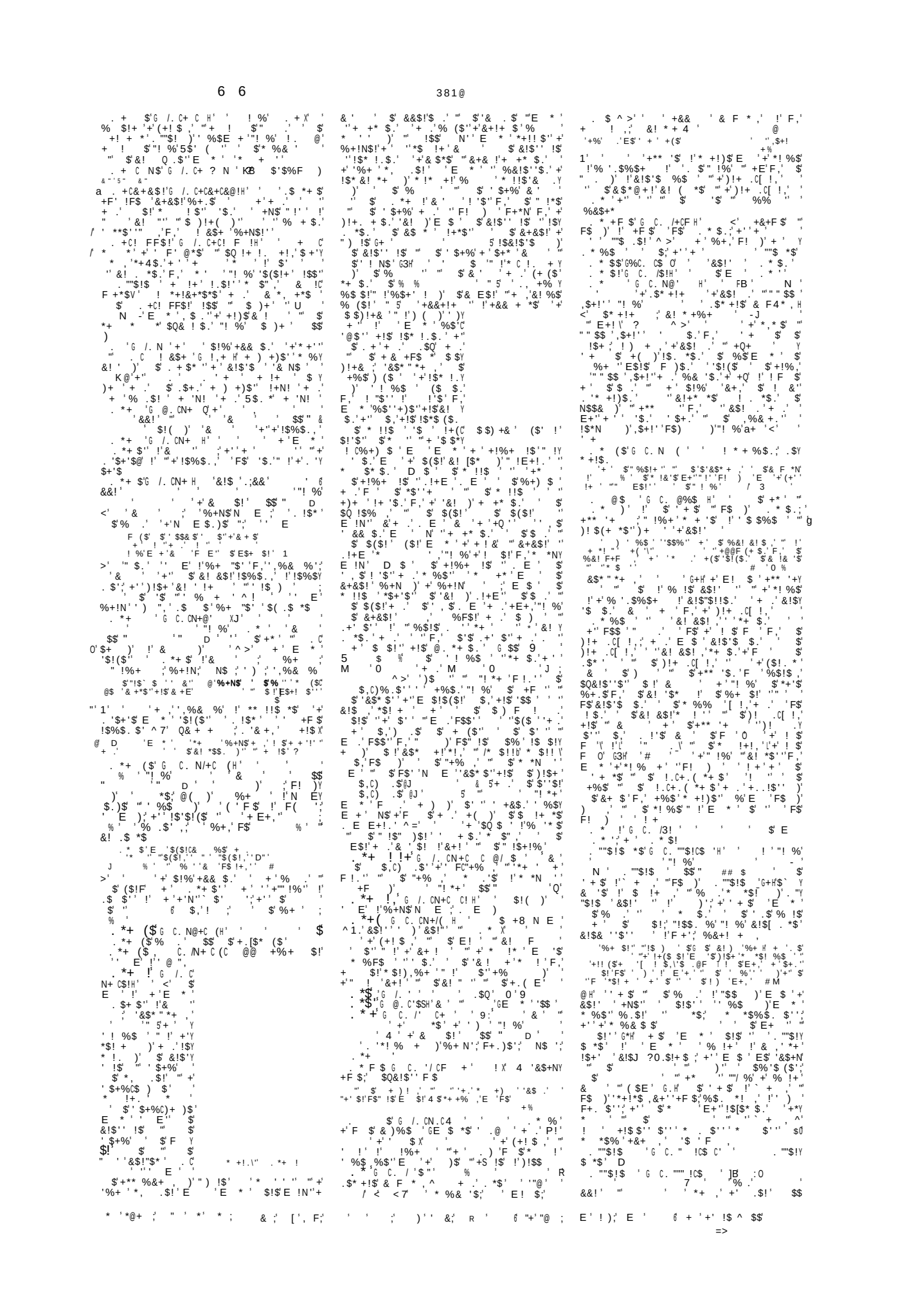

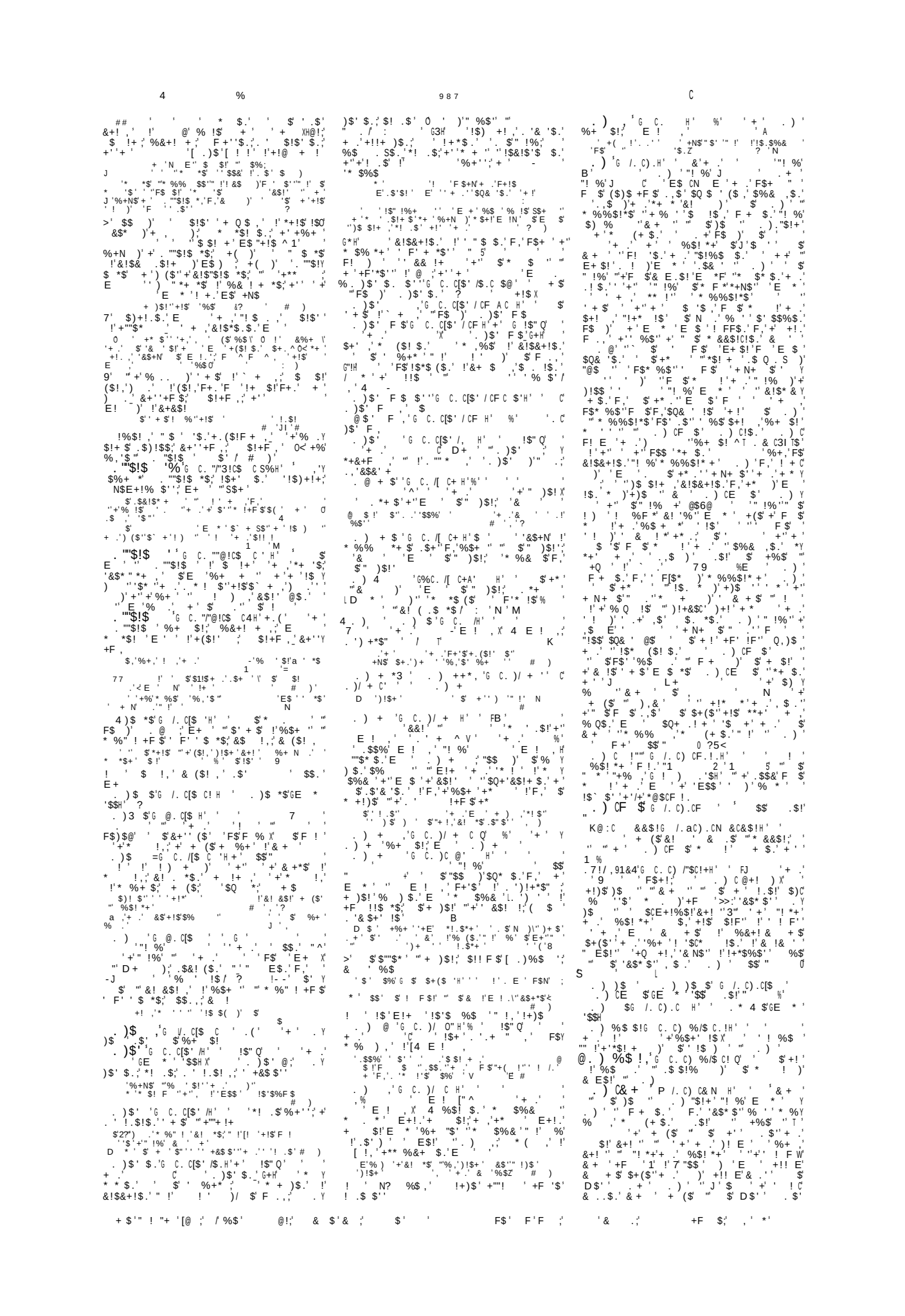

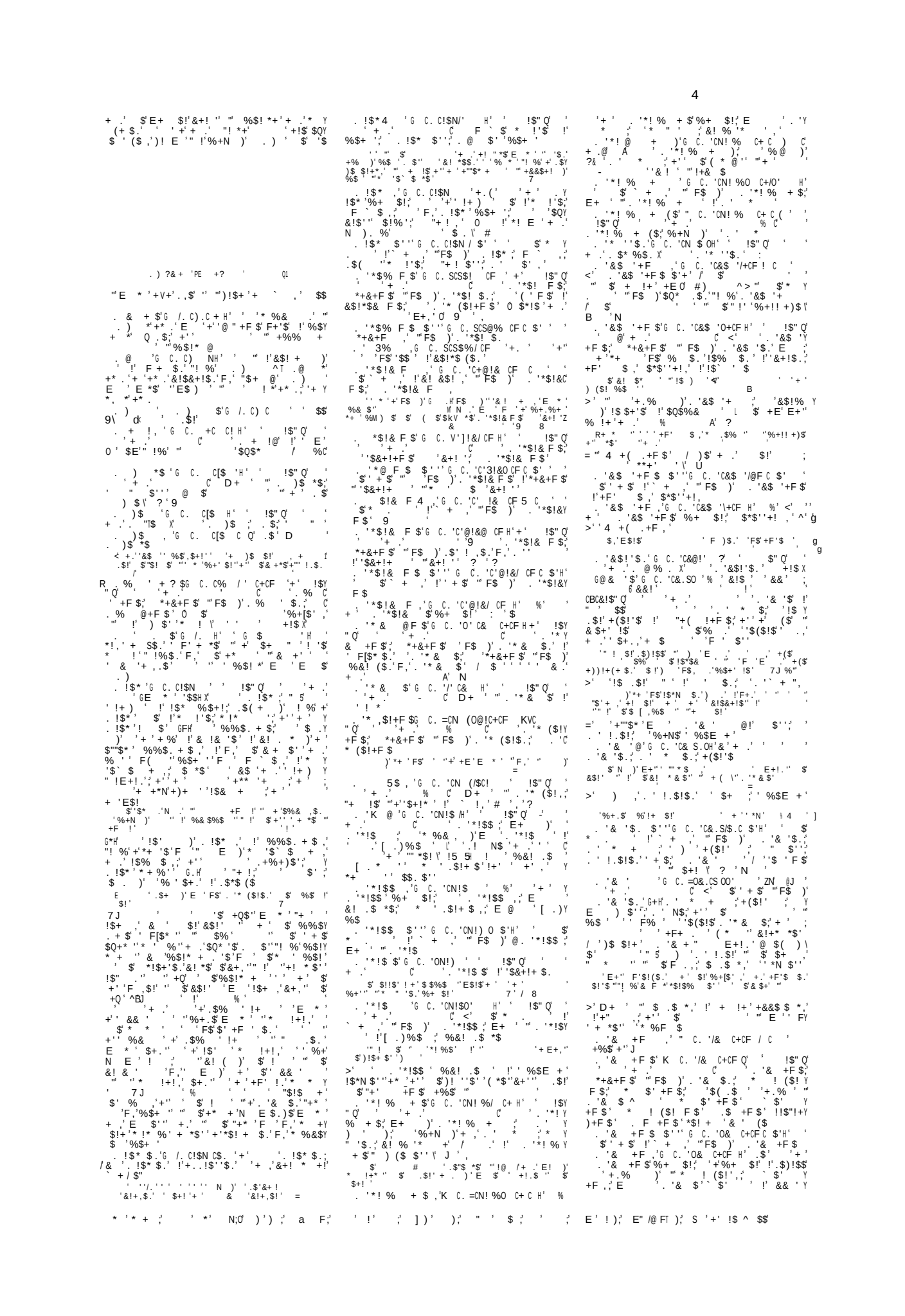

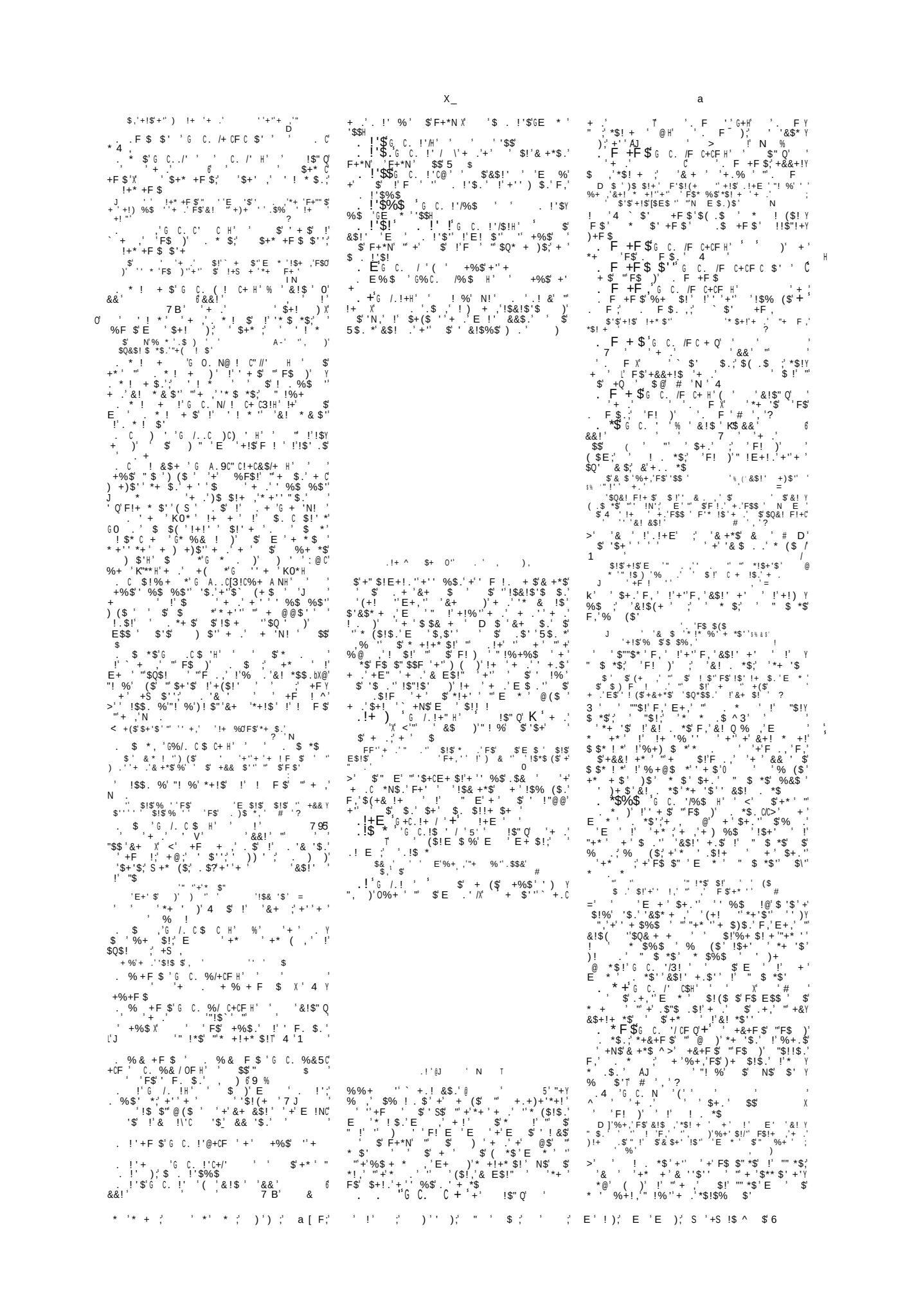

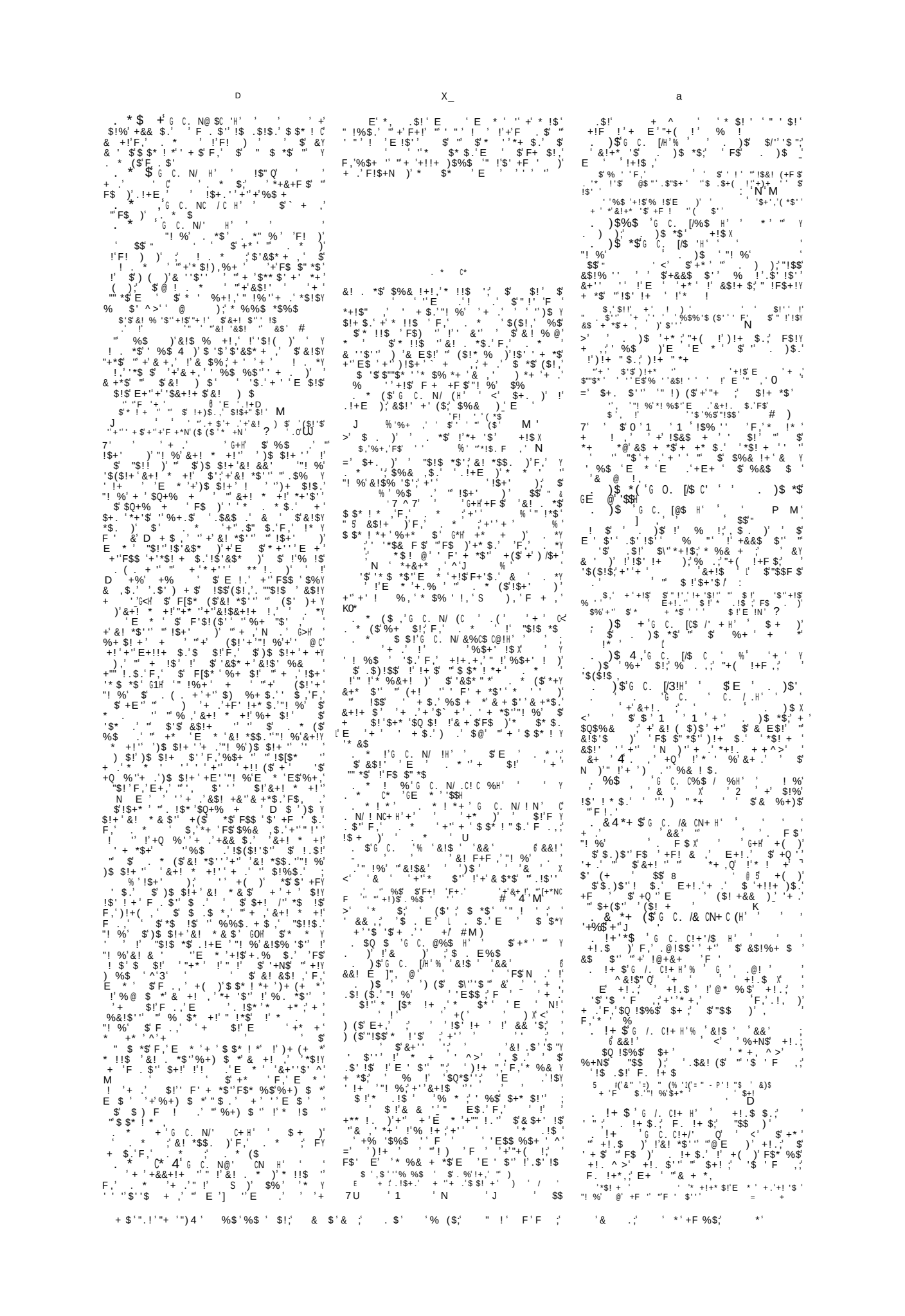

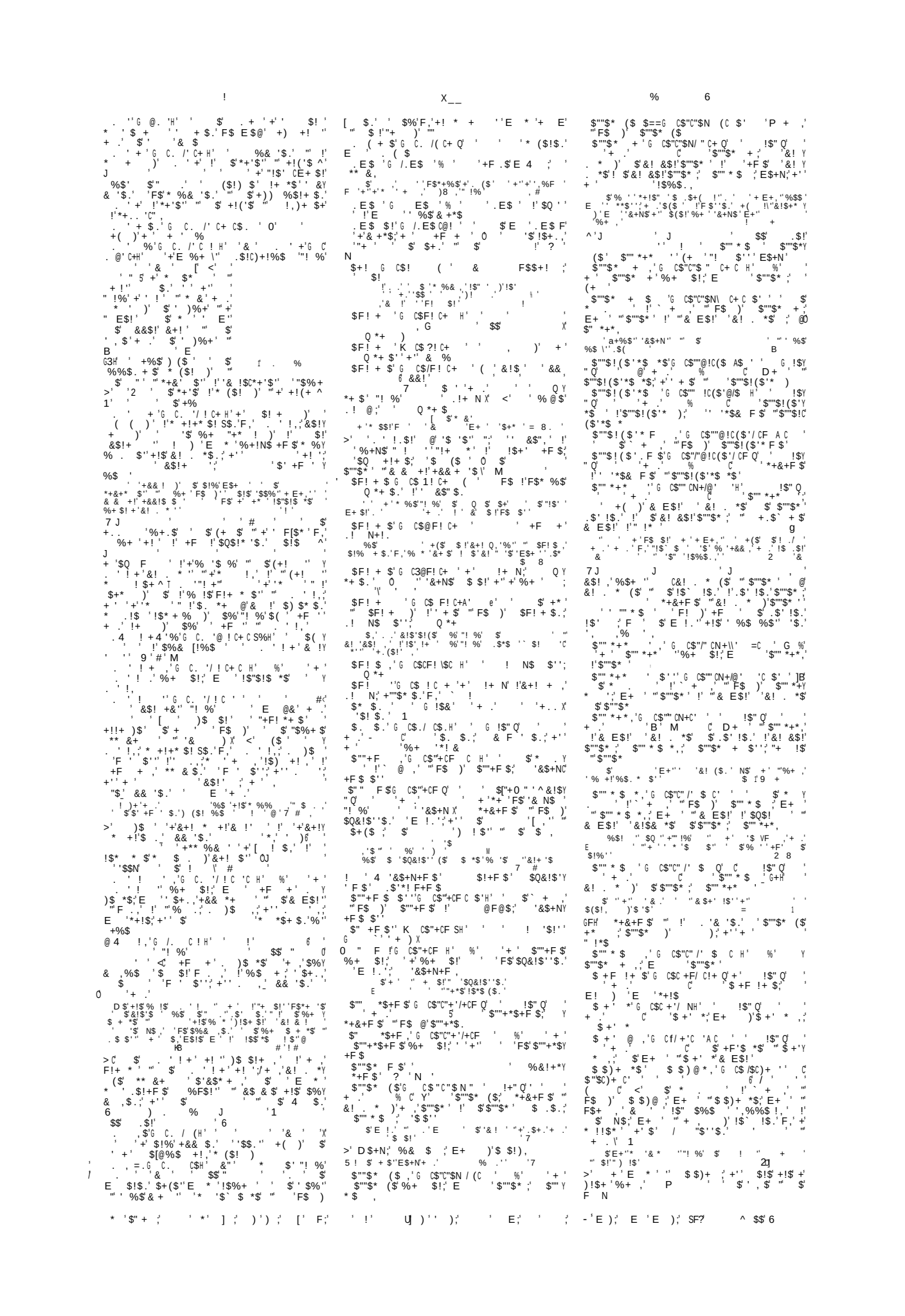

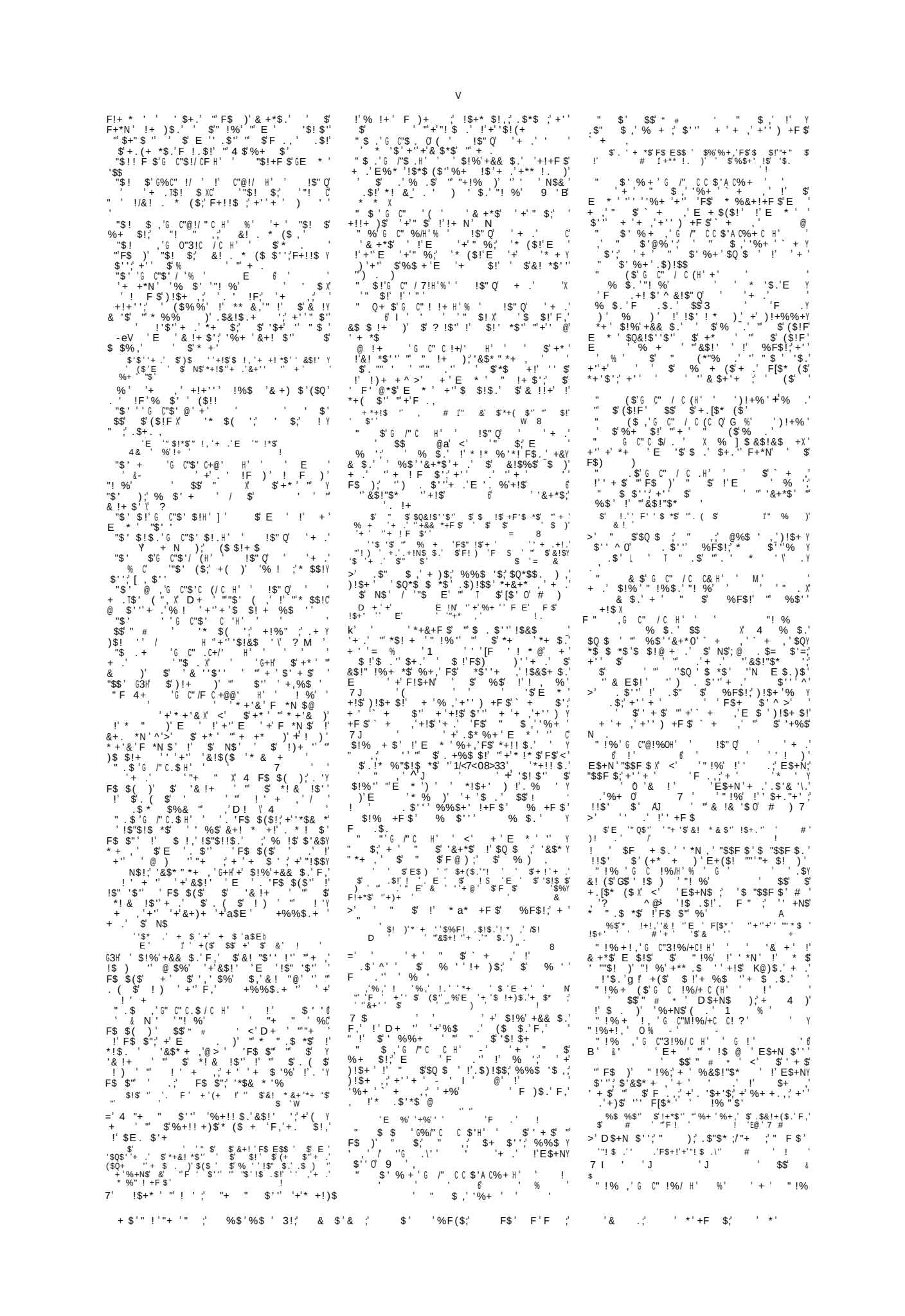

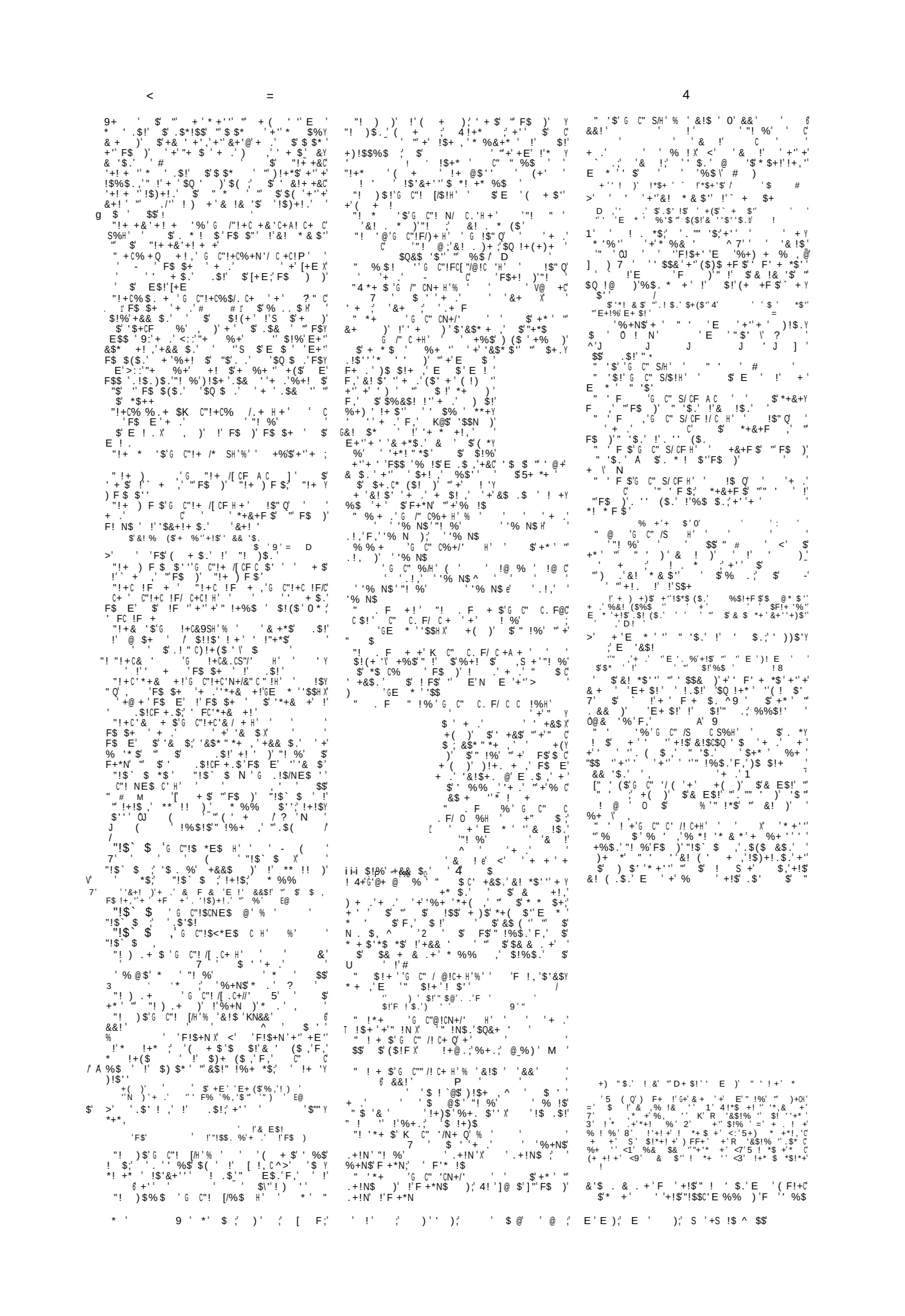

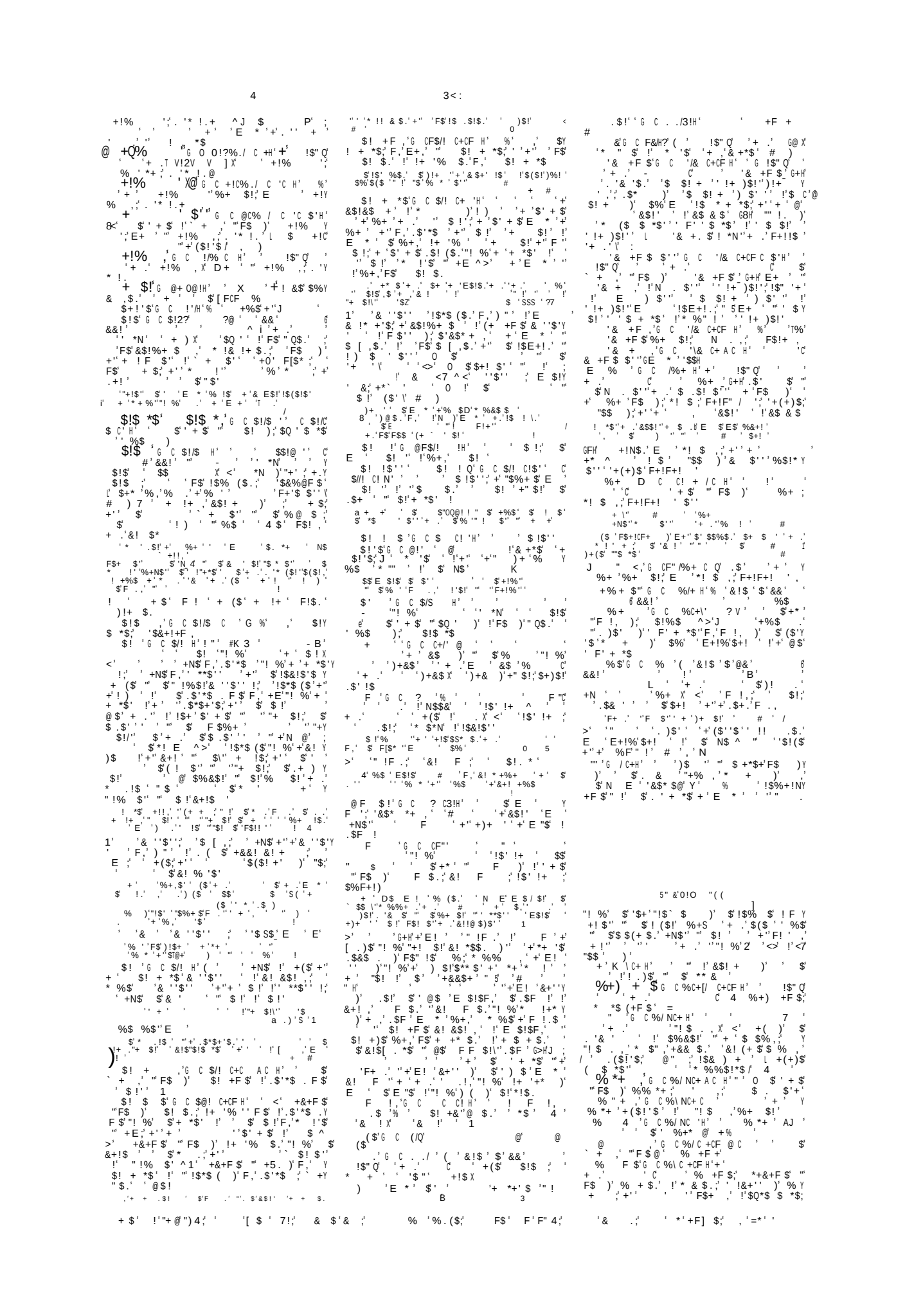

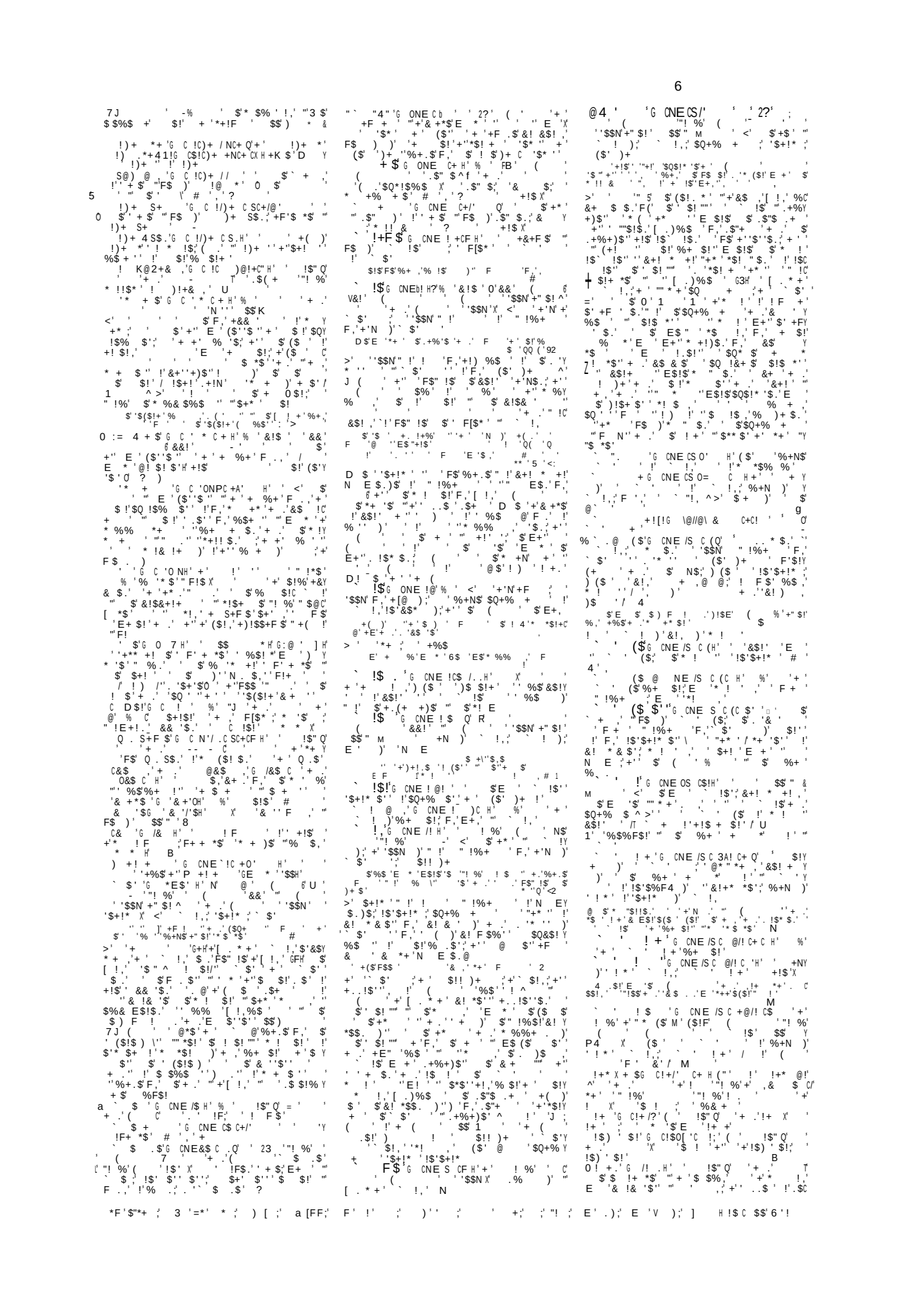

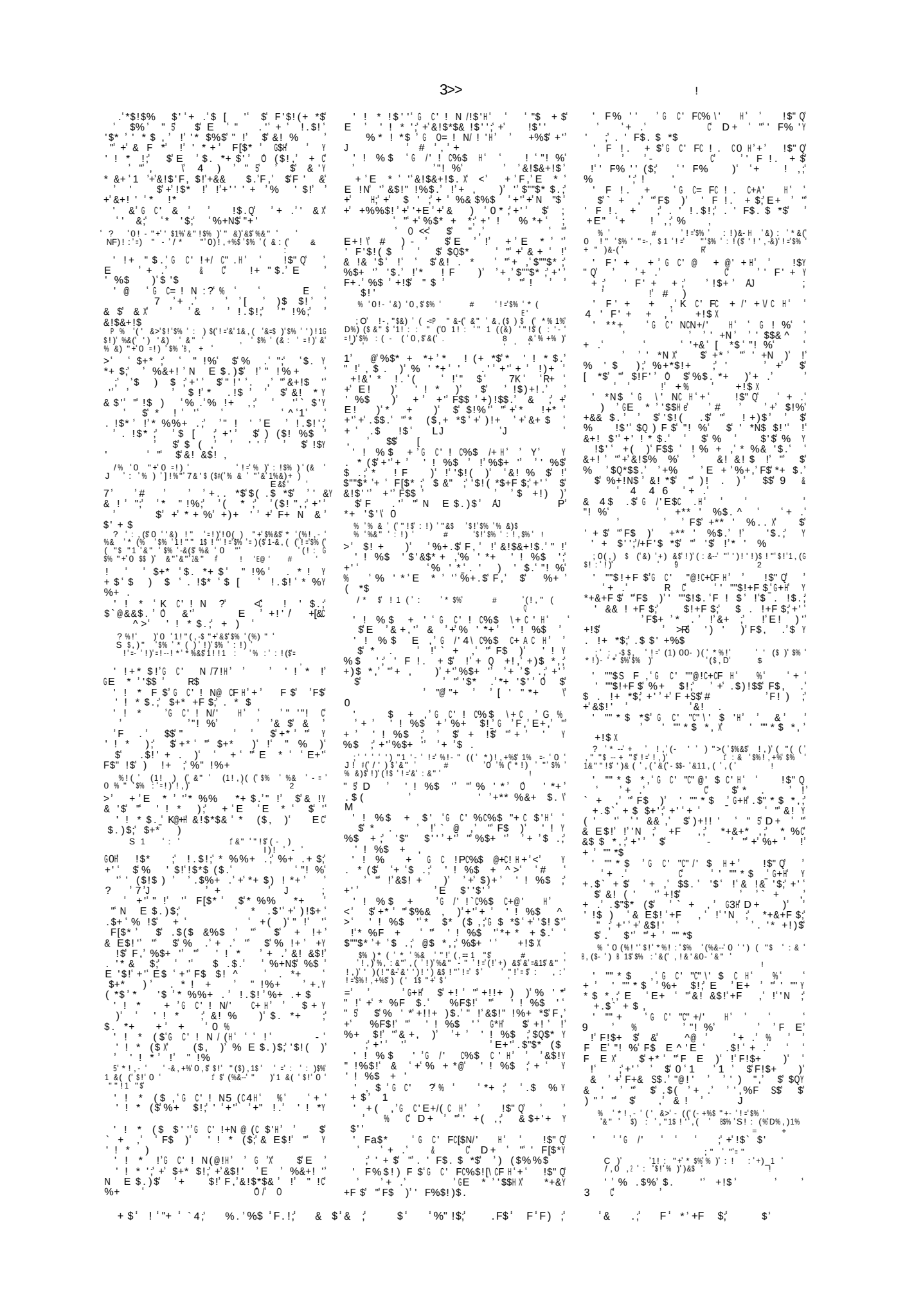

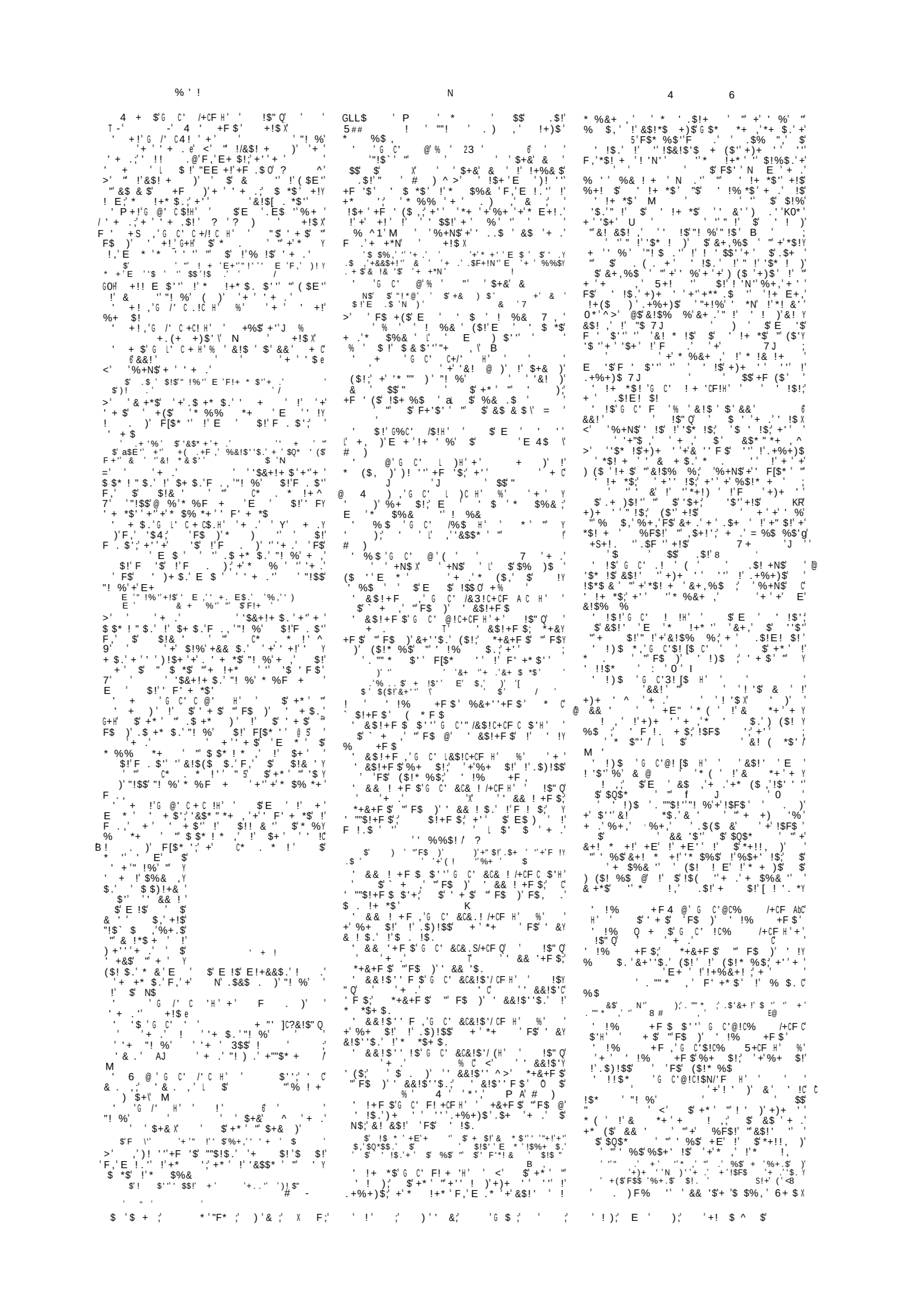

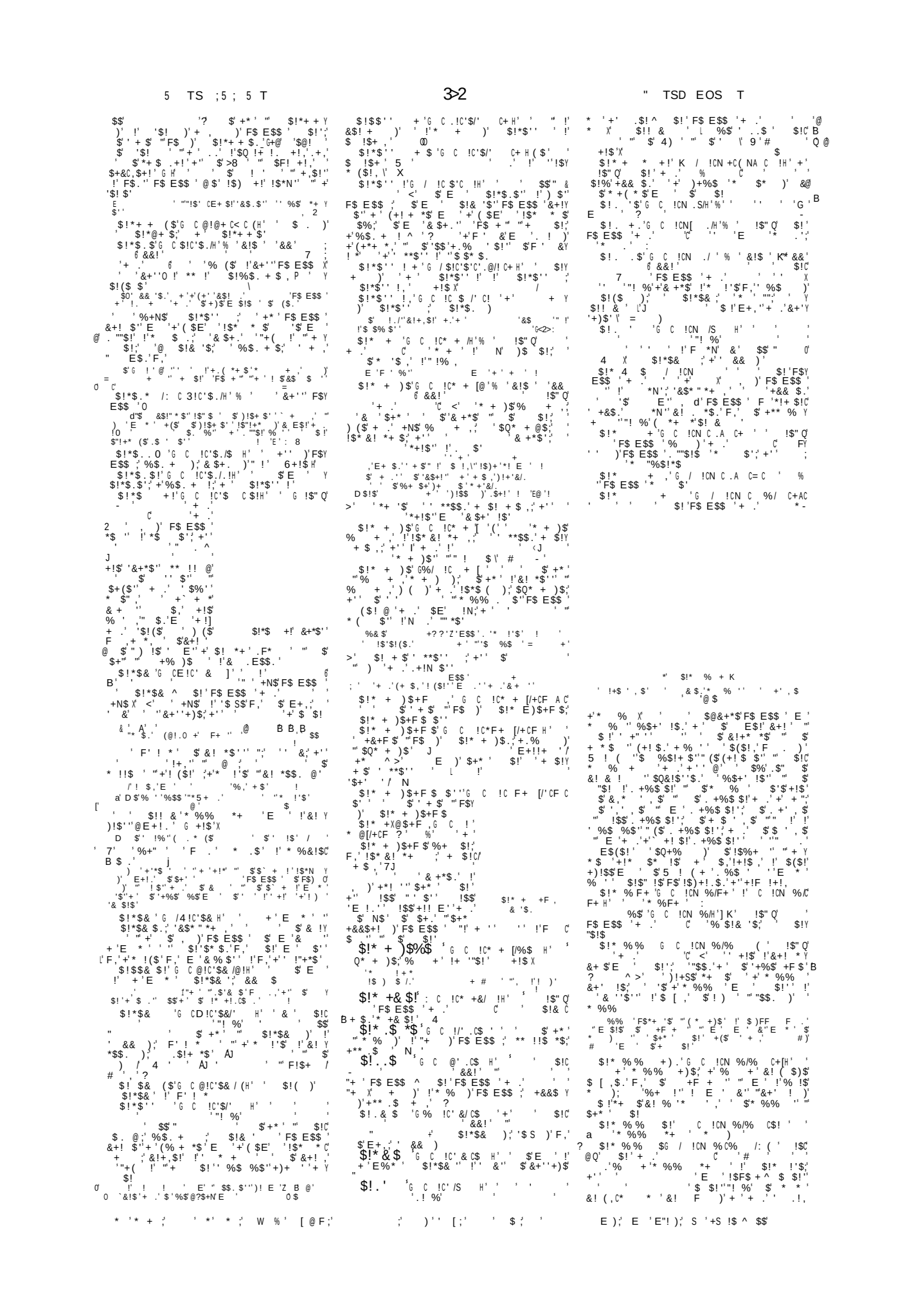

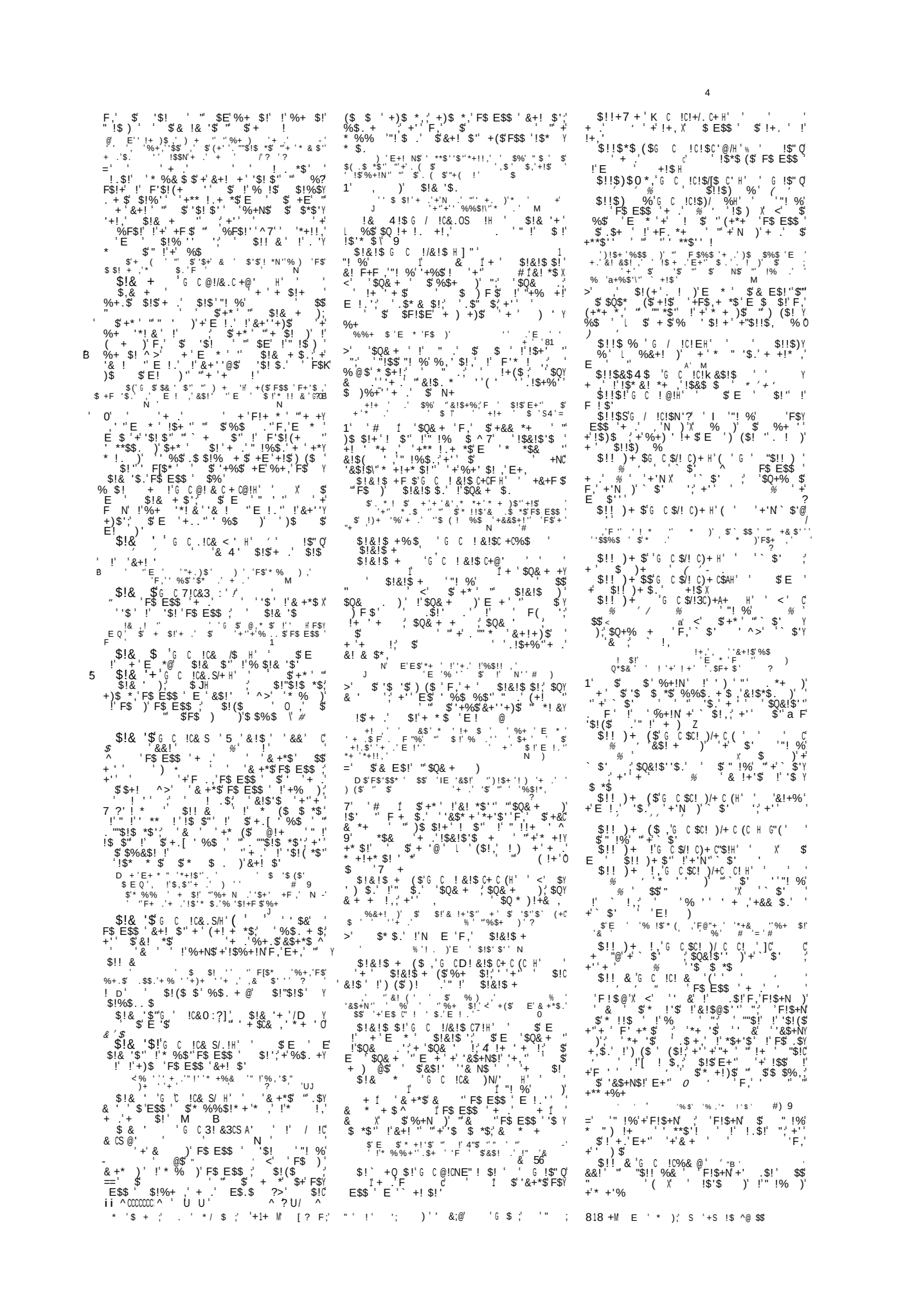

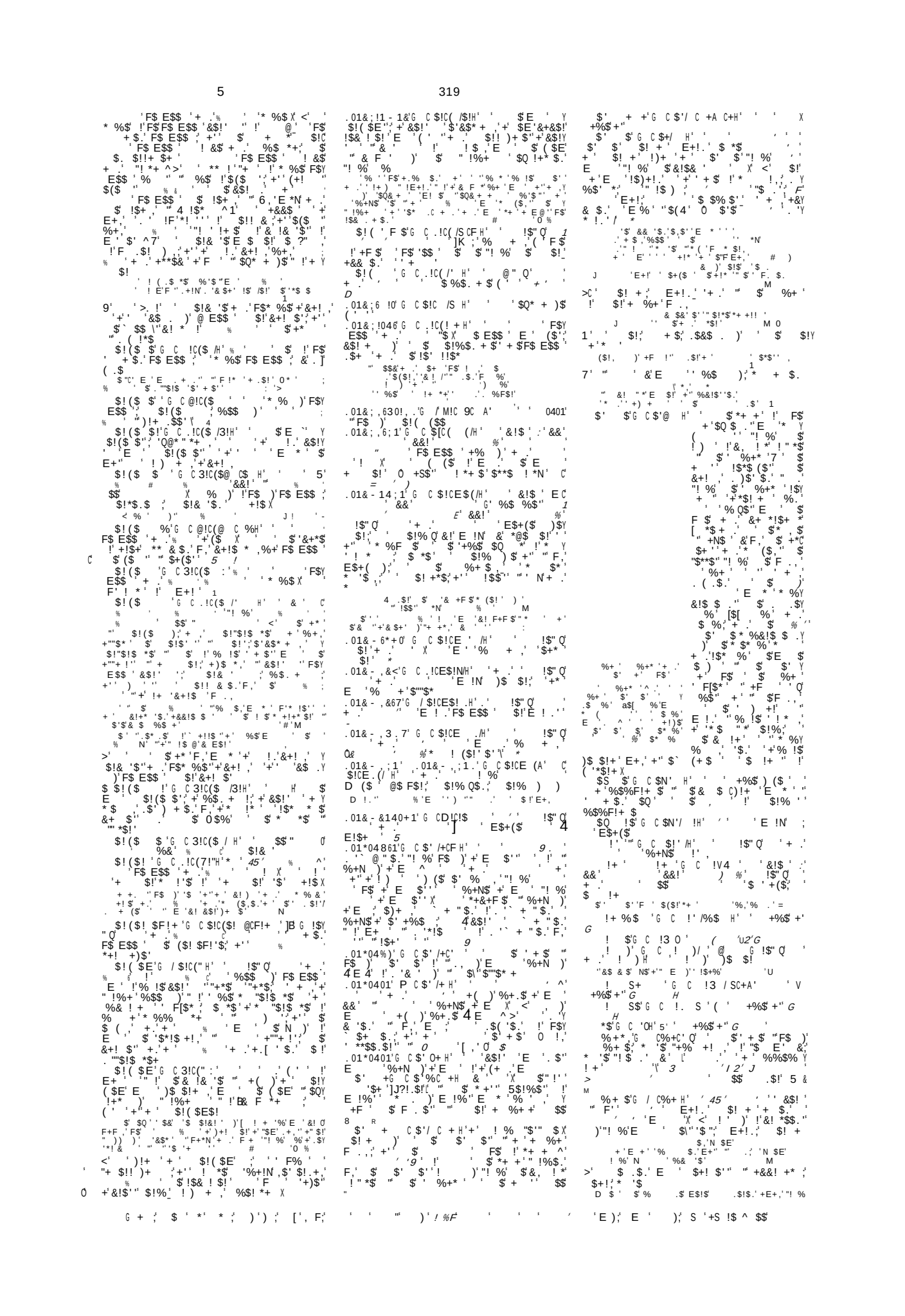

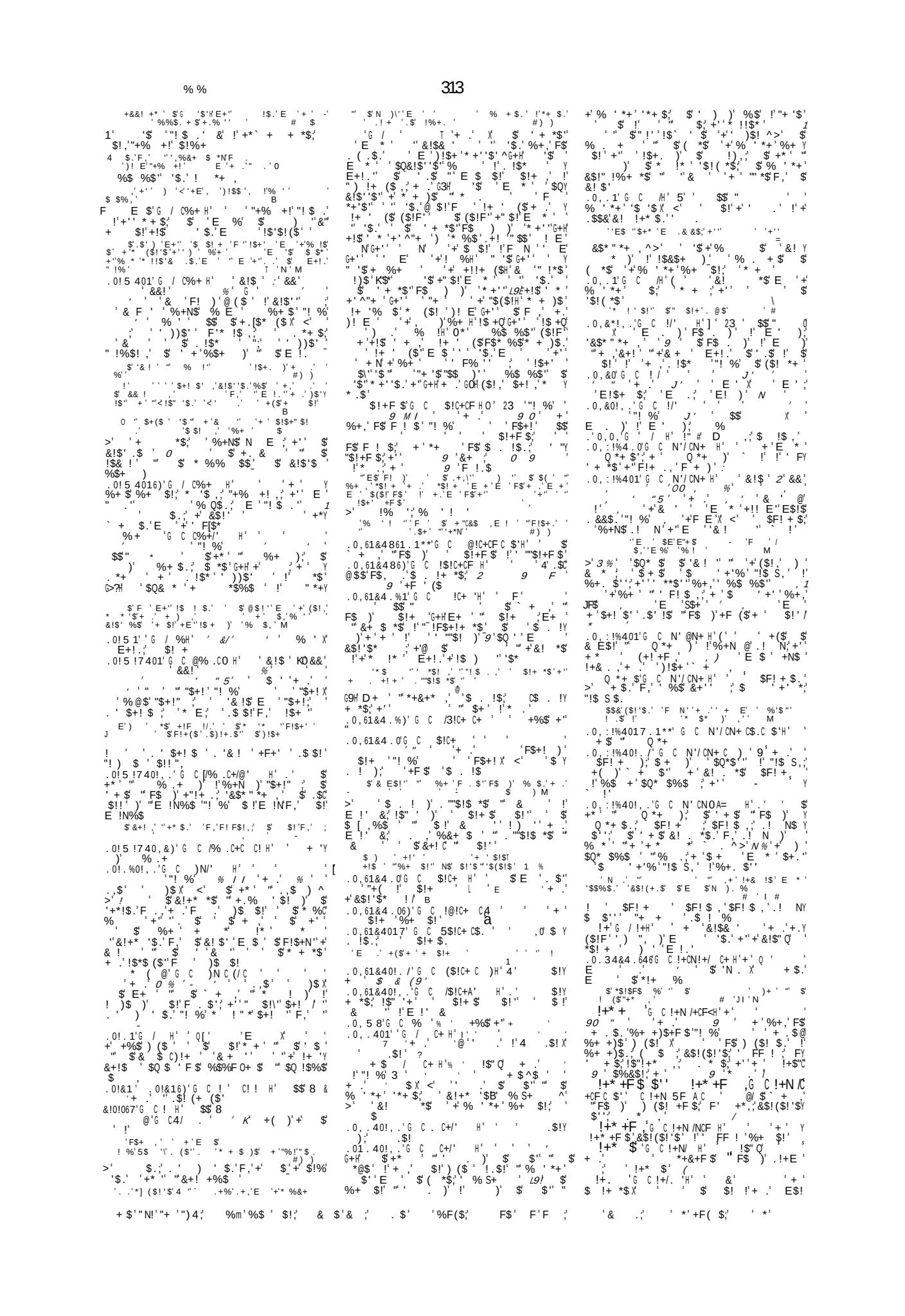

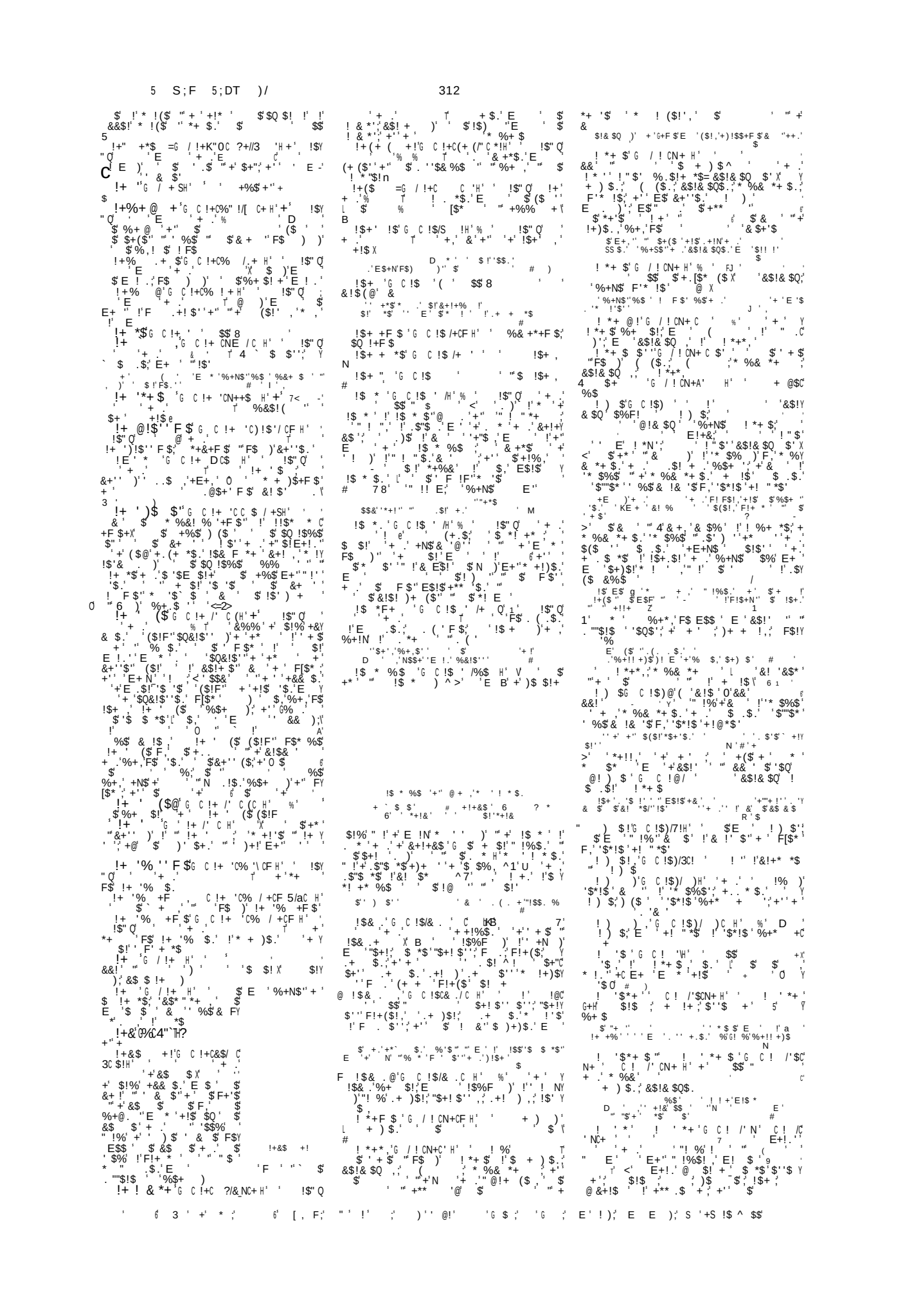

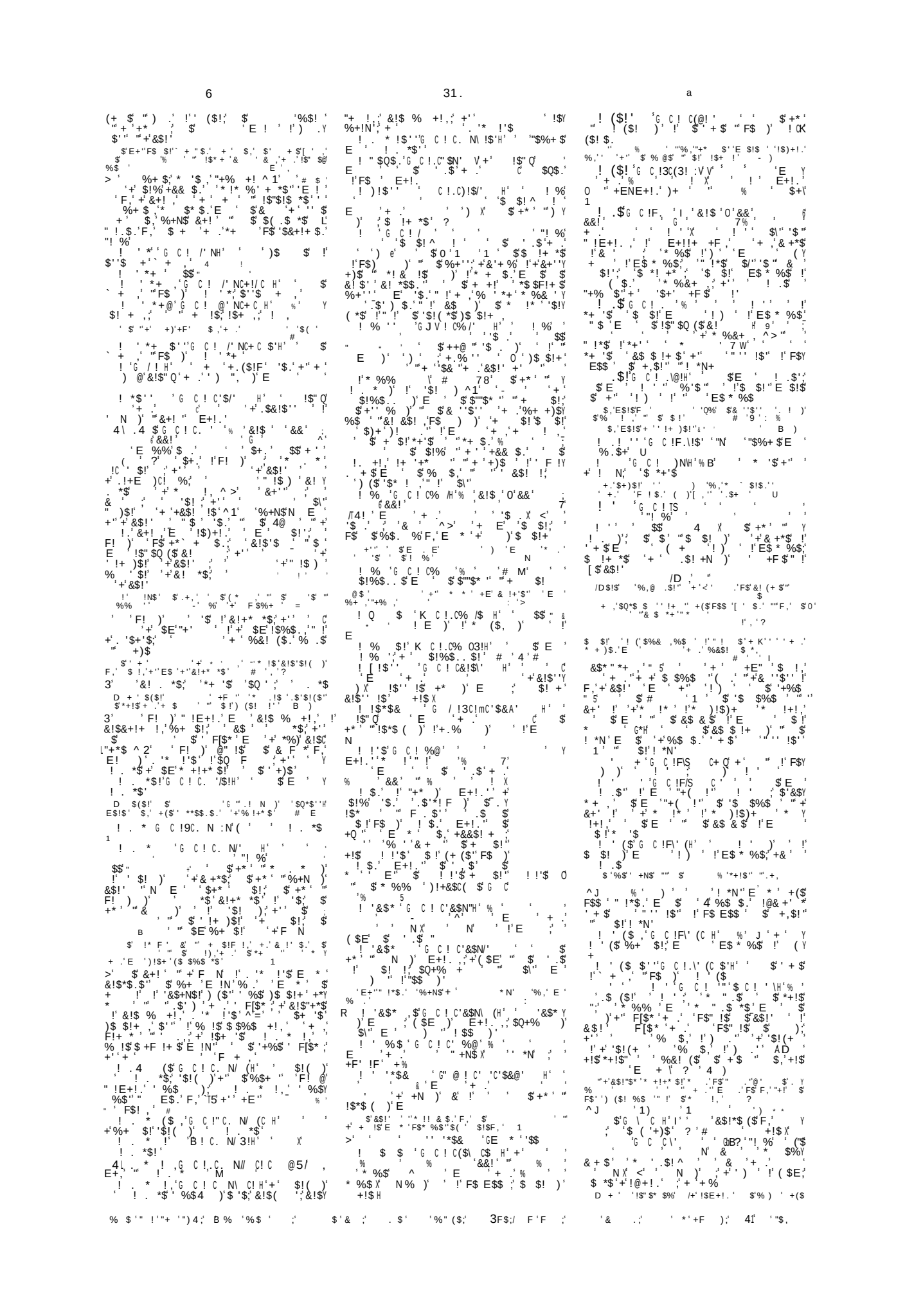

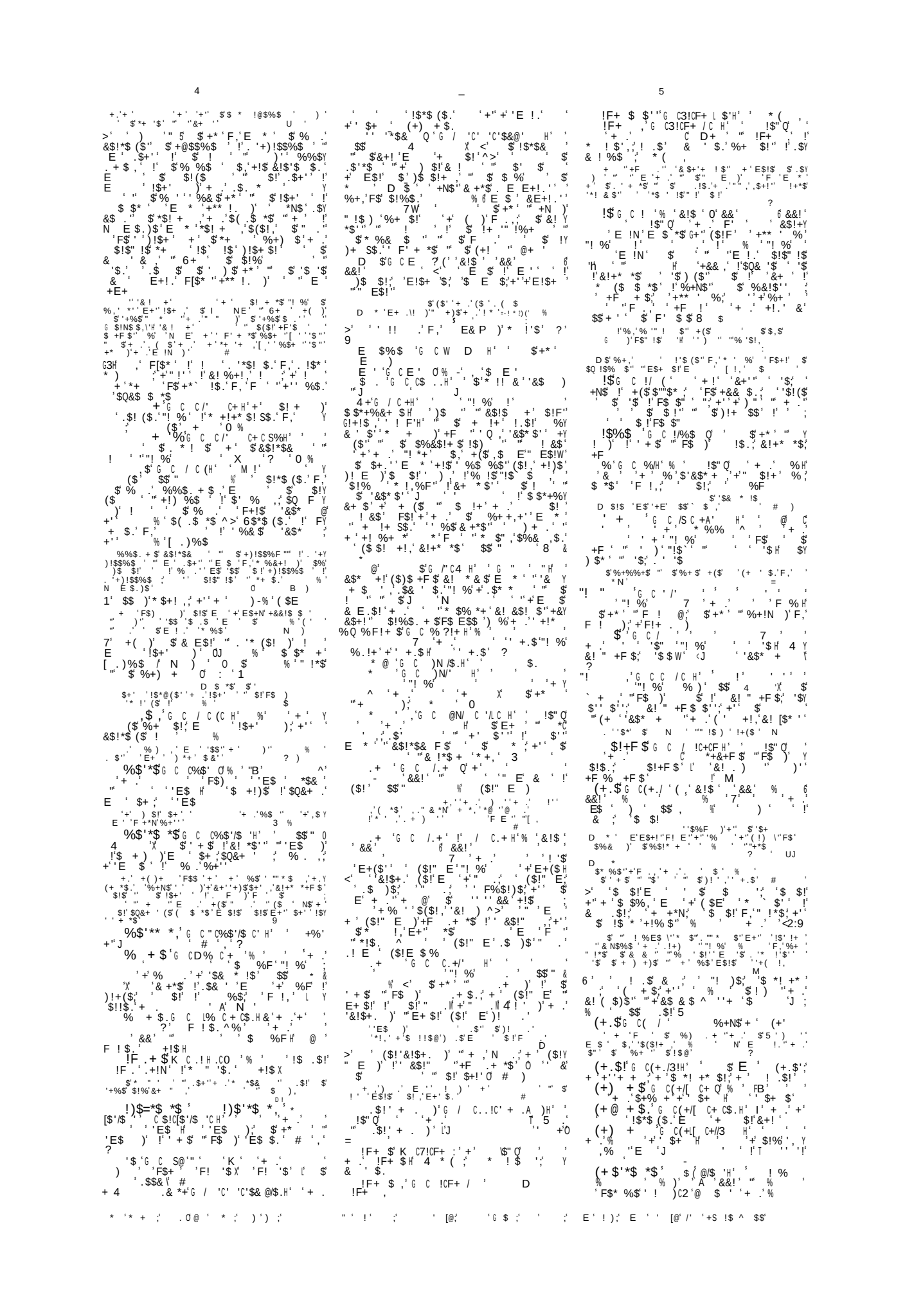

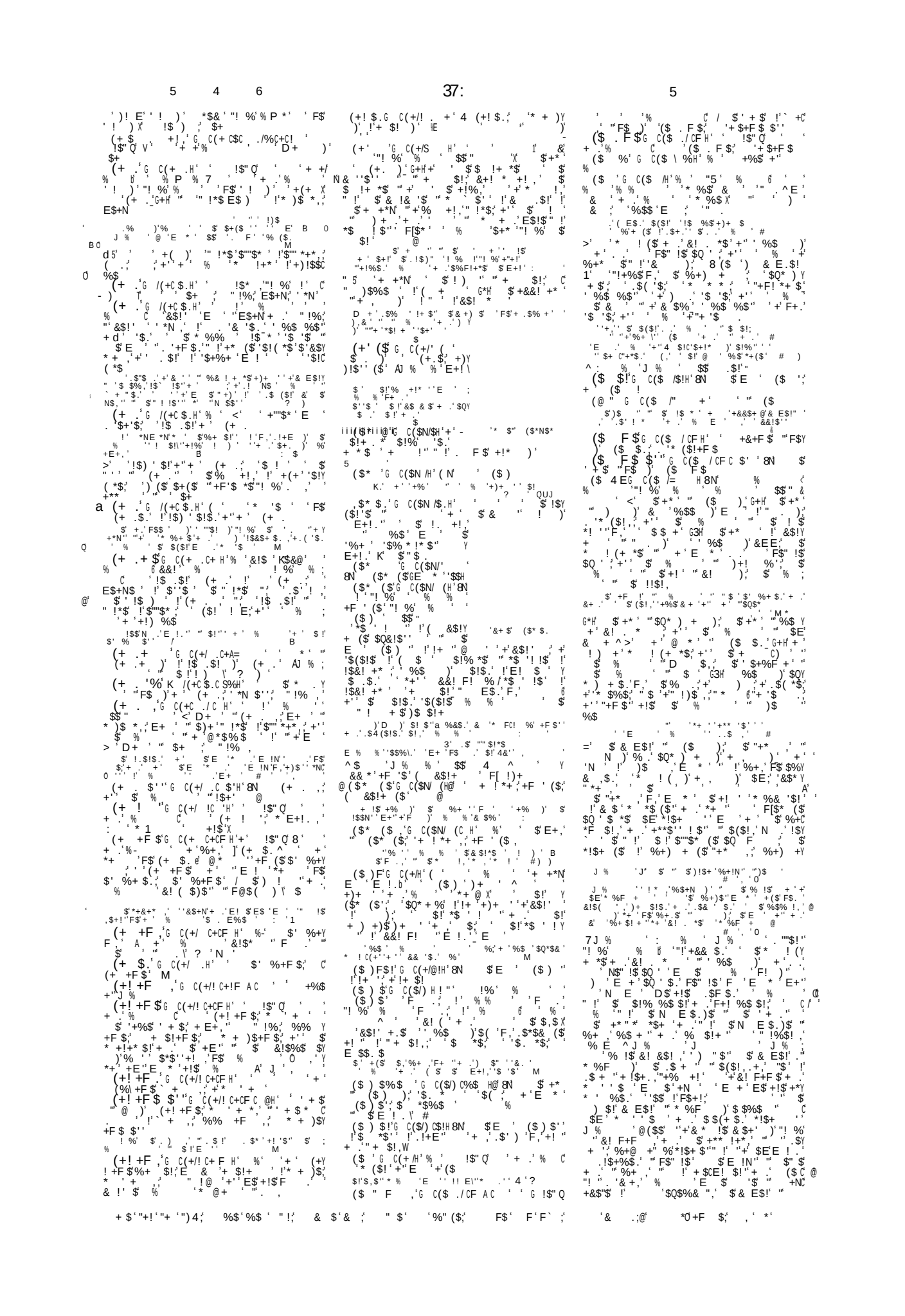

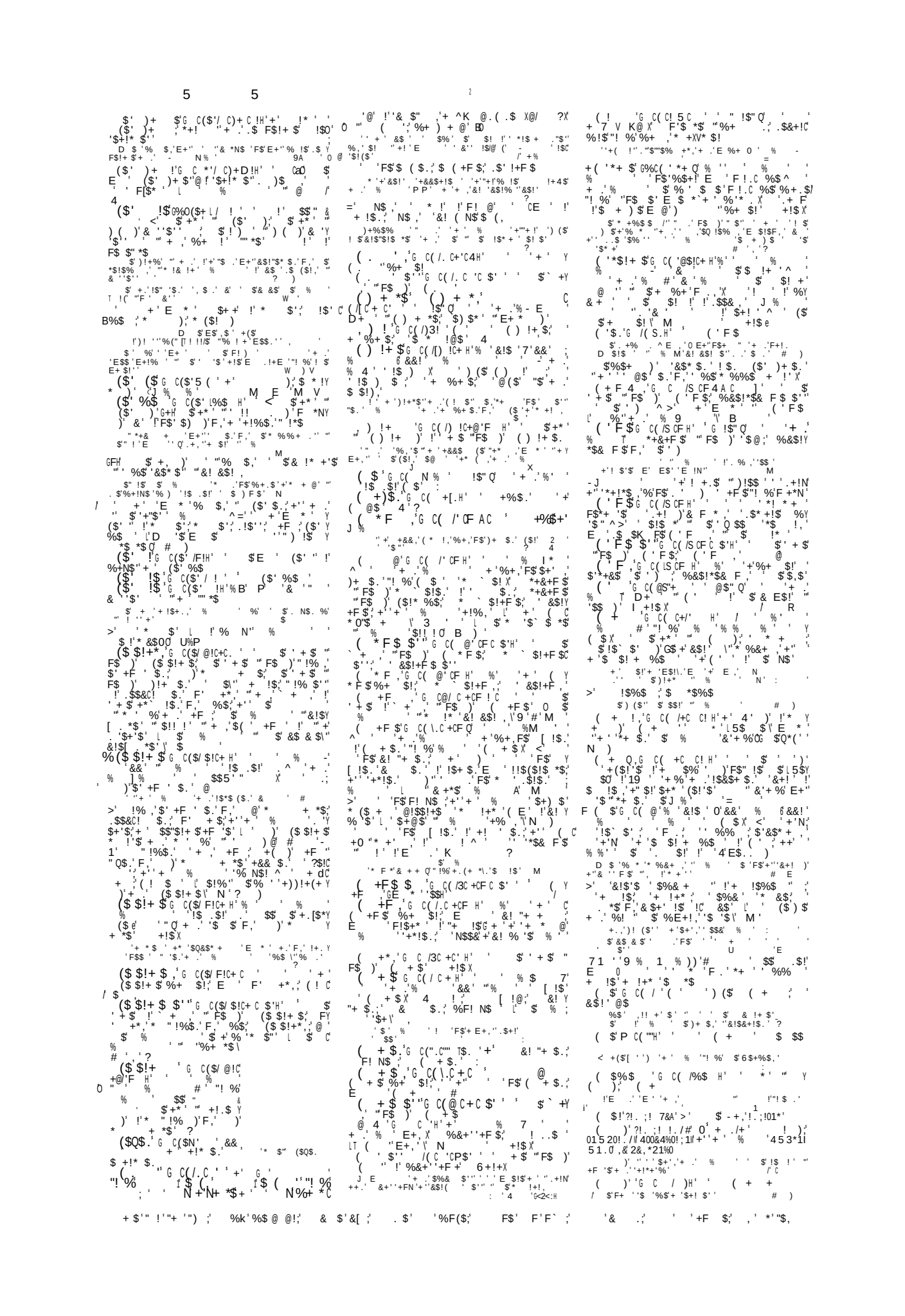

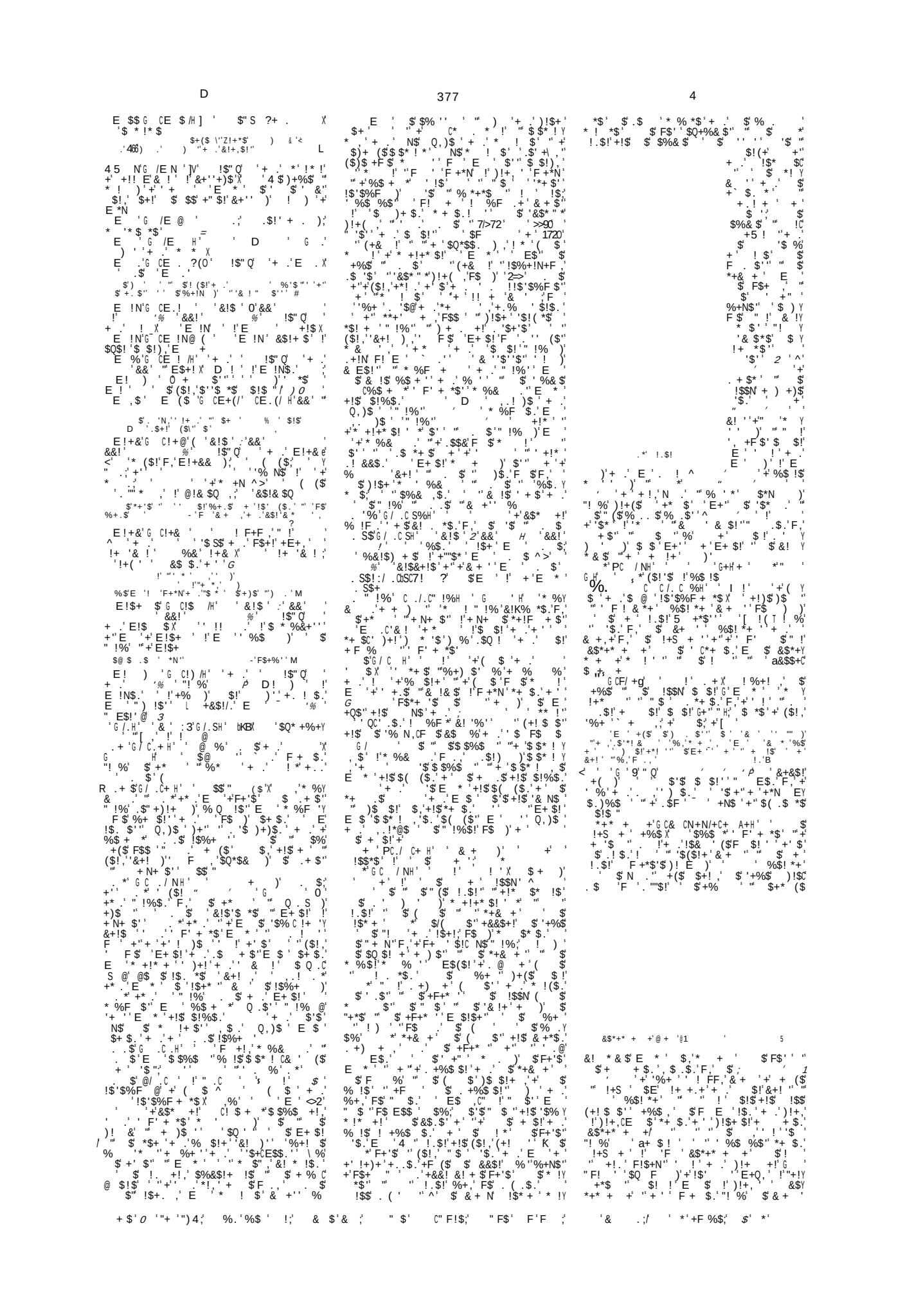

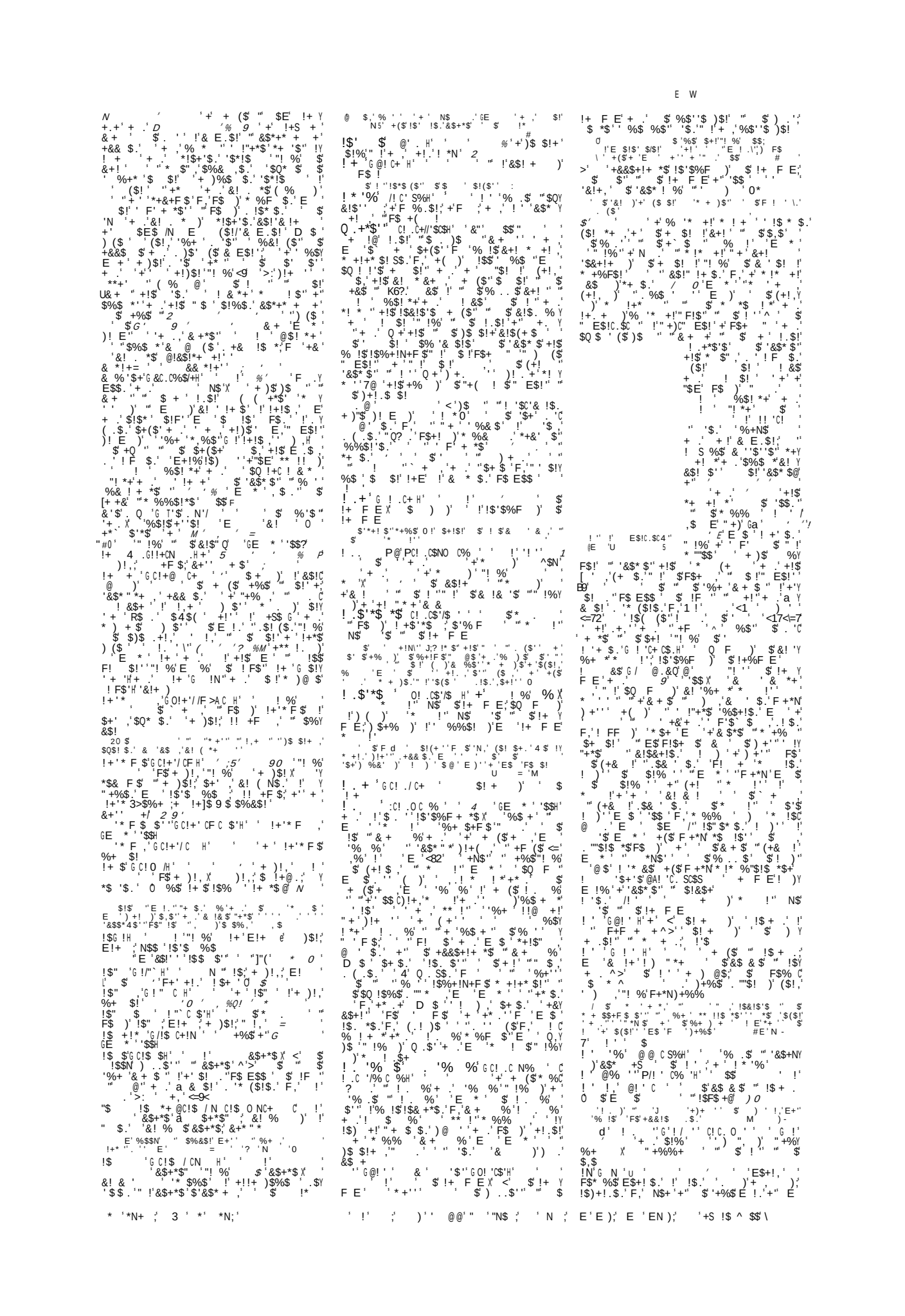

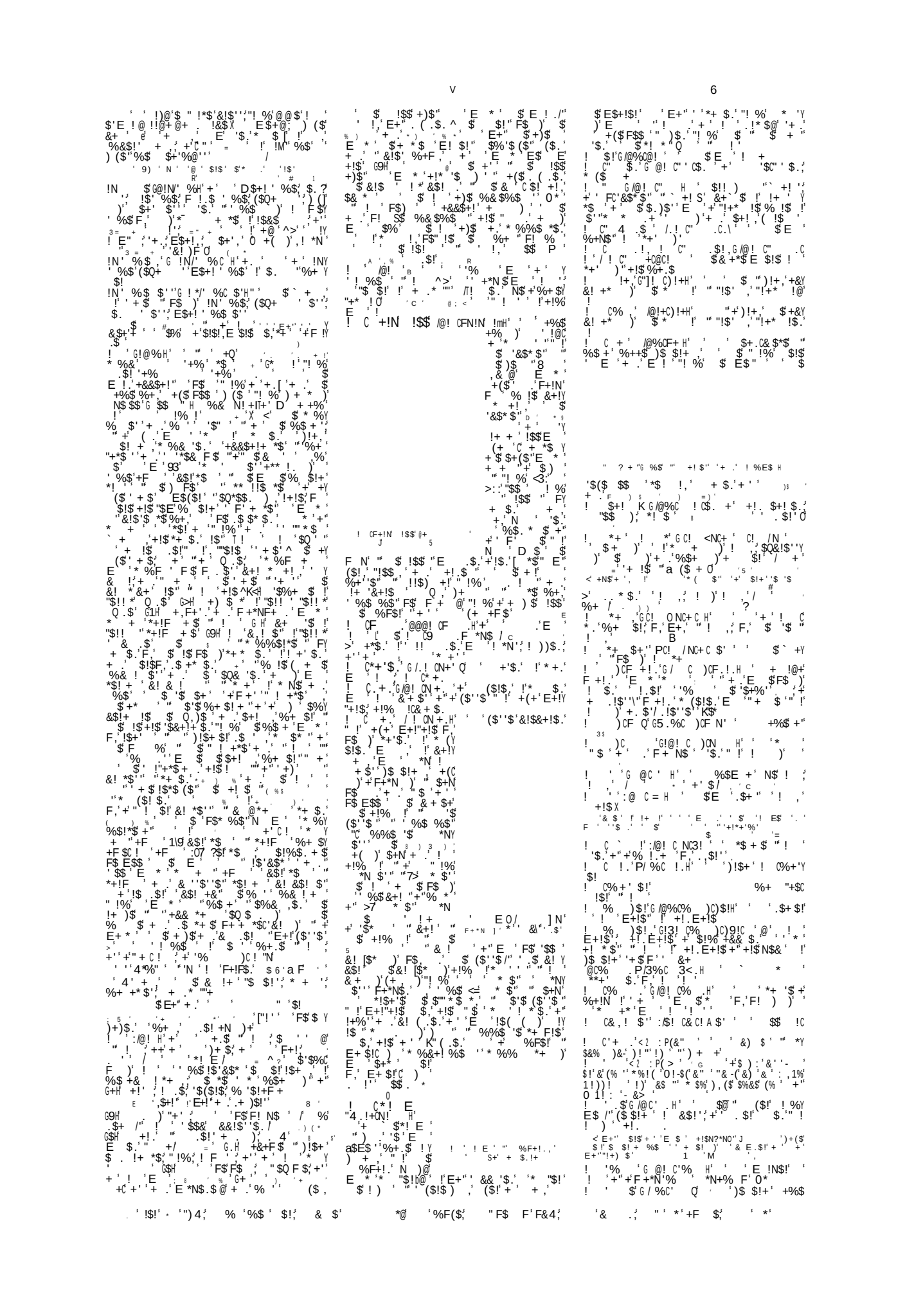

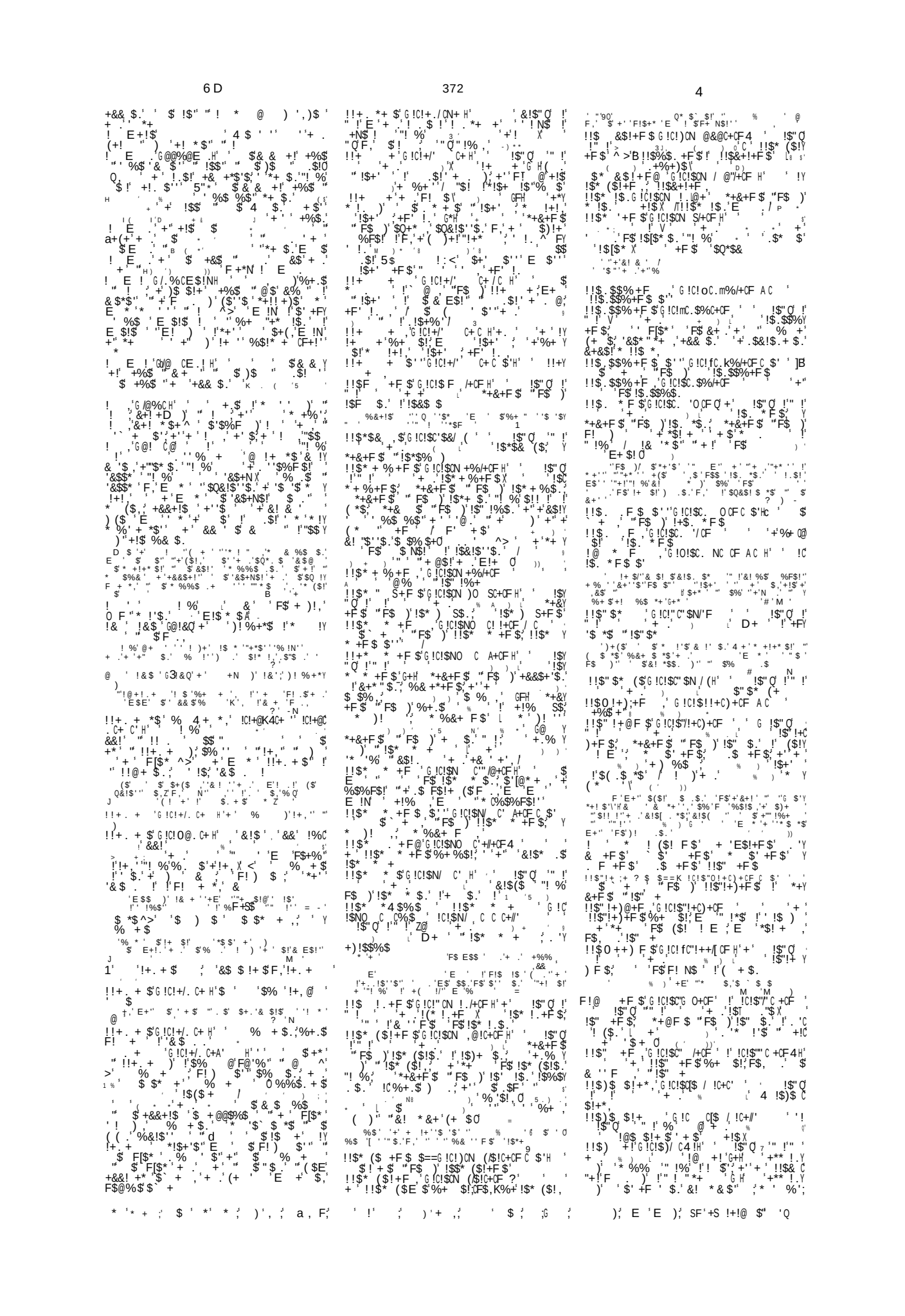

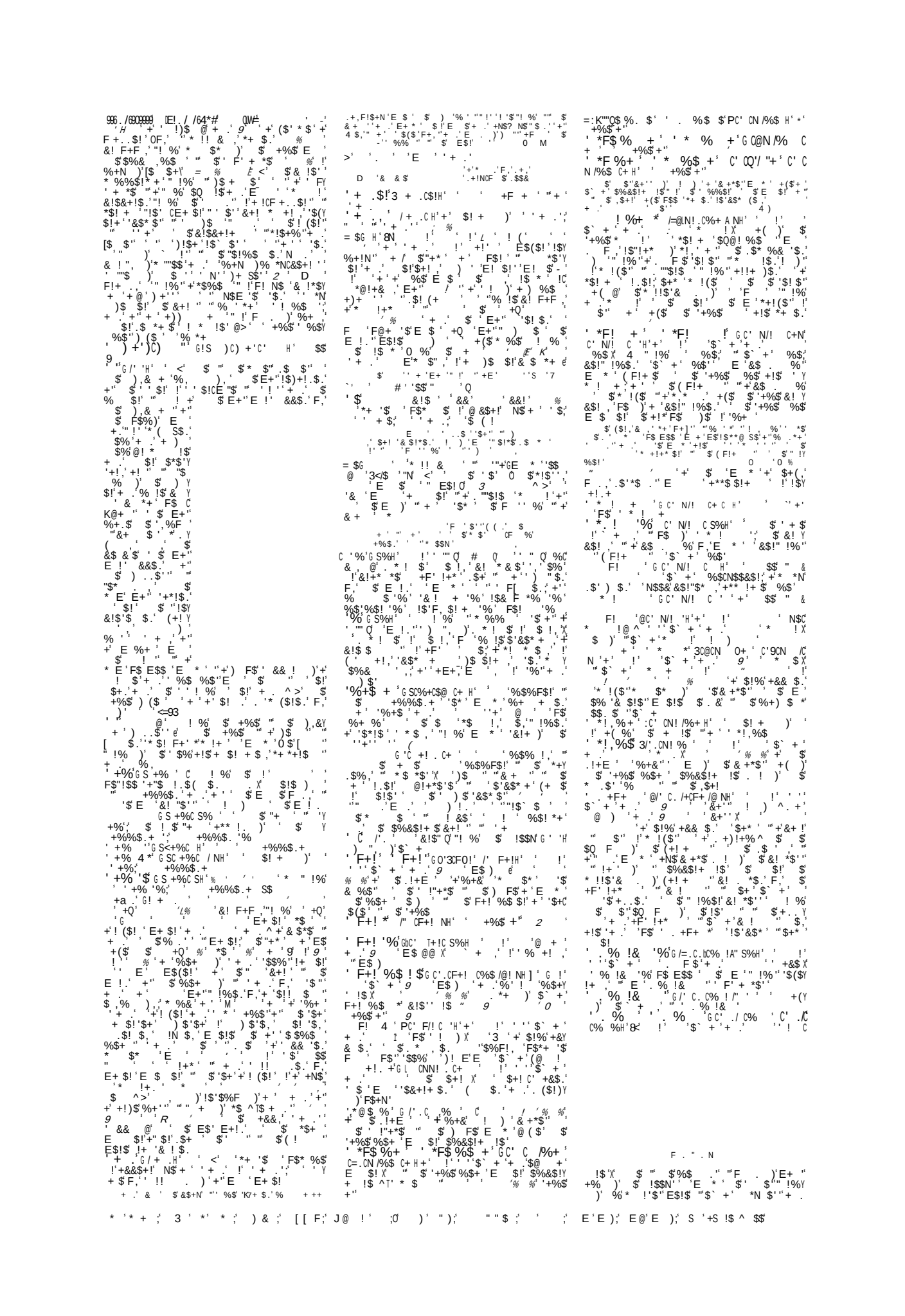

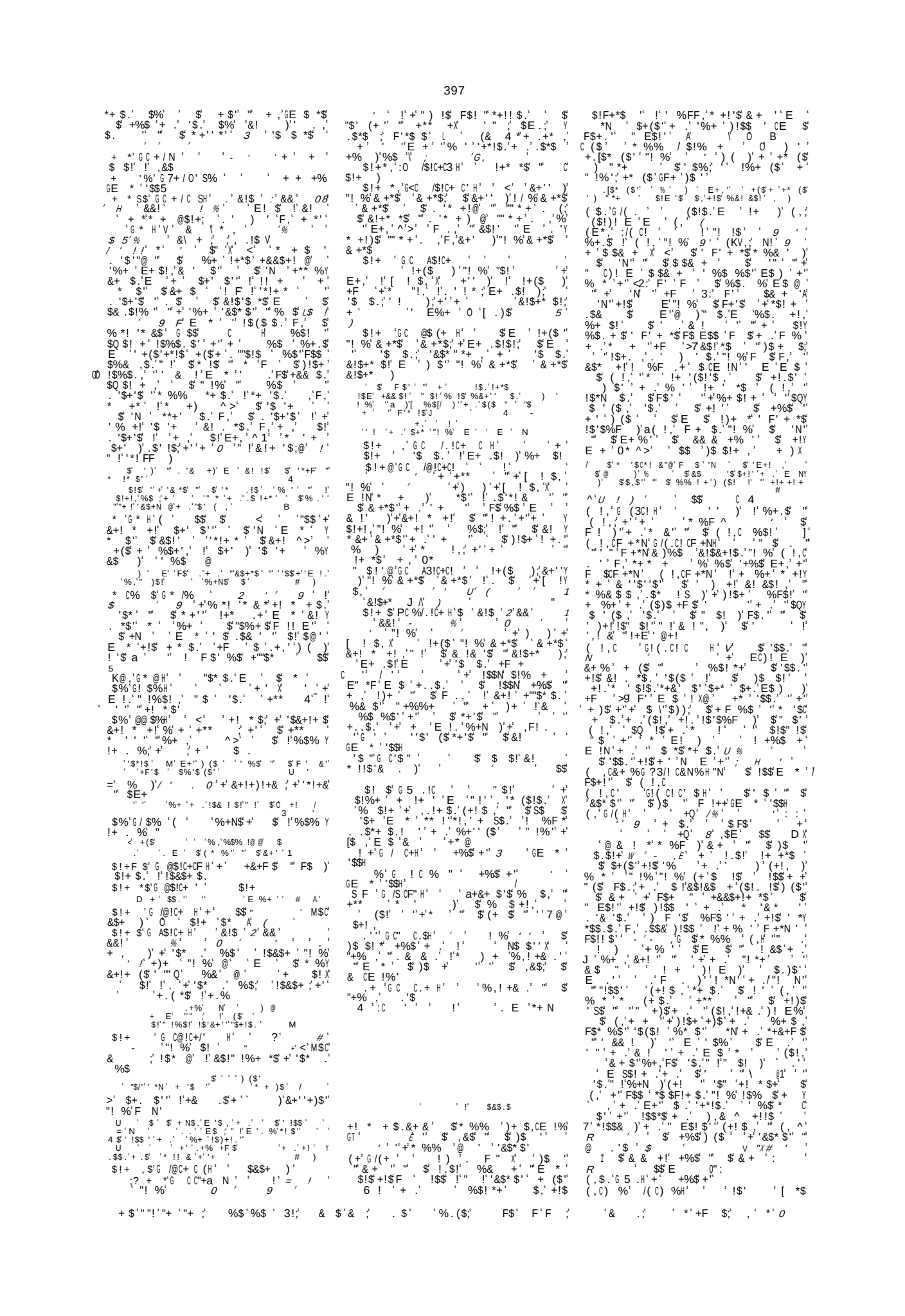

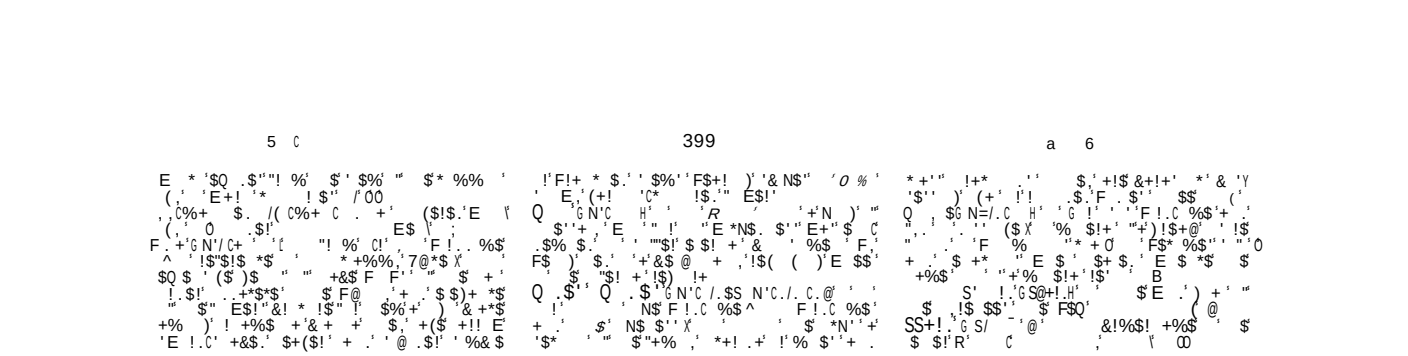

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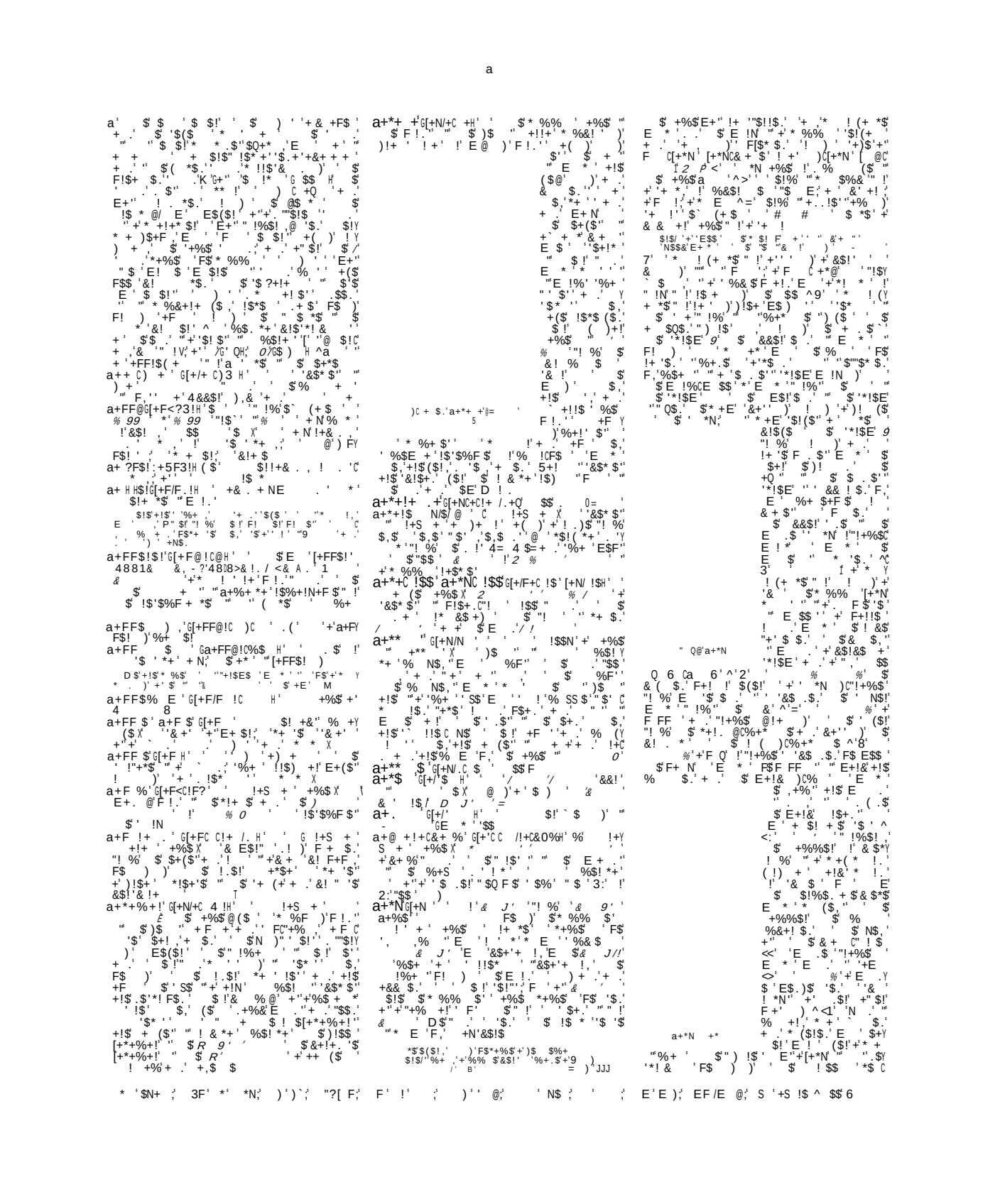

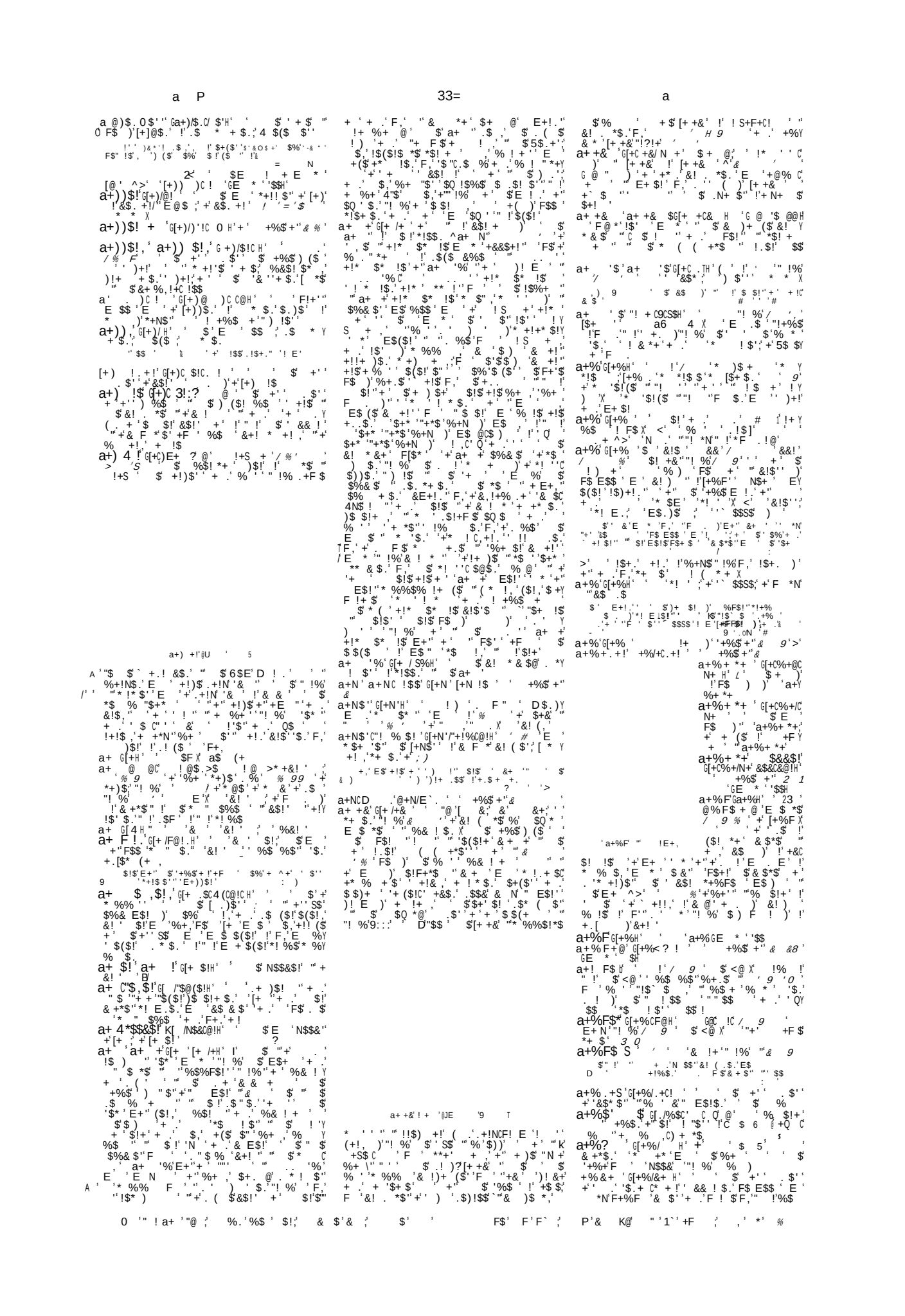

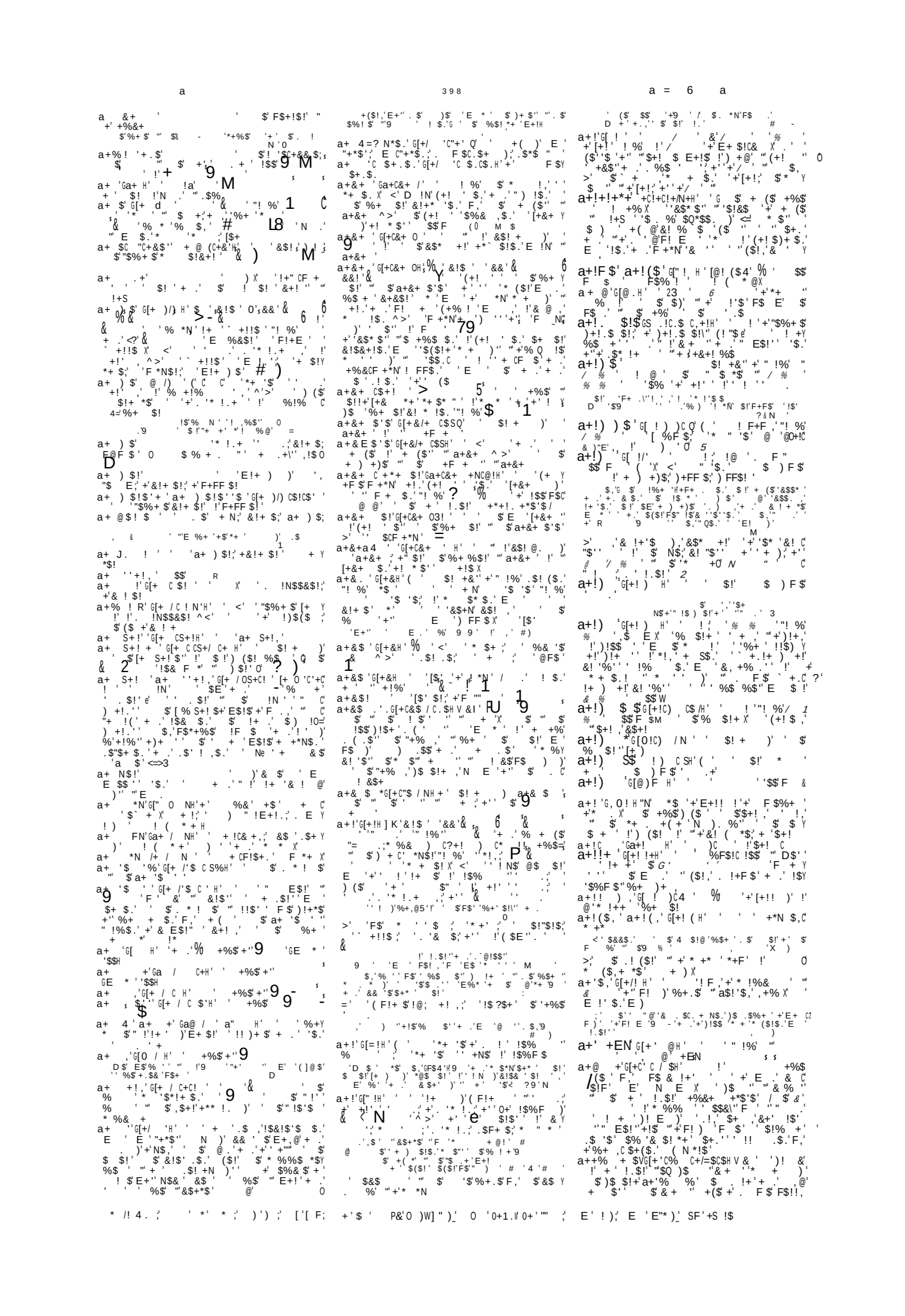

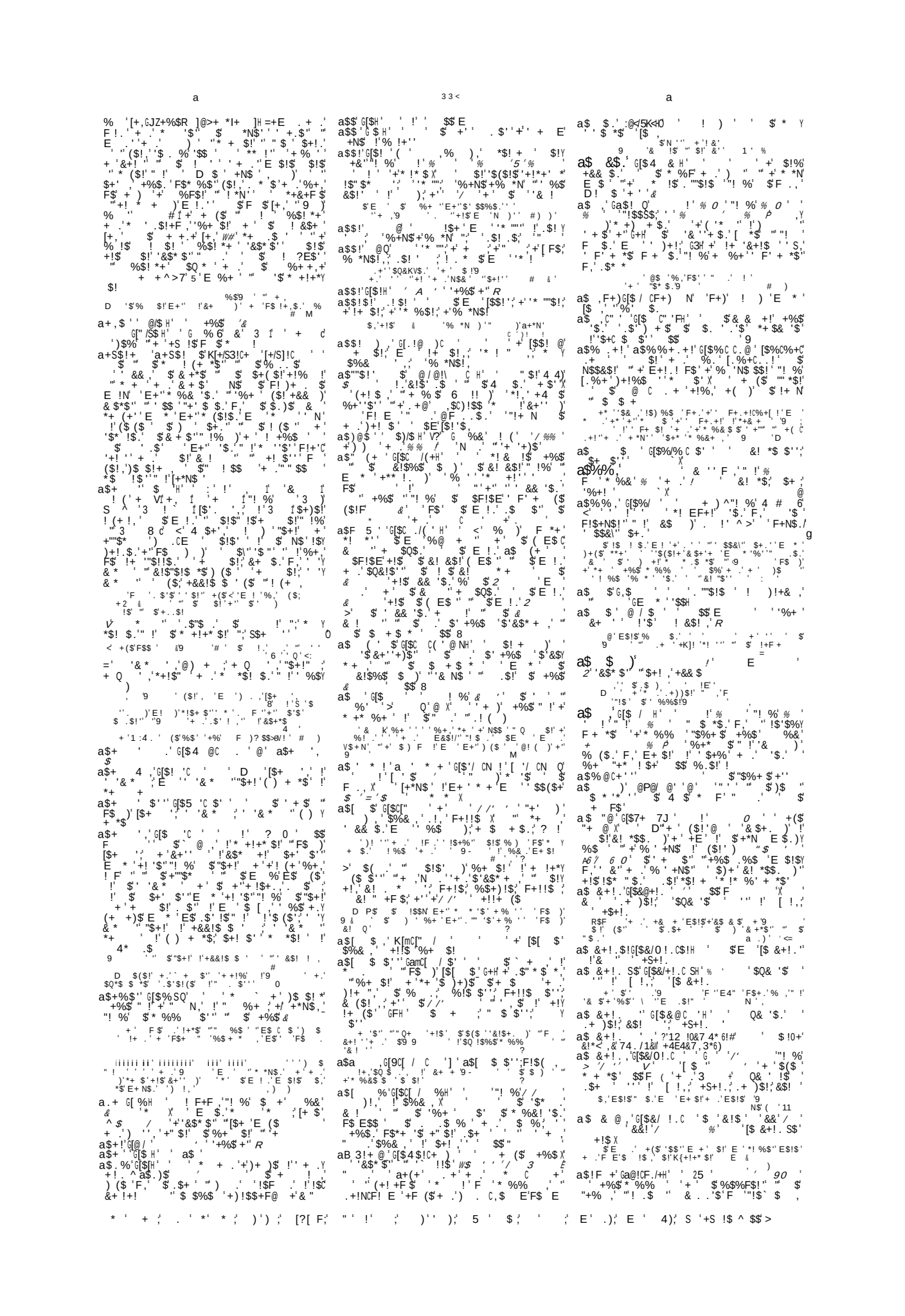

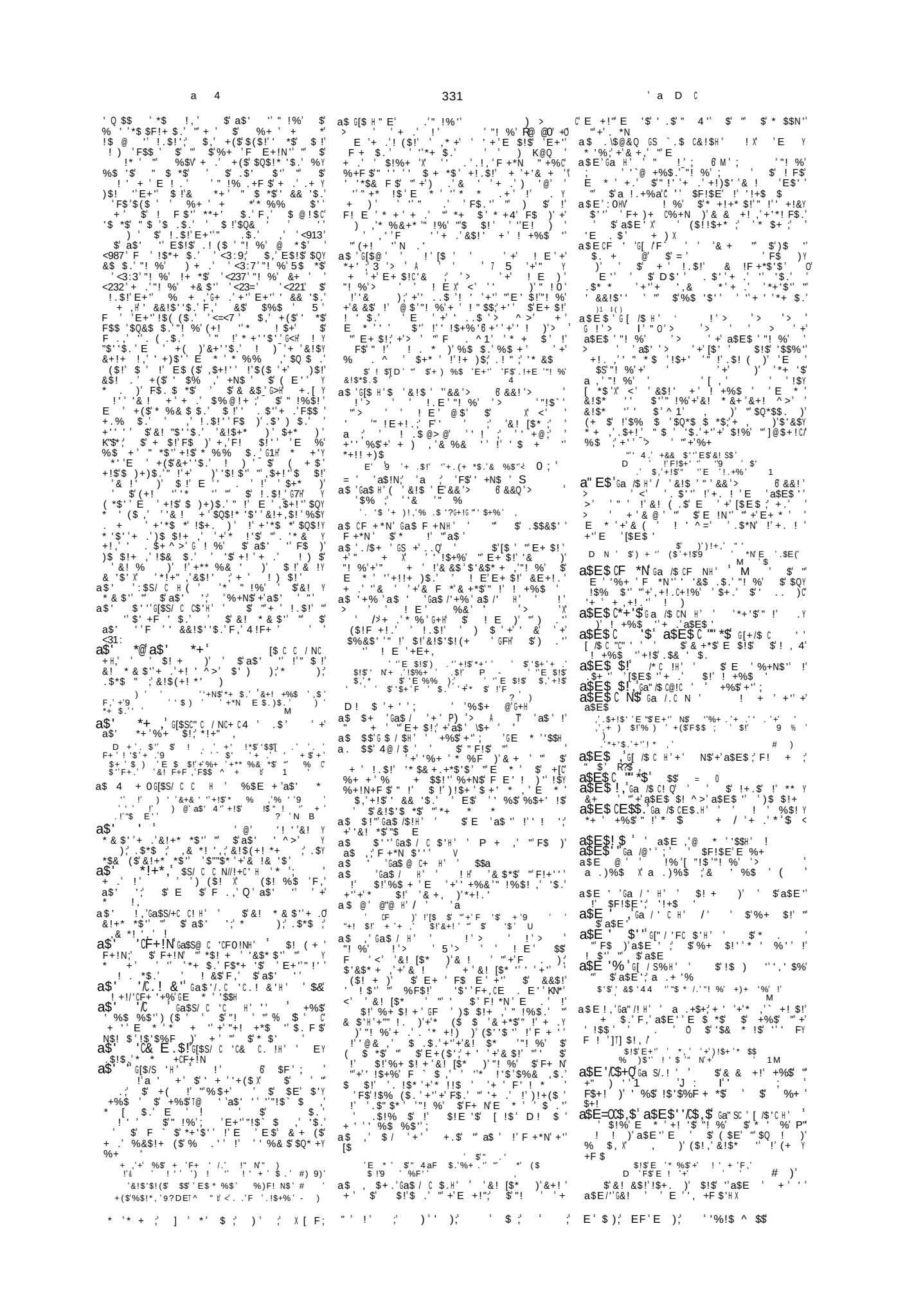

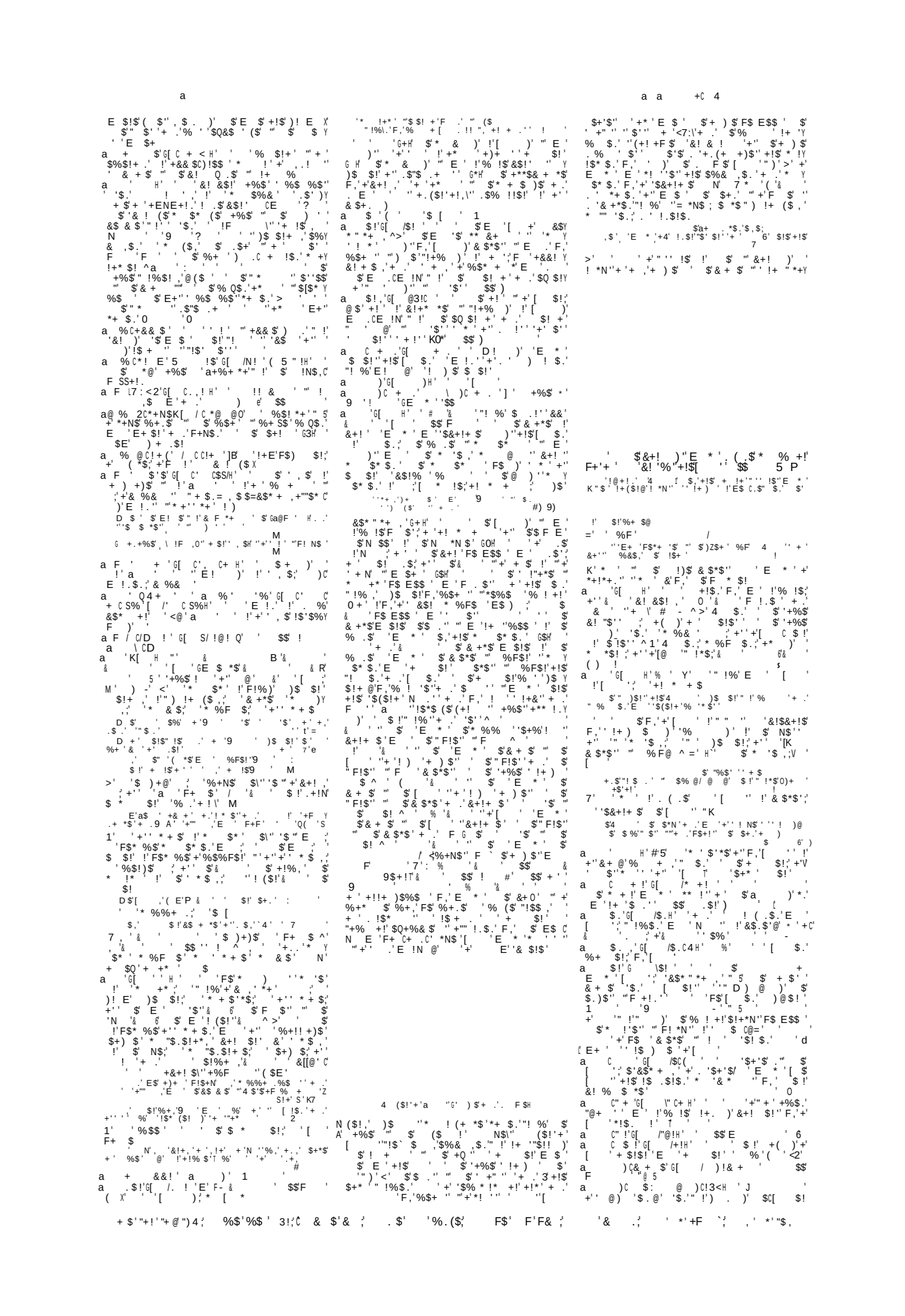

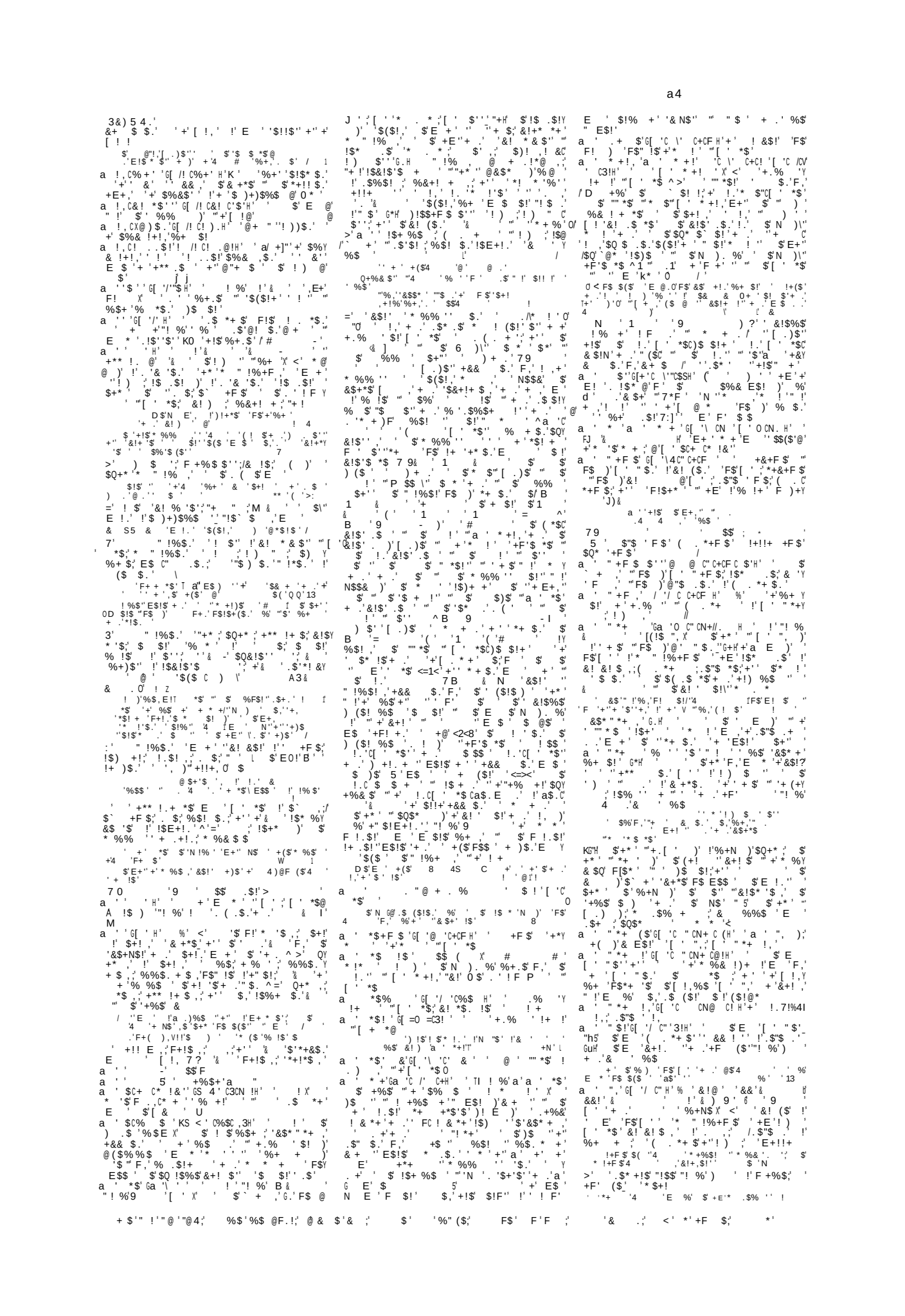

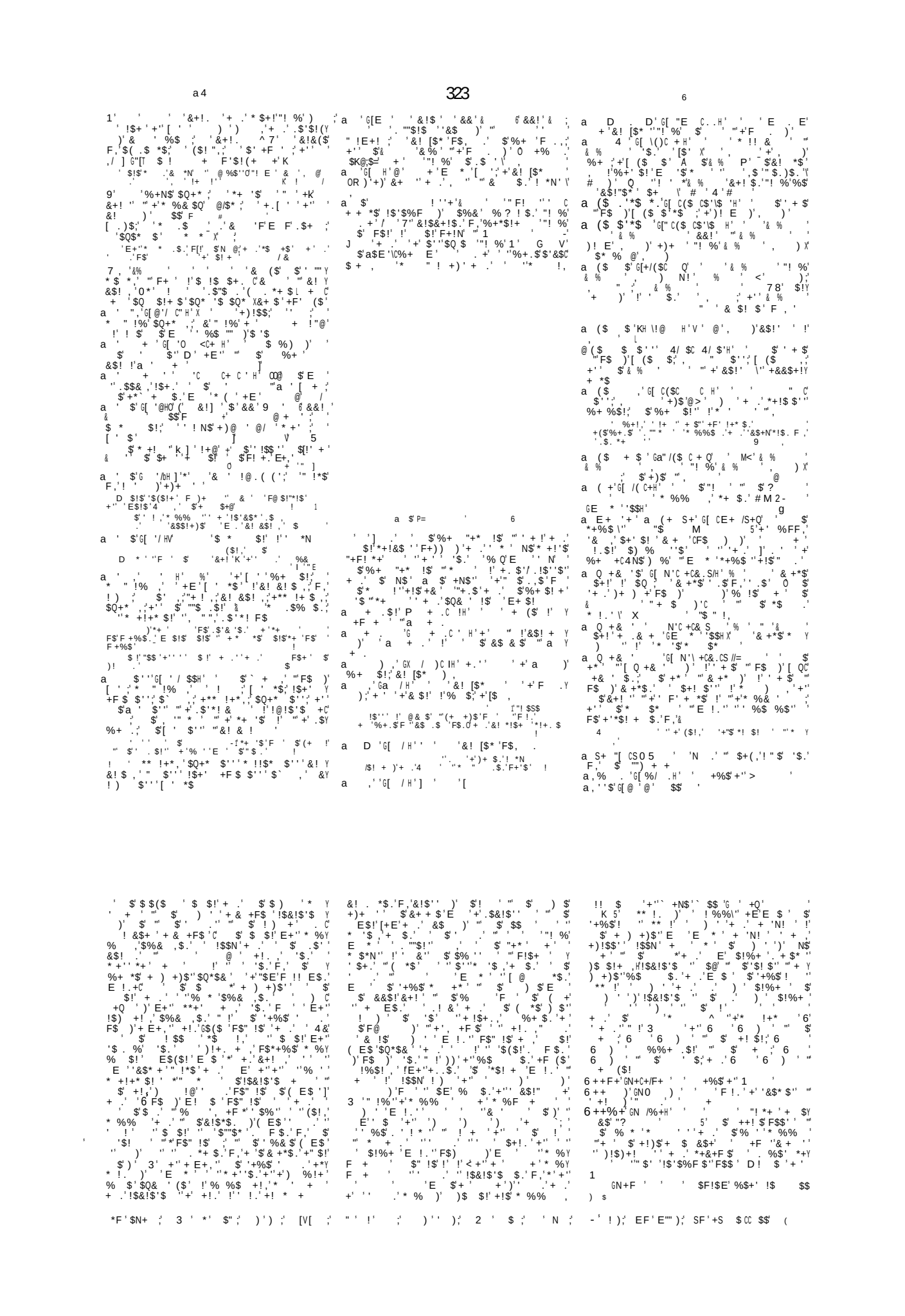

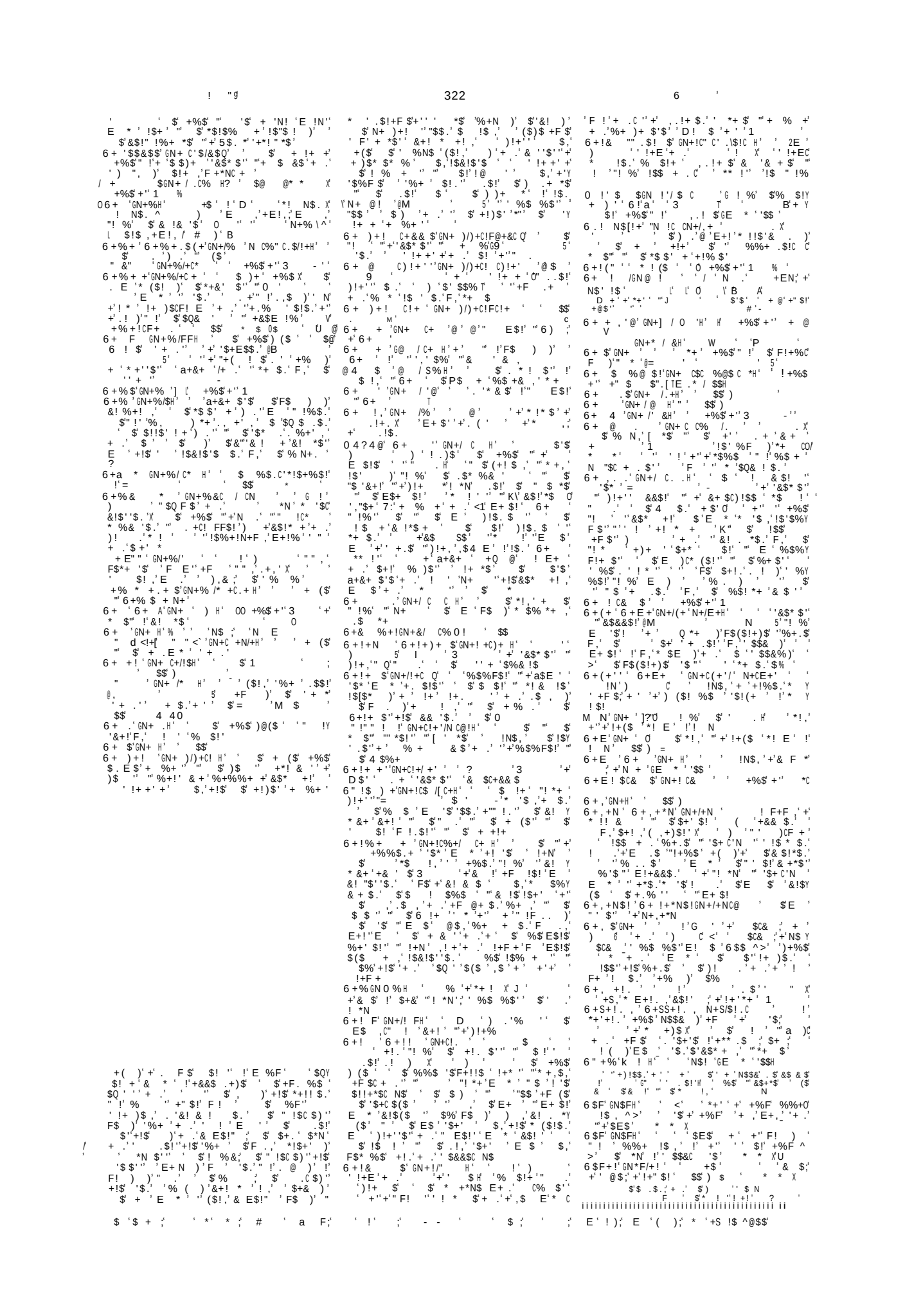

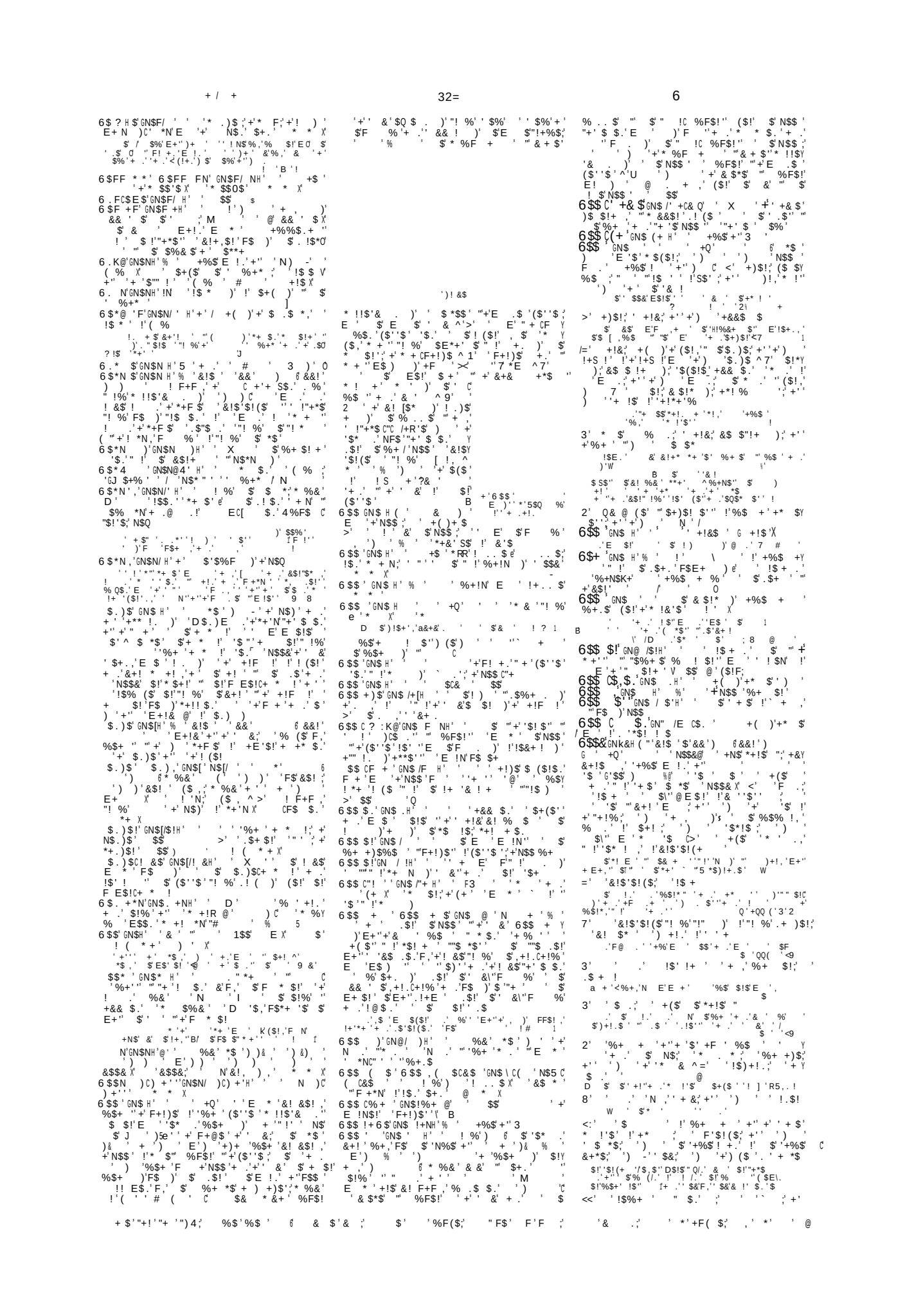

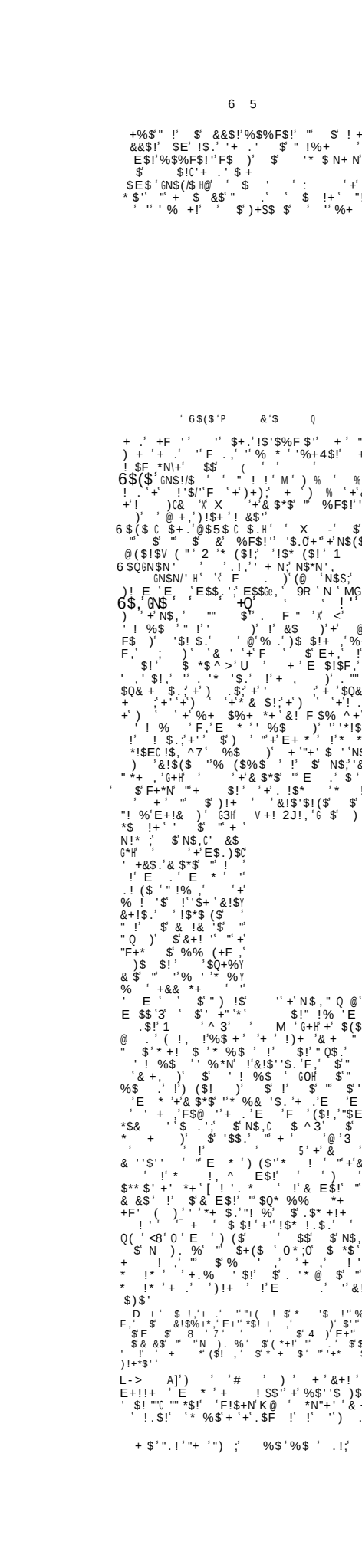

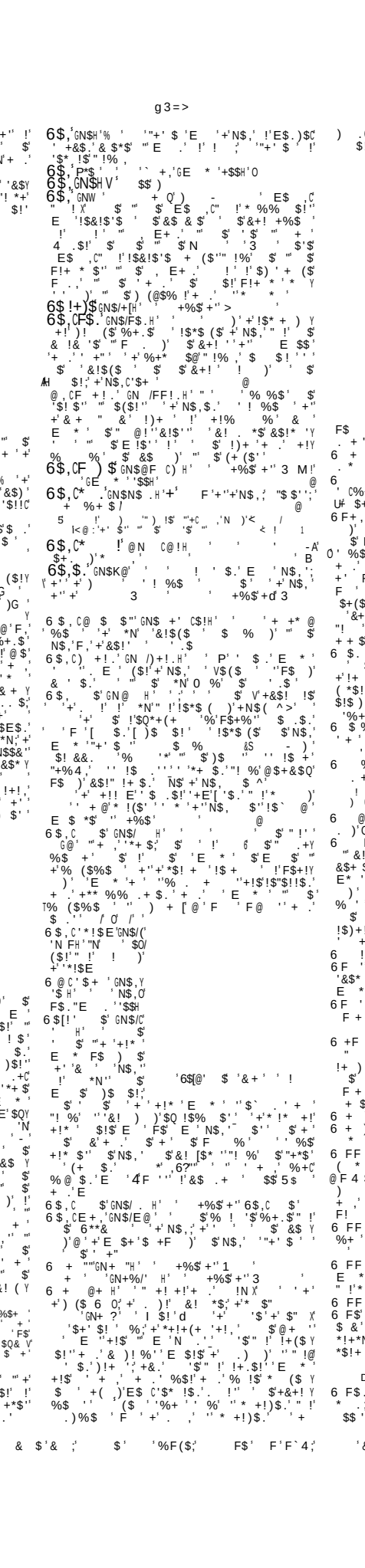

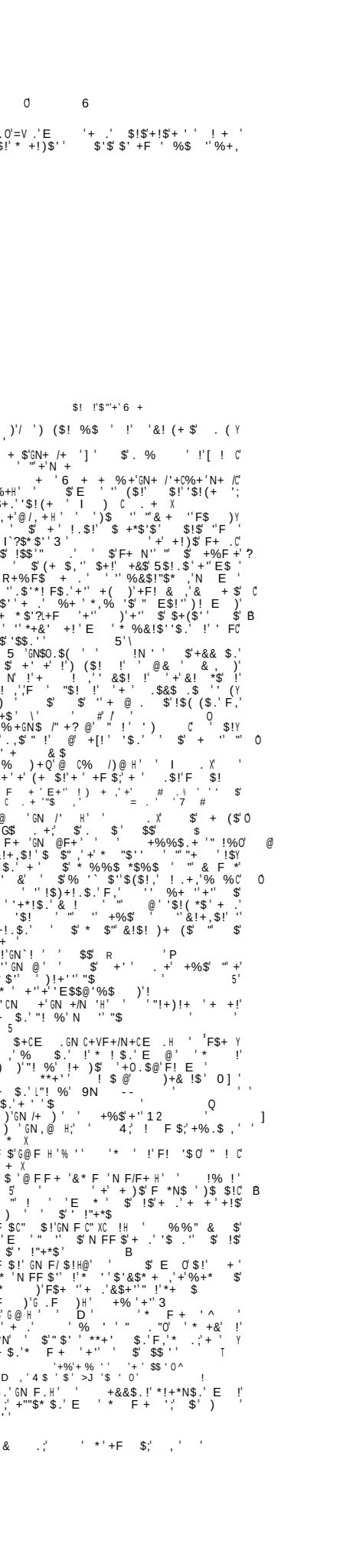

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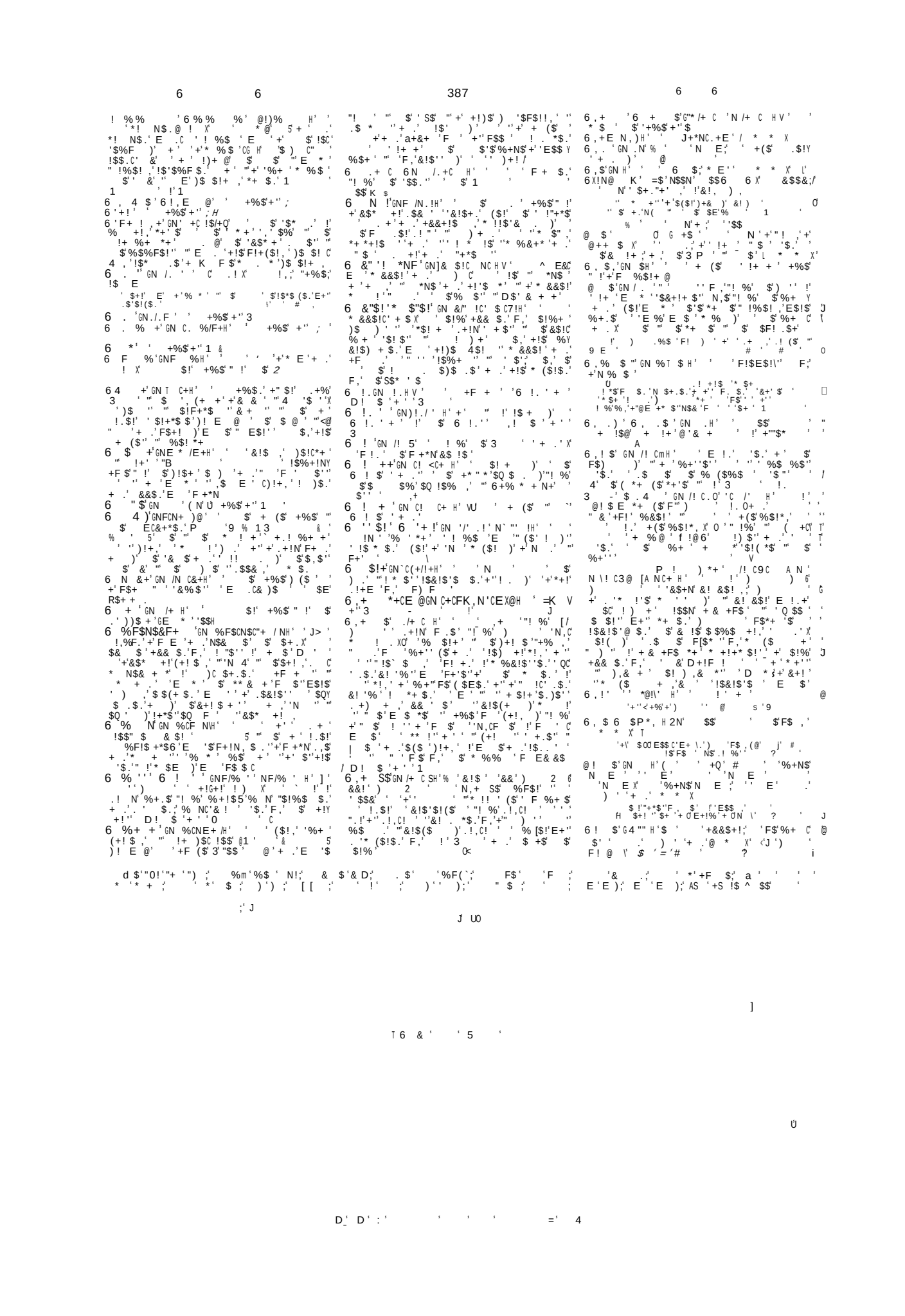
6 CF$+.'G / $.' ' X '+'F +!.'
%F$! ' $' "' E ' & $*$'' "' %F$!' ! ')'
' ' E ' $' ' $%' $' '$+* ' ' .$' "'
$' F E'&! ' ''$* !$' '' $!'$.;' ' ' '
$' "' E ' ' !)''!+%$'' "' %F$!' E * '
* '$'+ .'' && ! ' $$.'' "' $'E . +'' /
6)FF .$ ' VU' 6) .;' (+ !'
1
<' $'* +!+* $!'
i' ,Q ' +'N) ;' $'!+ N' !' !'
+** %&+ ' ,)' $' $' "'N) '
'' ' $'!'% '' %$'E+' $'E "$' 'E
' + 'F) '') '+CE)' + ' ' '
>'6) ''* $* ($,
$' + ' E +C.+,''+!$')' N$' $'
+ ' "' .' %$' = #
7 * ' '3 '+' !)+ D' + .'
. ,' * ' $.' F .,' "' N) '' $
4 E ! ,'%$$.
"' '* '$'+ .' $! *'.$.' "
6 +)F ,'G HG'- %' '+'%+ $!'F$* %O
''+'N)
6 4) CS +!' +' C% C%O !'F+X@' '
'"" *$!' ' $' '$.'" $' ! ' ' ' ($O'
!$) 'E ' +''**@ S+ *$' '" !+ @@'' ''
E ' ! ,+' '$.'+ .'($)$'+ .'
"' * !+* ''%+.$' $!$'+'%$%F$!' "' $'
'$.'F$)' $' "' $'&+! $''
6Q) 5 / 4!'G '/CN.! H' ' ' * ! C'
F+! ' ! !C* !'" !%$!,' $.' E *$'
+',$+!'F,' $' ' &' "' $!$" !.'E $!$ '
'$'E 'E$!$' !.'' "'%+ !'+ .' $!'
$ + '' .)'F,'N) C'$!(*$' "' $'
!' "' + 'F ' &! * 'E$!$'' !''
4 @ / $!(*$'G /'@!C('H' ' '# 'C
'+' $!$" "' + .'' $.'F,'N) ''
Q?'* . ''&$*$'' "' $!$'E+''+F ' $.'. !)'
$'!$) '' "' +! $'' '
6 @ (=O"G 'G ' /J '+) '
'+'& ! ' "' + .' "' $'(+ $' "'M>:'
&$!'+ %' $.'F,'* %' $'* . '
"'!$.$!)' ' $'E!$!$) ' $''$!(*$' "'
+'N)
6) 'F &'G /' &H' ' $'.) ,' "'+'
N) 'N) @
6) \ / & !' G @'& ! ' +!N'& !'
@:) ' 5@ ' ' *+ $.' "! %'
$' !$'$%F + *$' "' '')' ' $.$!' $*O'
+! $'' ' $'! E$ '' "'+'' & !
6) 5 'CE !' G '/E@! H' ' $'E+ $!C'
' .$!' @## ' " .$'H_' + '*+ $.' "! %'
''+E !.C N$' $+($'
G H'% ' &!$' '&&') ' ') 6
&&!') ' G '1+Q' ' '
N ' ' $' 'F .'"! %' '+'N ,'
*$ ') ') & ' 'N ' 'N ' "! %'
) ' ,'+'N ,' + ') ' 'N ' '4$
'+'N ' $$' ' <' ' $')$ $!;'
' $'E '+'N ,' '"+' $ 'F, ' ,')'
'F,'%+N)' ' !'+'' '+'N ' !'
N '
D $ ' ,' $+.' .'F '+* $
< '%,' + .N$!*F$!+F ' ,' !'F! E'' !
.' FS#'+E' $+($ ' "@$.' + .'+*$! + ' ($''$
.$'*$ @' @ ' %'+'' ' +.' F$$ '+')!$+'' @'
'+' $"' !'* %$!'' * ''Q ' Q
%$' ' + .''+ .F$+' $')! .
'+' @ ''+ +' *' ! .'
>' 'E$+($'F,' &)' !'N)'+'* Y
'' !$+.;' '" !%'F,'E !N)' &'E '
E !$'' !' $$. $'',+%' !' !$+.' '+'"+F! *'
$.')$ $!' +''$! $'' "'N ' ;'+'' ' ''
' *N)' ^@' '*+ '$' ')! E'N@$ $!
+ !$'*+ ' ' $'F $''E $' $'&+! ''+!$'
.$!'+' '* +@$' @', #
' '['* '$, O ') ' $')$ $!+ ''
$+* ' '$+* \' ,
,'%$! 'F+ '%,'. ,'' !)@' ' !
)' '* !+* '" .'' !'E! N $';+'' '
'%' $'F! E'
6 'G H'% ' <' '%+N$'+' $Q $' "+F! *'
F,' $! &)',+%' !' !$+.'F,'%$+ '' ''
$$. $'' . * ^>' ' $' * '$;' ')! E'
)$ $!' +'' F! N$ ' F $'' E ' ' %$'
) '+ .'F$* %$' ' .
!''$($!$.' +(,'
+($' '+)+ ' !
^>5? (? & ' E .P& '* %$ +* '$
'!$%+ (' ' 'F!$",'E ' $' + !$'+ "'
* &++'' "' $'$+'' &
6 'G H' / ' 4 'F,'N);' Q !$
L' $!')+! $!'' "'+ ' .''$!$) %!' #)'
+!$ X^>' ' +'' '%+ ' &+ * $' ''
$+.C !$
6 F'6` F$'G * ' * /$ H' ' %$'Y
)' $.' &' !'N ')$ $!'+'+'F .$'
"+) '+ .' $' N$' !(* + X
6 ' $!'G \' !H' ' '"$%+ $'E 'N ''
6 $.$'G /+CF H' ' * '%+,' $'$ '
6 $!'G /$!(' ' <' $' +'N ' ^>' '
N)C%+* $
6)C $$. $'G /)C .C. ' ' '
$$. $' '$.'" !'N)' ' ,'+'' !+)
& $*$' "'E !$'E '! .$.'$.+'
6 4)C'F$+ 'G /)C'F$ H' ' '
$+ '" !' .)' $'$.'" $' $$. $' '
N)
6 $@ H' ' 5 %N X' <' '' !)'
+ ')+ $!'' !'.!+E'')$ $!'+' !$$ C
>'6+ /G+H']'N .' "' '%+' $'%+.$' "'
%+! '' .'!' &$C.+%' E ' $.'+'' +' &$' !'/X'
& + $.'+'' '$ '$.'" !' '$S)'' !'" !'<
+%% *NC* $'' !' '$.' $'!'` +!$C'+ '/
' $' a+*NC' +,'' ' $ ' "' F+ .'' !' /
!$$' +'" !$C+ .C+"' ' 4 'F,' '' ' GFH& '
$' + ($'' "' E '+.[ )',+%'' '+' !&$'
E ' $.' &')$ $!'" !'&)' !')!+")
6 $''G (SH' '& ' "'N G"$
6 F'G FH'2' G ' 'E! $ 'N &'E * ' ''
$' .$!'" !%'+ .'% !$' '+** !.+ *$'E
'& .'" "' *'+F $;' "' */$,
+ $' ! '"+ '") 4 ;' %$'%$ ' "!;' & $'& ;' C $' '% ($;' "F$' +F'F ;'

6



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